"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness today; rain or snow tomorrow; moderate northeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,234. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PERSHING NOW AT HEAD OF 3,500 MEN, FIRST FORCE TO CROSS INTO MEXICO; AGREEMENT MADE WITH CARRANZA

AIRMEN ARE BUSY AMID GUN DUELS AROUND VERDUN

French and Germans Raid Stations and Military Depots Behind Each Other's Lines.

ARTILLERY FIRE IS HEAVY

But No Infantry Attacks Are Made Anywhere in the Hotly Contested Area.

HINT OF END OF OFFENSIVE

Holland Thinks the Reopening of Dutch-Belgium Frontier Has Significance.

LONDON, March 13.—Marked activity by French and German aviators was the only feature that relieved the monotony of heavy artillery fire along the Verdun front last night and today. There were no infantry actions in that region.

The rival airmen raided strategic points back of the hostile lines. Berlin announces that stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun railway, were attacked by aeroplanes. One French air machine is said to have been destroyed during the operations.

The French official bulletins report even greater achievements by air fighters. Thirty shells are said to have been dropped on the railroad station at Conflans, twenty-two miles east of Verdun, setting the building afire.

A squadron of six French aeroplanes flew over Brieulles, north of Verdun, and dropped 130 shells on the place. A large number of combats were fought, and it is stated that three German aircraft were sent to earth.

Artillery fire was brisk during the night both west and east of the Meuse and in the Woevre. Today it was largely confined to the left bank of the Meuse.

The Dutch Belgian frontier, which has been closed for several weeks, is now reopened, according to a Central News dispatch from Amsterdam. This fact is said to be commented on in Holland as probably indicating that the Germans regard their offensive as near an end.

The dispatch adds that eighty-one more hospital trains with wounded Germans from Verdun have passed through Luxemburg.

The night bulletin of the French War Office reads:

North of the Aisne our artillery shattered at several points enemy organizations on the plateau of Vauclerc.

In the Champagne well-regulated fires from our heavy batteries were directed against the German works at Maisons de Champagne and in the region west of Navarin.

We carried out destructive fires on the enemy shelters, railroads, and organizations in the eastern Argonne.

North of Verdun the bombardment has increased in intensity west of the Meuse on Le Morte Homme and in the region of the Bois Bourrus. Our batteries took under their fire enemy forces assembling between Forges and the Bois des Corbeaux.

On the right bank of the Meuse and in the Woevre there was less activity on the part of the two artilleries. No infantry action occurred during the day.

Sharp Fight in Alsace.

In upper Alsace, east of Seppois, after a spirited artillery preparation, the Germans attacked trenches which we had retaken from them in the last few days in the region of Entre-largues. They were stopped by our barrier and infantry fire. Sections of the enemy returned to their trenches, having suffered sensible losses.

Today our aviators displayed remarkable activity in the whole Verdun region. A squadron composed of six aeroplanes dropped 130 shells on the strategically important station at Brieulles, north of Verdun.

A large number of engagements were fought in which we had an incontestable advantage. In the course of these combats three German aeroplanes were brought down, one of them in our lines and the other two inside the first German lines. Other aeroplanes were observed in the act of falling, but their destruction has not been established.

The day bulletin says:

There was no infantry fighting last night in the region to the north of Verdun. The bombardment continued, however, during the night at Bethincourt, and in the vicinity of Douaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sectors of Moulainville and Ronvaux. Our artillery showed great activity along this front.

In the wood of Le Pretre a detachment of our troops penetrated a trench of the enemy at a point near Croix des Carmes along a front of about 200 yards. The men cleaned up the saps and after having inflicted some losses on the enemy they returned to our lines with about twenty prisoners.

The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front.

During the course of a night fight a group of French aviators threw down thirty shells of large calibre at the railroad station of Conflans. Flames were seen breaking out at five different points. In spite of a violent cannonade all the French aeroplanes succeeded in getting back without suffering damage.

Today's statement by the German Army Headquarters is as follows:

The weather has been favorable for observation purposes, and there has been very lively artillery activity on both sides over a great part of the front. The activity also increased on both sides of the Meuse and as far as the Moselle.

Apart from some patrol fighting on the Somme and the failure of a minor French attack in Le Pretre forest there were no events.

After much reconnoitring, our airmen attacked enemy railway stations and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun Railway line, with success.

Three enemy aeroplanes were des-

Continued on Page 4.

Britain Reduces Exemption From Service in the Army

LONDON, March 13.—The Government tonight issued a revised list of occupations, employment in which by workmen exempts them from army service. The revision is in accordance with recommendations made recently by the Earl of Derby, and provides that in future only those men will be exempted from military service who were employed similarly prior to Aug. 15 last.

As far as possible the exemptions of those claiming to hold positions of considerable responsibility will be limited to married men over thirty years of age, younger married men to be retained on the reserve list only in those occupations which are vital to the conduct of the war. Industries concerned in the manufacture of luxuries, such as tobacco, silk and lace, have been eliminated from the reserve list.

Further restrictions of exemptions affecting those engaged in the manufacture of munitions, in agriculture and in mining will be issued shortly.

HONOR 12 AMERICANS WITH WAR CROSSES

French Authorities Decorate College Men of Ambulance Corps for Gallant Service.

EIGHT ARE NEW YORKERS

Eight Are Harvard Men, Two Are Graduates of Yale, and One of Pennsylvania.

PARIS, March 13.—Twelve more men of the field service American Ambulance have been cited in the order of the day and will receive the Cross of War. Eleven of them have been with the section which has been working in Alsace nearly a year, and they are awarded this honor as the result of their work in that region during the recent hard battle about Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

The names of these are: Lovering Hill, E. J. Curley, Durant Rice, Stephen Galatti, Marquand Walker, and Joseph Mellen of New York City; Henry M. Buckley of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and Trask J. Putnam of Boston, (all being graduates of Harvard,) Powel Fenton of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania; Luke Doyle, a graduate of Yale, and David B. Douglass of Newton, Mass. This is the second citation of the section leader, Lovering Hill.

W. H. Wolverton of New York, a graduate of Yale, also received the War Cross for gallantry under fire in the section working in the vicinity of the Aisne.

The field service of the American Ambulance has now received a total of thirty-one distinct citations.

The Ambulance is sending a new section to the front in May. It will be the seventh transport section and the fifth in active service with armies at the front. The field men of the Ambulance comprise at present volunteers from thirty-eight American universities and colleges.

Of the residents of New York, mentioned in the above dispatch, Duran Rice was a graduate of Harvard in 1912 and a member of Squadron A. He is 26 years old, and up to the time of his departure to serve with the French forces sixteen months ago lived with his mother, Mrs. Durant Rice, at 165 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Rice when told last night of the honor which had been conferred on her son expressed delight. She said that her son had been engaged in ambulance work during the fierce battles for the possession of Hartmannsweilerkopf and had seen much fighting in the Vosges. Rice was a close friend of Louis Hall, Jr., the Dartmouth student who was killed in France several months ago.

John Marquand Walker, whose parents, it is said, reside in Pennsylvania, left New York for the front about a year ago. He was in the class of 1911 at Harvard.

Edmund J. Curley, 2d, was a graduate of Harvard in 1904.

Joseph M. Mellen, who is a son of Chase Mellen, was an undergraduate at Cambridge when he went to Europe to serve with the Ambulance.

Lovering Hill was graduated at Harvard in 1910, and practiced law here before going abroad. Stephen Galatti, a classmate of Hill, is a son of Mrs. Paul S. Galatti, and was in business in New York when he decided to go abroad.

RUMANIAN ARMY IS BEING INCREASED

Clean Sweep Made of Pro-Bulgar System in Silistria—Border Cattle Requisitioned.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—"Rumanian neutrality is daily taking a color more favorable to the Allies," says the Bucharest correspondent of The Daily Chronicle. "A significant fact is the constant increase in the army personnel and equipment, in spite of recent Austro-German requests for Rumanian demobilization.

"Perhaps more significant is the vigorous action taken in Silistria, which was ceded to Rumania by Bulgaria after the Balkan war in 1912. Here, owing to allegations of the activity of pro-Bulgarian propagandists, the Rumanian Government has wiped out the whole pro-Bulgar system, imprisoning everybody concerned, including the police and administrative officials.

"A further measure has been the suddenly enforced requisition of all cattle on the border to prevent their being smuggled out of the country."

ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ ILL.

German Marine Ministry Being Run by Oldest Ranking Officer.

LONDON, March 13.—Admiral Alfred von Tirpitz, Minister of the German Navy, has been ill for several days, says a dispatch from Amsterdam, and the business of the Ministry of Marine has been handed over to the oldest ranking officer.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER. 50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles. —Advt.

THROW GERMANS FROM RALLY FOR AMERICAN RIGHTS

Thousands Shout Approval as Police Hustle Disturbers Into the Street.

THE NAME OF BRYAN HISSED

President Upheld in His Attitude Toward Armed Merchant Ship Controversy.

DUTY TO ALLIES DECLARED

Resolutions Call for Aid to Nations Fighting to Uphold the Freedom of the World.

As a result of excellent police arrangements, efforts made by Germans and two Irishmen to break up a mass meeting held in Carnegie Hall, under the auspices of the American Rights Commmittee, last night came to naught. As one of the policemen assigned to maintain order expressed it: "A disturber was thrown out every fifteen minutes," and then he added with a smile, "I mean every fifteen minutes as long as they lasted."

The meeting itself was one of the largest and most enthusiastic held in this city in months. There was not a vacant seat in the parquet, boxes, or galleries and the thousands who were crowded into the hall and upon the stage, excepting the few score who favored the Teutonic Powers and who came with the avowed purpose of making trouble, gave evidence of being heart and soul for the President of the United States and for the nations that in the words of one of the speakers, "are fighting for the survival of freedom and democracy in the world."

Major George Haven Putnam, President of the American Rights Committee, presided and put the two sets of resolutions that were adopted with outbursts of cheering and waving of flags. One of the resolutions indorsed the stand of the President in his armed ship controversy with Congress, while the other called upon the American people to approve the cause of the Allies and to extend to those nations not only sympathy, but "direct co-operation at the proper time."

Bryan, O'Gorman, and Smith Hissed.

The meeting was demonstrative from the start, every reference to the French, the British, or their allies and the principles for which they are struggling bringing forth long continued applause. On the other hand when Mr. Bryan's name was uttered there was a storm of hisses and boos. The names of Senators O'Gorman of New York and Hoke Smith of Georgia were similarly received. Likewise the applause was deafening when Major Putnam denounced "those members of Congress" who, for political reasons or otherwise, voted against the "true American policy of the President" when the McLemore resolution came up a few days ago.

The interruptions that marked the first hour of the meeting started a few minutes after Major Putnam began his opening speech. According to the police, between fifty and one hundred Germans, bent on making trouble, managed to get seats in the upper gallery. Perhaps a score of others found seats in the parquet. Those in the gallery started the trouble, the first outbreak following a reference to the reported conversations between ex-Secretary Bryan and the recalled Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba. Mr. Bryan, Major Putnam said, had told the Austrian Ambassador that certain utterances of President Wilson in his notes to Berlin on the Lusitania and other submarine issues were made to satisfy the expectations of American citizens.

Applause, hisses, and boos followed when Major Putnam mentioned Mr. Bryan's name. In the chorus of approval from the great majority could be heard the whistles and catcalls of the German sympathizers. Nothing was done to curb this first hostile demonstration, and it was not until a few minutes later when Major Putnam referred to the British Government as among the most beneficent on earth that the disturbers broke forth in a demonstration that caused the police and Carnegie Hall attaches to take action. In various parts of the hall waiting to handle just such a situation as developed were twelve uniformed policemen, twenty detectives from Police Headquarters, and six plain clothes men from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station under Inspector Daly and Captain Gildea.

Police Get Into Action.

"What did England do to Egypt and what did she do to the Boers?" a loud-voiced Teuton in the upper gallery shouted. His fellow-disturbers shouted their approval, and then for the first time, from the allied enthusiasts there arose a great protest.

"Throw him out!" "Shut him up!" and similar remarks were shouted from all parts of the hall. Three plain-clothes men approached the disturber, who suddenly became orderly and insisted that he was not the original trouble maker, and that he had not uttered the remarks that started the trouble.

"Oh, yes, he did; he's the fellow all right," one of his neighbors declared while a score of fingers pointed him out.

"Come along. It's time for you to go," said a big plain clothes man as he took the offender by the collar.

But the big outbreak was to come

Continued on Page 6.

Hears Germans Asked Aid From Bulgars, Who Refused

GENEVA, March 13.—Germany has requested Bulgaria to send two divisions to the French front, according to information received here from Bucharest.

The Bulgarian Government declined, the advices state, owing to the uncertain attitude of Rumania.

SEIZED SECURITIES IN THE PRIZE COURT

Great Britain Now Holds $10,000,000 Taken from Mail Aboard Ships.

THINKS ENEMY IS OWNER

Says Record of Coupon Payments Will Be Proof—America Has Made No Protests.

LONDON, March 13.—Securities valued at $10,000,000, suspected of being of German ownership and seized from mails in transit, are now in possession of the Prize Court, according to an announcement today by the Foreign Office. The securities have not yet been declared absolute contraband, but it is possible that they will soon be placed on the contraband list.

Meanwhile seizures will be continued on the ground that under the Orders in Council these securities establish credit for hostile belligerents and, therefore, can be legally held up.

The authorities here say that innocent ownership can be easily proved by reference to the banks which hold any of the detained securities, and that, therefore, nothing in the nature of a hardship, beyond a slight delay, is likely to be suffered by innocent owners.

Foreign office attachés in charge of contraband work say that it is an easy matter to establish German ownership by examination of securities. In the case of American securities being forwarded to the United States from Scandinavia, if the stubs show that coupons have been detached over the period of a year by Scandinavian owners it is hardly likely that the securities will be seized, but should the stubs for the last quarter show that they have been in possession of a German bank or other German holder, this will be taken as evidence that Germany has received the equivalent value in gold, and the seizure of the securities therefore certainly will follow, the attachés say.

The American Government has not yet protested against the seizure of securities, but Ambassador Page has transmitted numerous inquiries to the Foreign Office on the subject of such dententions. These inquiries have been made mainly at the request of American banks to which detained securities were addressed.

While maintaining the right to censor all mails which, by coming through England, enjoy the facilities of the English postal system, the British Government does not undertake to examine first-class mails on seized neutral steamships for anything except possible merchandise; while not even in the case of Dutch liners which call voluntarily at Falmouth has the Government yet asserted the right of censorship, although the officials of the Foreign Office, it is declared, feel that much can be said in favor of Great Britain's right to censor these mails.

The above expresses the attitude of the Foreign Office, which says that the examination of mails in transit has been more than justified by results, as traders of hostile belligerent nations were not hesitating to use the British postal facilities to forward their plans.

SAY BRITISH ON TIGRIS LOST 5,000 IN FIGHT

Turks Also Tell of Crushing Defeat in Egypt—British Official Denial.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The losses of the British forces in Mesopotamia in the recent battle near Felahie are estimated by the Turkish War Office as at least 5,000. The statement, issued under date of March 12, is as follows:

The enemy's losses in the battle of Felahie, on the Mesopotamian front, are estimated as at least 5,000.

In Arabia, on the Yemen front, a British detachment of 6,000 infantry, suported by 600 cavalry and 12-centimeter guns, started on Jan. 12 from Sheikhnosman, north of Aden, and occupied the town of Afisch. They attacked the Turkish vanguards with superior forces, but were stopped by a Turkish counterattack from El Wahita. After three hours the enemy withdrew. Only the protection of long-range artillery averted a panic.

The enemy then tried to offer resistance at El Emeihale, four kilometers south of Afisch, in positions which they had prepared in advance, but were forced by Turkish troops to retreat into the fortified camp of Sheikh Ouman, under the protection of the cannon of ships anchored in the Gulf of Aden.

The Turks destroyed the town and fortifications of El Emeihale, and captured supplies there.

The Turkish official communication received by way of London contains the following passages which were not embodied in the communication as received by wireless from Berlin:

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 13.—In the fighting in the Felahie sector the enemy was defeated, sustaining losses estimated at 5,000, while sixty prisoners and two officers fell into our hands.

Our troops destroyed enemy fortifications near El Emeihale (Yemen front,) capturing all the pioneer material found there. A great number of bodies the enemy had been unable to bury were found on the battlefield.

A reconnoitring detachment which three days afterward (Jan. 15,) was dispatched against El Emeihale encountered a strong hostile cavalry with machine guns. After fighting half an hour the enemy fled in the direction of Sheikh Osman, leaving twenty dead or wounded.

LONDON, March 13.—The Turkish official communication received here today was passed by the British censor only on condition that the following note be published at the same time:

The operations on the Yemen front referred to were in the nature of a reconnoissance to ascertain the strength of the Turkish forces about Subar and Waht, which was successfully accomplished. The British casualties were five men killed and thirty-five wounded.

DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

12,000 TROOPS ON BORDER

Main Column, at Columbus, Will March Over the Boundary First.

TWO OTHERS WILL FOLLOW

El Paso and Douglas Contingents Will Advance Later to Avert Friction.

PERSHING AND GAVIRA AGREE

Lack of Rolling Stock Delays Mobilization, but Plans Are Nearly Completed.

Funston Denies Invasion Begins "This Morning"

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—Major General Frederick Funston refused to comment tonight on the departure of Brigadier General Pershing and his staff for Columbus, N. M. General Funston and his Chief of Staff, Major Malvern-Hill Barnum, remained at headquarters until a late hour, keeping in close touch with the situation.

Late tonight General Funston said the expedition would not get under way tomorrow morning. He characterized all rumors that troops already were in Mexico as "absolute falsehoods."

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, who left here tonight with his staff for Colombus, N. M., was reported to have arrived there, ready for the march into Mexico, but this was later denied. His present whereabouts are not disclosed.

Commands now at Columbus muster approximate 3,500 men, and these probably will be increased to 4,000 or more immediately.

It is understood the main column, with field wireless and aeroplane equipment, will go south from there, perhaps tomorrow, and auxiliary columns will enter Mexico later from Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso. The expeditionary force, through Juarez, may leave El Paso on Friday, after the main body from Columbus has reached the interior.

The Columbus contingent must go south through desert, while the others can proceed by rail.

General Pershing and General Gavira, commanding the Carranza forces at Juarez, met at a conference in the Mexican consulate here today, and the American commander's statement that the meeting was "entirely satisfactory" is taken to mean that they agreed to co-operate.

The Force at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, N. M., March 13.—Organizations now here are eight troops of the Thirteenth Cavalry, with the first squadron enroute from Marfa, Texas, and other border points east; the Sixth and Sixteenth Regiments of Infantry, three companies of the First Battalion of the Twentieth Infantry; Batteries A, B, and C, composing twelve mountain guns of the Fourth Field Artillery; Battery C of the Sixth Field Artillery, field wireless organization, field hospital and ambulance.

It was reported tonight that in addition to the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Regiments of the cavalry, two squadrons of the Twelfth would be dispatched here at once. Another report stated that three aeroplanes were enroute here from San Diego, Cal.

Betani to Consult Pershing.

General Pablo Betani, commanding the garrison of 2,000 Carranza troops at Palomas, six miles south of the border, today notified American military authorities that he expected to call on General Pershing for a conference.

Approximately 12,000 troops with forty mountain and field gun batteries were on the border tonight between Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso, Tex., a line about 200 miles long. A little more than one-third of this force was cavalry.

Intelligence Department officers today obtained maps and topography charts of the mountainous Chihuahua-Sonora border, into which it seems possible for Villa to enter easily with his present start.

Troop trains bearing cavalrymen, infantrymen, artillery, signal and hospital detachments, and several trainloads of freight unloaded here today. Lumbering gray army wagons rumbled all day through clouds of dust, each wagon piled high with supplies, such as arms, ammunition, knapsacks, boxes of uniforms, shoes, blankets, forage and food.

The force of General Pablo Betani, commanding the Carranza garrison at Palomas, on the Mexican side of the border south of here, was increased today by the arrival of 800 men, bringing his forces to a total of 2,000.

In the town of Columbus the conduct of Mexicans who are strangers was closely watched. This work was rendered delicate by the large numbers of Mexicans who are American citizens by birth, and among whom the newcomers were difficult to distinguish. One prosperous American ranchman of Har-

Continued on Page 3.

Note Accepting General Carranza's Proposal and Statement Disclaiming Intervention

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Here is the note forwarded to General Carranza by the United States Government accepting his proposal of a reciprocal agreement for the pursuit of bandits across the line dividing the United States and Mexico:

The Government of the United States has received the courteous note of Señor Acuna, [Carranza's Minister of Foreign Affairs,] and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region.

The Government of the United States, in view of the unusual state of affairs which has existed for some time along the international boundary, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the de facto Government of Mexico to suppress this state of lawlessness, of which the recent attack on Columbus, N. M., is a deplorable example, and to insure peace and order in the region contiguous to the boundary between the two republics, readily grants permission for military forces of the de facto Government of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands of armed men who have entered Mexico from the United States, committed outrages on Mexican soil, and fled into the United States, on the understanding that the de facto Government of Mexico grants the reciprocal privilege that the military forces of the United States may pursue across the international boundary into Mexican territory lawless bands of armed men who have entered the United States from Mexico, committed outrages on American soil, and fled into Mexico.

The Government of the United States understands that, in view of its agreement to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto Government, the arrangement is now complete and in force, and the reciprocal privileges thereunder may accordingly be exercised by either Government without further interchange of views.

It is a matter of sincere gratification to the Government of the United States that the de facto Government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the erroneous belief that the constituted authorities will resent any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the Government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

With the same spirit of cordial friendship the Government of the United States will exercise the privilege granted by the de facto Government of Mexico, in the hope and confident expectation that by their mutual efforts lawlessness will be eradicated and peace and order maintained in the territories of the United States and Mexico contiguous to the international boundary.

Lansing's Non-Intervention Statement

Secretary of State Lansing also issued this statement:

In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico, the President has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this Government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary, what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention.

APPOINTS OBREGON HIS WAR MINISTER

Carranza's Action May Be Preliminary to Resignation and Running for the Presidency.

CIVIL LEADERS CONSULTED

Naming of Obregon for War and Aguilar for State Portfolio Result of a Recent Conference.

Averting of Trouble With Us Makes Mexican Capital Glad

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—Mexicans here were jubilant when they heard that the threatened trouble between Mexico and the United States had been averted.

Everybody is optimistic regarding future developments of the international situation, and it is believed that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue.

This dispatch indicates that news of President Wilson's note to Carranza has reached Mexico City and is approved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, March 13.—General Carranza has appointed General Alvardo Obregon Minister of War and Marine and General Candido Aguilar Minister of Foreign Relations. In Constitutionalist official circles here it is believed that this action is a preliminary to the First Chief's resignation of executive power in order that he may be a candidate for the constitutional Presidency at the coming elections.

General Aguilar, in the capacity of head of the Cabinet, by this arrangement would succeed General Carranza as chief executive during the pre-constitutional period.

It is understood that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were agreed upon at a recent meeting of military and civil Constitutionalist leaders held in Guadalajara.

General Pablo Gonzales started for Queretaro early today. It is understood that he has been summoned by General Carranza.

Colonel Alfredo Breceda, in charge of the Ministry of the Interior, arrived here from Queretaro this morning, proceeding to Vera Cruz a few hours later. He is going to confer with General Jara, the Governor of that State.

QUERETARO, Mexico, March 12.—Local papers this morning published a statement by General Montes, Governor of Queretaro, announcing that, as the relations between Mexico and the United States were very delicate, owing to the invasion of Villa, and the Constitutionalist Government could not and would not for any motive, no matter what, permit for one moment any invasion of

Continued on Page 3.

VILLA TURNS EAST IN DASH TO ESCAPE

Abandons Attack on Mormon Colony and Is Reported at Galeana.

BANDIT MAY BE HEADED OFF

Believed to be Making for His Base in Mountains of the Santa Ana District.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Francisco Villa has moved suddenly eastward, according to a report received tonight by General Gavira, Mexican Commandant at Juarez. This move apparently takes Villa away from the territory in which it had been supposed he would seek refuge and north of which concentration of the American troops has been heaviest.

This information was received from Gavira's subordinate, Colonel Gonzales, who commands the troops protecting the Mormon colony at Casas Grandes.

The wires from Juarez to the colony were cut last night by Villa's men. Gonzales restored them this evening. Villa, Gonzales reports, is at Galeana, a town about twenty miles due east of Corralitos, where he was last previously reported.

Military men, both American and Mexican, had thought Villa was making for the great mountain chain of the Sierra Madres. General Bertani, heading off Villa to the west, had said he believed Villa was trying to get into Sinaloa, which has enjoyed comparative peace and is filled with prosperous ranches. But apparently, finding his way blocked at Casas Grandes, the bandit gave up his announced intention of massacring the Mormons and took the easiest way out.

Although he is heading eastward, Villa has by no means an easy prospect of escape from Carranza troops about him or from the Americans on the border. If he continues east in an attempt to cut the line of the Mexican Central, he will not only have to cross desert plains void of water, food, and loot, but will be in danger of a clash with the cavalry of General Garza, which is striking after him northwestward from Laguna. The Mexican Central Railway, which he would have to cross, is some fifty miles east of his present reported position, and affords a possible quick route for Carranza or American troops to head him off.

Gavira says he believes Villa is now headed for the mountains of the Santa Ana district to the south of Galeana. This has long been Villa's headquarters, and he is believed to have food stores and munitions secreted there. To reach this place, Gavira said he would merely have to follow up the bed of the Santa Maria River, which he is said to have now reached.

COLUMBUS, Ariz., March 13.—Villa's position today, according to reports received by General Pablo Bertani, in command of 2,000 soldiers just across the Mexican border from here, was still near Corralitos, where he stopped more than two days ago.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF PURSUIT

Mexican Troops Chasing Marauding Americans May Cross the Border.

NOT WAR, SAYS PRESIDENT

Deems Pursuit of Villa Rather a Measure Calculated to Avert Intervention.

RESENTS ALARMIST REPORTS

Mischievous Purpose Suspected —Urges Congress Leaders to Hasten Defense Bills.

Baker Still Without Word of Expedition's Start

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Secretary of War Baker had an hour's conference with the President tonight. From the White House he went to the War Department for a long conference with Major Gen. Scott and other members of the General Staff.

Afterward he said he did not know whether troops had begun crossing the border.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson today agreed to the reciprocal arrangement proposed by the Carranza de facto Government of Mexico for the pursuit of armed bandits like Villa and his followers across the international boundary. At the same time, Secretary Lansing, by instruction of the President, notified the Carranza Government that the United States understood that the agreement was "now complete and in force."

The decision of the Administration to accept the Carranza proposal was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing this afternoon. This conference followed conversations between the President and leaders in Congress.

Secretary Lansing late in the afternoon sent a telegram to American Consul Silliman, at Guadalajara, Mexico, directing him to inform the Carranza Government of the decision of the United States, a formal note to the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Acuna, being embodied in the telegram. [This note appears elsewhere in THE NEW YORK TIMES this morning.] At the same time General Funston was informed that this Government regarded the reciprocal arrangement as being "in force" and that under it General Funston was free to move the punitive expedition across the border in pursuit of Villa at any time.

If the expeditionary columns have not already entered Mexico, it is strongly hinted at the War Department, American troops will be in Mexico before sunset tomorrow. The understanding here is that General Funston is ready to proceed with the movement of the expeditionary force. Telegrams to the War Department today and tonight showed that all the troops ordered to the border by request of General Funston to take the place on patrol of units assigned to the expeditionary columns were en route to the frontier. At the same time vast quantities of supplies—clothing, foodstuffs, and ammunition—are going to quartermasters and commissaries on the ground for the use of the expeditionary force and of the border patrol, which is being strengthened in every possible manner.

Equal Privileges and No More.

In accepting the Carranza proposal for a reciprocal arrangement, President Wilson agrees to permit Mexico to do exactly what the United States is doing under identically the same circumstances. The President does not agree to allow Carranza to order his troops to pursue into this country Mexicans who commit outrages in Mexico. The arrangement agreed to by the United States Government only permits the military forces of Mexico to pursue into this country such lawless bands of armed men as may enter Mexico from the United States, commit outrages on Mexican soil, and then return to American territory. It is not expected that there will be any such incursion from this country into Mexico or any occasion for Mexican troops coming into the United States.

After sending his telegram to Consul Silliman, Secretary Lansing left for Pinehurst, N. C., for a week's rest. Counselor Frank L. Polk, who is Acting Secretary of State, conferred late in the afternoon with Secretary of War Baker and Major General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the Army General Staff, regarding the situation. He laid before Secretary Baker for transmission to General Funston the text of this Government's answer to the Carranza Government, as well as the statement issued by Secretary Lansing, by direction of the President, making plain the purpose of the United States Government to confine its movements in Mexico to the pursuit and capture of Villa and his band.

Secretary Lansing's announcement, a copy of which was also sent to the Carranza Government and to all American consular officers in Mexico, said that to remove any apprehension that might exist either in the United States or Mexico, the President had authorized the Secretary "to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this Government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced

and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to trench in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic. On the contrary," the statement concluded, "what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

The purpose of the punitive expedition as previously announced is to bring about the capture of Villa and his band. It is the hope of the Administration that the Mexicans will accept the assurance given by the President as being absolutely sincere, and that they will regard the American Government's willingness to enter into a reciprocal agreement with Mexico as practical proof of sincerity.

President Resents Talk of "War."

President Wilson was said tonight to resent deeply persistent reports that the United States expected trouble from General Carranza. Some Administration officials expressed the view that a certain element in the United States was purposely misrepresenting the facts in order to bring about war with Mexico.

The President, it is understood, believes that General Carranza has shown a commendable desire to co-operate with the United States and that the only real danger of serious trouble over the pursuit of Villa by American troops lies in published reports telling of plans of the American Government for "war." If the issue becomes clear-cut that both President Wilson and General Carranza want Villa, the murderer and bandit, eliminated for the sake of peace and security, Administration officials do not believe there will be any serious danger of widespread resistance.

There was serious discussion in Administration circles today of making an effort to stop the publication of alarmist reports. At the same time it was evident that official Washington was deeply concerned over the possibilities of the situation. Not only was this concern voiced in the privately expressed opinion of men having knowledge of conditions in Mexico, but the existence of apprehension was openly admitted in the debate in the Senate. Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, indicated a belief that powerful elements were likely to oppose the progress of the American punitive forces; and Senator Borah, who agreed with Senator Chamberlain, asserted that the expedition might lead to grave results, and urged that Congress proceed at once to the consideration of the pending national defense bills. Senator Chamberlain thought events might bring to Villa a force of 50,000 men.

Confers with Congress Leaders.

That President Wilson was alive to the dangers of the situation became increasingly apparent. Mr. Wilson told Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin, the Democratic leader of the House, that he desired action without delay on the Administration's legislative program, which includes the National Defense bills, and urged that no time be lost in enabling the Government to prepare for a hostile emergency.

The supply departments of the army are busy getting together reserve stores for use in the event of an emergency. Ammunition, clothing, food, and other necessary articles are being contracted for in large quantities with private firms. Conferences of officers of the General Staff are frequent.

In addition to urging Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin to have the House speed up, President Wilson conferred with Senators Stone and Saulsbury, the first Chairman, and the other a member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. The President wanted to know whether he was deemed to be within his powers in assenting to Carranza's proposal of a reciprocal arrangement for the employment of troops of one country in the adjacent territory of the other to run down outlaws. The answer he got from his Senatorial callers was in the affirmative. He was assured that there was no danger of an oratorical outburst in the Senate in criticism of his course. Realizing the possibilities of the situation, the President may find it necessary to go to Congress to obtain sanction for what he intends to do in Mexico, just as he did at the time of the taking of Vera Cruz, but for the present such a step will not be taken.

From the Administration viewpoint a favorable aspect has been given to the Mexican situation by the character of the answer made by Secretary Lansing to the communication from Carranza's Secretary of Foreign Affairs expressing his willingness to permit American armed forces to cross into Mexico to apprehend Villa under a reciprocal arrangement that would permit Mexican troops to enter the United States in similar circumstances. In accepting the arrangement proposed, Secretary Lansing said that it completed the agreement which was to permit the United States Government now felt free to enter Mexican territory with the forces assigned to the task of capturing Villa.

Carranza's Tone Disturbing.

Some uneasiness was caused in Administration circles by the tone of the manifesto to the Mexican people issued by General Carranza with reference to the entrance of American forces into Mexico in pursuit of Villa. It was apparent from the language of the manifesto that Carranza had followed in the main his communication to this Government proposing a reciprocal arrangement for the pursuit of outlaws, but the tone of the manifesto was stiffer than that of the diplomatic note. Some officials saw in the manifesto a disposition to cause trouble for this Government, but others interpreted it as having been written for home consumption and contended that its meaning was not different from that of the diplomatic proposal.

Plans Working Perfectly.

Secretary Baker left the War Department after 11 o'clock tonight, saying that there was absolutely no news he could give out. During the day he had received dispatches informing him of the movement of various organizations of cavalry and infantry that were ordered Saturday to proceed to El Paso to take the places of General Pershing's command, which is to be sent into Mexico in pursuit of Villa.

The Secretary of War went to the White House at 8 P. M. and spent two hours with President Wilson discussing progress. Soon after 10 he returned to the War Department and for an hour was in conference with Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Bliss, assistant to the Chief of Staff.

No orders were sent by Secretary Baker tonight. All the reports have assurance that everywhere the plans for the expedition were working perfectly. General Funston reported that two companies of the Twentieth Infantry had moved from Bisbee, Ariz., to El Paso, that companies E and F of the Twentieth had moved from Bisbee to Deming, N. M., and that Companies E, G, and H of the Second Battalion of Engineers had moved from Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio to El Paso.

The Eleventh Cavalry entrained at Chattanooga and started for El Paso. Troops A, B, K, and L left San Diego for Douglas, Ariz., and Troops C, E, F, G, H, and I left the Presidio of Monterey for Douglas Headquarters, and the First and Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry, with the machine gun troop, left Fort Robinson, the Third Squadron left Fort Meade, and Troops E and H left Fort Russell, all for El Paso. The Twenty-third Infantry entrained at Galveston for El Paso.

President Wilson's request of Speaker Clark and Leader Kitchin to have the House speed up on legislation was reflected in the Senate this afternoon. Senator Underwood said that in his twenty years' experience in Congress he had never known the work of a legislative session to be so far behind.

Speaker Clark and Representative Kitchin offered President Wilson little encouragement. Mr. Clark left the White House with the prediction that Congress would not be able to adjourn before September. When Representative James R. Mann, the Republican floor leader, learned the outline of the Administration's program, he expressed the opinion that "Congress will adjourn about December."

The Speaker and Mr. Kitchin told the President that legislation was far behind, with many controversial matters yet to be aired. The President is understood to have suggested that Congress hasten its labors and endeavor to finish them by midsummer, preferably about the time the National Conventions were held. As experienced legislators, Mr. Clark and Mr. Kitchin were unable to give the President any assurances on this score.

What Congress Has Ahead.

The fact is that the present Congress has established a record for inactivity, so far as major legislation is concerned. The House, where all of the annual supply bills originate, has passed only three appropriation measures—Urgent Deficiency, Post Office, and Indian. Such important supply bills as the Sundry Civil, the Naval, the Army, the River and Harbor, and the Agricultural are yet to be considered. The appropriation bills alone are regarded as sufficient to keep Congress engaged for at least two months, and the President outlined today an additional program of legislation that is of prime importance from the Administration standpoint.

Here is the work ahead of Congress: The national defense measures, including the Army Reorganization bill, and the navy and army appropriation bills; the Sugar Repeal bill, consideration of which will begin in the House tomorrow; the Philippine Independence bill; a bill giving a more autonomous form of government to Porto Rico; the Administration Ship Purchase bill; conservation measures; the Tariff Commission bill; a general revenue bill; the Burnett Immigration bill, which is not an Administration measure, but which Congress insists upon passing; approximately a dozen appropriation bills, most of them major measures.

President Wilson was informed today of the plan of House leaders to include the Tariff Commission bill in an omnibus revenue measure, which shall include amendments to the income tax, repeal of the stamp taxes and the War Revenue bill of October, 1914, and possibly a tax on production of munitions of war. The President is said to have expressed a desire that the Tariff Commission bill be considered as a separate measure, but Mr. Kitchin is understood to have about won over Mr. Wilson to the idea of an omnibus tariff law amendment bill. Democrats of the Ways and Means Committee want to embrace all revenue legislation in one measure. This move is partly political, as Republicans who favor a Tariff Commission are opposed to the remainder of the revenue program.

Speaker Clark, Mr. Kitchin, and Mr. Mann held a conference this afternoon, but no definite legislative program was agreed upon. That the Republicans are not disposed to hurry along certain of the Administration measures was indicated when Representative Garrett sought unanimous consent to hold night sessions to consider the Porto Rican bill. Leader mann objected. Mr. Mann again objected when Mr. Kitchin sought unanimous consent to have the House meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow in order that the Sugar Repeal bill might be put through in one day. The Republican leader said it would be impossible to pass the Sugar bill in one day, and there was no necessity of an early meeting of the House.

The entire situation indicates a long session of Congress, with adjournment far beyond the National Convention period and toward the end, rather than the beginning, of the Presidential and Congressional campaigns.

Officials at the Mexican Embassy here were jubilant over the acceptance of General Carranza's proposal. Some officials said that while a few extreme radicals among Carranza adherents might show opposition to the agreement, this element would not be important, nor would it influence the relations between the two Governments.

No Excitement in Mexico.

Advices to the Navy Department today from Vera Cruz, Tampico, and other points on the Mexican Gulf Coast tended to confirm this view. Commanders of American warships at these ports said the publication there of the intention of the United States to send armed forces after Villa had caused no excitement or uneasiness. There were no indications of anti-American demonstrations, the messages said, even when it appeared doubtful what course the Carranza Government would pursue.

To prevent munitions from reaching Villa from the United States the Treasury Department today instructed its Collectors at San Francisco, Nogales, and Los Angeles to place an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition through those points into Mexico. The embargo affects the principal commercial gateways into Chihuahua, Sonora, and Lower California, and is regarded as sufficient in extent to make certain that Villa will not be supplied from this country. There is no present intention to extend it to other Mexican territory.

The belief that American troopers already were across the line to watch at least one side of the region in which Villa is supposed to be operating gained strength tonight in unofficial circles. Press reports from the border tended to bear out this view, but so far as is known the War Department was without confirmation. Border reports also indicated the possible mobilization places of several columns, but officers declined to discuss these, holding rigidly to the policy announced by Secretary Baker of giving General Funston every opportunity to execute a surprise attack.

CALLES'S TROOPS TO GIVE AID.

About 5,000 Carranzistas Gathered to Join in Villa Chase.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 13.—It was definitely learned tonight that General Calles had mobilized about 5,000 Carranza troops at Cabullona, eighteen miles south of the Arizona border.

Carranza officials stated that there were possibly 8,000 men at Cabullona. This force has fifteen pieces of artillery.

General Calles has been gathering these troops for several days, having announced that they will join in the pursuit of Villa.

TROOP TRAINS ON THE WAY.

Rushing Soldiers to the Mobilization on the Border.

GALVESTON, Texas, March 13.—Three special trains carrying the Twenty-third Infantry with full field equipment will leave Galveston for El Paso tonight. This regiment has been in camp at Fort Crockett for several months.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., March 13.—The last of the seven trains carrying the Eleventh Cavalry to the Mexican border left Fort Oglethorpe this morning. The train carried ten wagons, the machine guns, and a machine gun troop. Only fifty men remain at the post.

JUNCTION CITY, Kan., March 13.—Fourteen student officers of the mounted service school left Fort Riley today for the border to join the six cavalry regiments.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 13.—Troops A, B, K, and L of the First Cavalry, stationed here, entrained this afternoon for Douglas, Ariz., where they will join six troops of the First from Monterey, Cal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., March 13.—Members of the United States Hospital Corps left Fort Slocum today for Fort Sam Houston, Texas, under orders received by Lieut. Colonel Van Vliet. Twenty or thirty more men are to leave within a couple of days. Three hundred recruits ready for service are at Fort Slocum awaiting assignment.

ARSENAL SENDS EQUIPMENT.

Clothing for 10,000 Soldiers Is Shipped to the Border.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Twenty carloads of clothing and equipment to supply the needs of 10,000 United States soldiers were shipped late last night from the Schuylkill arsenal here to the Mexican border. The exact destination of the shipment was refused by Colonel George H. Van Rose, commandant at the arsenal.

A rush order for the material was received from Washington at noon Sunday, and by 9 o'clock last night the cars had been loaded and left the arsenal yard in two trains. Employes were summoned from their homes to do the work of sorting and packing the goods. Each of the 10,000 units of clothing contained every kind of uniform apparel from hats to shoes.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Orders to ship 790,000 rations of meat, weighing 640,000 pounds, to the Mexican border were received by Colonel A. D. Kniskern, Acting Quartermaster of the Central Department, here today, and the first shipment was sent off tonight.

The order includes 200,000 pounds of bacon, 272,000 pounds of corned beef, 128,000 pounds of roast beef and 40,000 pounds of corned beef hash.

ST. LOUIS, March 13.—Lieut. Col. David Stanley, Quartermaster of the St. Louis Depot, Central Division, U. S. A., tonight received orders to procure 150,000 pounds of hardtack for shipment to the border as soon as possible.

CARTRIDGES FOR CARRANZA.

Ward Liner Now on Way to Progreso Has 500,000 Rounds.

The Ward liner Esperanza, which left this port on Thursday for Havana and Progreso, is carrying 500,000 rounds of rifle cartridges consigned to the Carranza Government. This was learned yesterday at the Custom House. A short affidavit made by Captain Tanning and attached to the clearance papers sets forth that the consignment is destined for the de facto Government of Mexico. It is said unofficially that the consignee is the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The cartridges are contained in 500 cases.

The Esperanza is due at Progreso on Wednesday. She should have reached Havana yesterday afternoon. The agents of the line here and the officials of the Custom House said that no word had come from Washington as to the embargo against arms or munitions. The steamer could be halted either in Havana or by wireless after she left there.

The Esperanza is the only vessel of the Ward Line now bearing ammunition to Mexico. The next steamship to sail from here for a Mexican port will be the Monterey on March 23.

PACIFIC FLEET IS READY.

Winslow Outlines Plans for Disposition of Ships, if Necessary.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 13.—Tentative plans for the disposition of the vessels of the Pacific Fleet in San Diego Harbor in event of trouble on the west coast of Mexico have been outlined by Admiral Winslow. According to his plans, the transport Buffalo and the armored cruiser Maryland would be employed in transporting the Fourth Regiment of marines, now at the exposition here, and field equipment. The protected cruiser Milwaukee would displace the supply ship Iris and convoy the destroyers Whipple, Perry, Stewart, and Paul Jones south.

The flagship San Diego, acting independently of the fleet, will steam south at the first sign of trouble.

Vessels of the Pacific Fleet now engaged in patrol duty on the west coast of Mexico and Central America are the cruisers Chattanooga, Cleveland, and Denver. The Chattanooga is at Guaymas, the Cleveland at Acapulco, and the Denver at Corinto, Nicaragua.

SIX BIPLANES IN SQUADRON.

Capt. Foulois and Subordinates Are All Seasoned Aviators.

The First Aero Squadron, United States Army, which started for El Paso from San Antonio yesterday, is the only complete aeronautical unit in the regular service of the United States. The equipment includes six up-to-date tractor biplanes of the Curtiss, Burgess-Curtiss, and Wright types. All of them have been tested in long-endurance flights, of which the most notable was the "flock flight" of 300 miles from Fort Sill, Okla., to the aviation station at San Antonio, a few months ago. All the machines were engaged and the distance was covered without a mishap at a speed that averaged seventy-five miles an hour.

In command of the squadron is Captain Benjamin D. Foulois, and under him are Lieutenants Thomas DeWitt Milling, Carleton G. Chapman, Joseph C. Morrow, Jr., Joseph E. Carberry, Ira A. Rader, and Thomas S. Bowen. Foulois as an observer made the first aeroplane flight along the border. That was in 1912 in a Wright machine, piloted by the late Philip Parmalee. Parmalee and Foulois flew from Laredo to Eagle Pass, Texas, over the Rio Grande and back. It was at the time the longest military flight ever made.

Next to Captain Foulois the best known aviator in the squadron is Lieutenant Milling. He participated in the Belmont Park aviation tournament here several years ago. All of the other officers of the squadron piloted machines on the flight from Fort Sill to San Antonio. The work of Foulois and the officers under him on this occasion won the official commendation of the Secretary of War and of General Scriven, Chief of the Signal Corps.

The biplanes that will be used in the operations against Villa are all of the armored type, and it was said yesterday that at fewest three of them mounted machine guns. The squadron is also equipped with a complete motor supply train, which will accompany the fliers into Mexico with the enlisted machinists, hangarmen, and others, numbering about eighty men.

NEW YORK GUARD IS READY.

Acting Adjutant General Says Mobile Regiments Are Equipped.

Major Allan L. Regan, Acting Adjutant General of the National Guard Division of New York, said yesterday that so far as men and material are concerned the New York Division is ready to answer any call of the Government at the shortest possible notice. All the mobile regiments, which are the ones that would be called into service, are equipped, and the great majority of them, officers and enlisted men, would welcome the chance to show the country what the New York Guard could do in actual service.

Major Regan pointed out that the delay, if any, which would follow a Federal order to mobilize would be due to the necessity of organizing depot units, the assembling of animals that would be necessary for the organization of auto-truck and wagon supply trains. The depot units would be the detachments left behind to care for the base supplies and to recruit the men that might be needed to keep the regiments up to war strength.

So far, General O'Ryan, commanding the New York Division, has received no intimation from Washington that would indicate any present intention on the part of the authorities to utilize the National Guard to protect the border while the regular army is rounding up Villa in Mexico. The strength of the New York Guard is about 17,500 officers and men, of whom about 1,100 are commissioned officers. In addition to the present units of the guard there is now in process of organization the first fully equipped motor battery to be organized in this country.

In the event of a call to the National Guard of the country the opinion in guard circles is that the first organizations to be called out will be those of the border States, having a total strength of about 8,500 men, less than one-half the strength of the New York Division. There is no question but that the New York Guard is the best organized, disciplined and equipped in the country, and it is believed that it, along with the guard of the border States, would be the first to be designated for service along the Rio Grande and the land boundary west of El Paso.

Next to New York in size and completeness of organization come the National Guards of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Ohio, totaling about 25,000 men. The total strength of the guard of the entire country is about 132,000 officers and men, but of this total it is doubtful if more than 75,000 of them are sufficiently equipped and trained to render immediate effective service.

Under the law as it now stands the National Guard cannot be ordered into Mexico until the men have had a chance to volunteer for the national service, after which they would have to be mustered into the Federal Volunteer Army.

RAILROADS OFFER FACILITIES.

Ready to Sidetrack Other Traffic for Army Needs in Mexico.

Apprehension was expressed yesterday that freight congestion at the seaboard, due to the heavy shipments of European munitions of war, might interfere with the transport of supplies for the Mexican expedition, but officers of the Depot Quartermaster's staff here were optimistic on that score.

Troops stationed along the border have supplies for six months, they say, and even if they had only few stores the congestion here might not affect the situation much, because goods would probably be bought in the South, Southwest, and Middle West. They said, however, that congestion here would cause a shortage of cars in other parts of the country and indirectly affect the movement of supplies.

Even garrisons sent to the border from posts in the West will not need supplies for several months, for they will take from their barracks stores sufficient for three or four months. All they will be compelled to buy now will be meat and other fresh food.

Several railroads have notified the army Quartermasters and other officers that the Government may use all the facilities of their systems if needed and that cars and equipment will be withdrawn from traffic so that all shipments for the Mexican expedition may be moved quickly.

Even if it were necessary to send the State militia organizations to the border it is not believed that the commission would have to make rulings or place embargoes, nor even that it would be necessary to enact a measure similar to England's Defense of the Realm act. From the attitude of the railroads and from their proffers of aid at once, army officers believe that there would be no difficulty if a more general expedition were planned.

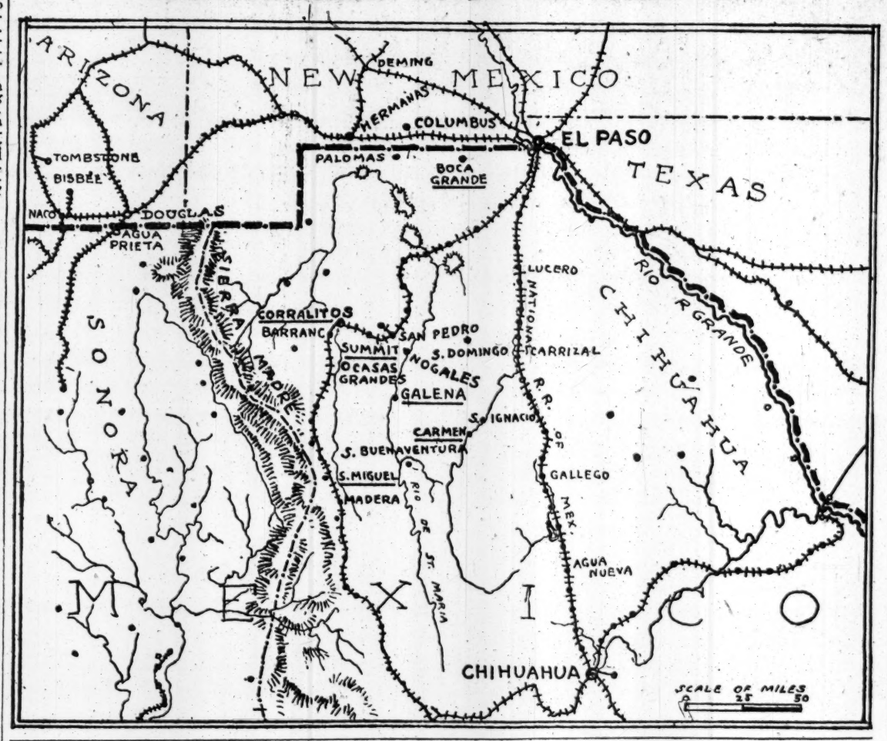
Officers say it would take about 400 passenger coaches and 400 freight cars to move the 18,000 men in the National Guard of this State, together with their artillery, horses, and all equipment and supplies. This number, together with those required to transport the militia of other States on the seaboard, would be a great drain upon commercial traffic, particularly in times of freight congestion, and officers say that railroads would have to respond quickly and patriotically so that the military movement would not be hampered.

Purchasers of army supplies in the East have received few orders yet, however, and they expect no trouble in getting cars for the small shipments they do make.

Arizona Armories Guarded.

PHOENIX, Ariz., March 13.—Militiamen were placed on guard today around the National Guard armories here and at Tucson as a general precautionary measure.

Where American Troops Will Chase Villa.



PERSHING HAS 3,500 MEN ON THE BORDER

Continued from Page 1.

manas, who comes of a Mexican family, was taken into custody before his identity was established.

FUNSTON WILL STRIP COUNTRY OF TROOPS

Says Only Six or Eight Regiments Will Remain Besides Those Guarding the Border.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 13.—A sufficient force is now gathered at the Mexican border under the command of Brig. Gen. John Pershing to begin the pursuit of Francisco Villa, it was announced tonight by Major Gen. Frederick Funston.

The General said that only the completion of plans for backing up the expeditionary force now was needed. He was noncommittal, however, as to the time necessary to accomplish this. General Funston declared reports that American troops had been ordered to cross the border in pursuit of Villa were untrue. He reiterated that it would be useless to send anything but a strong, well-prepared force into Mexico.

That the force would be a strong one was indicated by a statement of the General's that when the expedition was organized there would be only six or eight regiments other than those on the border left in the United States. This did not take into account troops in the Canal Zone and the Philippines.

Outside of mentioning two or three scattered movements, the General refused to give any definite idea of the size of the expedition. He said the Twenty-third Infantry stationed at Galveston was expected to leave for the West tonight; that part of the First Cavalry had left San Francisco for the East and would pick up the rest of the detail at San Diego, and that the Second Squadron of the Twelfth Cavalry at Fort Robinson, Neb., had been ordered to start, but was being delayed by lack of rolling stock.

To General Pershing will be left the final disposition of the expeditionary force. Orders will be issued for the forward movement by General Funston at Fort Sam Houston, but the hour when they will be executed will be decided by the General in the field.

The expeditionary force into Mexico is to be equipped with a complete motor supply train, an innovation in the United States Army, it was announced today. More transportation of supplies was deemed necessary by General Funston, as after the expedition gets well on its way, it probably will go far from any railroad. Word was received today that the War Department at Washington had authorized the purchase of fifty-four trucks to be organized into a supply train.

The train will be divided into two companies each with twenty-seven trucks. One company will be equipped with four-wheel drive cars, and the other with faster and lighter machines. For the present the train will be manned with civilians.

Two hundred horses are to be purchased at once to complete the cavalry quota of mounts. These will be dispatched to the border as fast as they are obtained. Although European agents have been buying horses in the Southwest in huge numbers, it is not expected that the Government will have difficulty in getting good animals.

It became known today that lack of rolling stock, particularly in Arizona and New Mexico, had hindered troop transportation.

"Sometimes we have not been able to get any help from the railroads," General Funston said. "In many instances we have had to ship them in box cars. The railroads have been willing to give us all the help they can. They simply have not had sufficient rolling stock. You could not expect, of course, that they would have many cars lying idle in this country. If we had not had to transport so much cavalry to the border—if this had been merely an infantry movement—we would have been right on Villa's heels from the very start."

Reports reaching General Funston late today indicated that difficulty of transportation might be added to by efforts of Villa followers along the border to destroy the lines of communication.

Word came from Alpine, Texas, that an attempt had been made by six Mexicans last night to hold up a train bearing Ambulance Company No. 7 and Hospital Company No. 7, from Fort Sam Houston on their way to El Paso. The engineer sighted the Mexicans and stopped his train. The Mexicans fled, but three later were captured.

Steps have been taken to frustrate similar attempts. It will be impossible to patrol the long lines of communication between the various troop stations, however, General Funston said. This will have to be largely left to the railroads.

General Funston said the trains bearing troops probably would be preceded by pilot engines in sections where attempts might be made to blow them up.

Wagon load after wagon load of supplies, including tinned goods, such as corned beef and salmon, were being hauled out of Fort Sam Houston today. At the Quartermaster's Headquarters it was said that part of the supplies was going to El Paso.

There will be no infantry or cavalry movements from Fort Sam Houston for the present, it was announced today. The First Aero Squadron, Captain Benjamin D. Foulois commanding, went forward to El Paso this morning.

The Mexican situation will not affect the citizen training camp to be held here from June 13 to July 8. At army headquarters it was reported that the turn of affairs had stimulated interest in the camp and that applications for registration were pouring in.

General Funston is being deluged with applications from persons who want to act as interpreters for the expedition. He said: "Every man in Texas able to speak three words of Spanish has applied for duty."

PERSHING AND GAVIRA AGREE.

Confer Before the American General Leaves El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, accompanied by Adjt. Gen. John L. Hines, Lieutenant Martin C. Shallenberger, and others of his staff, left Fort Bliss at 4 o'clock this afternoon in an automobile after bidding good-bye to his little son Warren, and drove to Camp Cotton to entrain for Columbus, N. M., where he will lead the expeditionary force after Villa.

General Pershing's departure here means that the main column will go south from Columbus, with auxiliary columns entering Mexico from Douglas, Ariz., and El Paso later. General Pershing declined to make any statement regarding his plan of action, but it is believed that the expedition into Mexico will start tomorrow.

It became known tonight that the expeditionary force through Juarez was to leave Friday after the main column at Columbus had reached the interior and the danger of friction because of the initial invasion had passed. This plan was decided upon by General Pershing prior to his departure for Columbus.

Just as General Pershing's troop train pulled out of Camp Cotton the sunset gun at Fort Bliss fired a farewell salute and the Sixteenth Infantry band played "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." General Pershing occupied a private car. As the train left for the West his Filipino valet shouted, "We will be in Mexico manana!" which was accepted here as a fairly accurate forecast.

The Sixth Infantry left earlier in the day, and the Eighth Cavalry is now under marching orders, although it will be held here until the arrival of the Twenty-third Infantry, in order to leave a sufficient force to protect the border near here. Hospital trains, wagon trains, and pack trains were passing through here from San Antonio for Columbus all day.

One hundred automobiles were offered to Major William Elliott, Brigade Quartermaster, for the use of the army in Mexico. Another order of fifty trucks and lorries was placed with a Detroit firm tonight by wire, and all of the owners of automobiles here have been appealed to in an effort to have enough automobiles for maintaining a line of communication with the main column in Mexico.

General Pershing and General Gabriel Gavira, commanding the Carranza forces at Juarez, conferred in the Mexican Consulate here.

"I have nothing to say except that the meeting was entirely satisfactory," said General Pershing later.

"If there is anything to give out it must come from General Pershing," was the comment of Mexican Consul Garcia, the third party in the conference, which lasted half an hour.

It was the first time the two commanders had met.

The atmosphere of the Juarez headquarters, following the harmonious conference with General Pershing and the announcement that Carranza's troops may cross the American border, was more cheerful than in several days. General Gavira said of the conference with General Pershing:

"We discussed conditions frankly, exchanged points of view, and are satisfied."

Restored telegraph communication with Casas Grandes removed a cause of considerable uneasiness. An effort will now be made to repair the damage Villa did to the railway between Casas Grandes and Juarez near Corralitos station. The wireless station in Juarez keeps in touch with the cities of both coasts, such as Vera Cruz and Tampico on the east and Mazatlan on the west, as well as with Mexico City.

A ripple of excitement was felt in El Paso today when military patrols, armed with rifles and bayonets, appeared on the streets. The patrols were ordered out to guard the electric light, water, and gas plants, but no explanation of this move was forthcoming from Fort Bliss.

It was learned from a high military authority that Villa's raid on Columbus was not so barren of results to the bandit chief as was at first supposed. He is now known to have captured at fewest ninety-two cavalry horses, which he drove before him safely across the border.

Daylight today revealed the beginnings of the expeditionary force which the United States Army is gathering along the border west of here for the pursuit of Villa. Six mountain guns, unloaded in the night, were in readiness at Columbus, N. M., the scene of Villa's raid, and the first armed camp to develop evidences that it has been selected as one of the starting points for a pursuit column. Fifty-seven carloads of quartermaster supplies and animals, also arrivals of the night, gave evidence that more guns were coming. Eleven hundred men were in the Columbus camp this morning.

Along 200 miles of the border west of here troop trains were reported passing various points in the night, the result of orders released Friday by the War Department.

Nogales, Ariz., reported that a few cannon had been discovered in the Mexican hills facing the American boundary near there, but elsewhere along the line where the American troops were gathering no signs of disquieting activity on the Mexican side were reported.

Reports here that army officers at Columbus were puzzled at the attitude of Carranza troops a few miles across the boundary were flatly denied on investigation. The army information was that 200 Carranza troops had gathered at Palomas, about twelve miles across the line from Columbus, and that the conduct of these troops was exemplary. These Palomas troops are part of a great ring which Carranza officers at Matomoros say they are drawing about the desert and mountain refuges of Villa. The northern sector of this ring appears to be gathering in a position to make it rest between Villa and the assembling American colmuns on the American side of the border.

The western side also has been strengthened.

The Carranza authorities have not reported any movement of their ring inward to inclose Villa, but have pointed out that lack of railroad facilities hampers them in more rapid action.

Bands of Mexican cavalry have been dispatched from Laguna, on the line of the old Mexican Central Railway north of Chihuahua City, to Casas Grandes, to aid the 500 members of the Mormon colony concentrated at that point. General Gavira, commandant at Juarez, received news of the new cavalry movement from General Gaza this morning. It followed immediately on the report of a scout train that made a run down the Mexico Northwestern Railway line in the direction of Casas Grandes, but turned back on seeing smoke ahead at Santa Sofia, which seemed to come from a burning bridge. Villa had been last reported in the neighborhood of Corralitos, not far distant.

General Gutierrez is at Laguna, according to Gavira, directing operations from there. General Garza, in command of the cavalry, of which part has been diverted at Laguna, may bring down forces from the Chihuahua loop to aid Casas Grandes, Gavira said.

Armed Villistas attacked H. P. Hanson, O. L. Hartley, and T. B. Cunningham, all of El Paso, when they were driving from Columbus along the border-land automobile route, twenty-eight miles west of here, on Sunday night. Six Mexicans stopped them and demanded that their automobiles be surrendered. The men jumped from the car, when the Mexicans covered them with pistols, and escaped in the darkness by dodging through the mesquite brush.

Mexicans fired on a passenger train at Belen Station, forty miles east of here, early this morning, according to the conductor, Rogers. The fire was from the direction of the international border and it is believed that the Villa bandits shot at the train, thinking it was one of the troops trains which was going from El Paso on the route to Columbus, N. M.

Juan Bilbao, an American cattleman, who is held for ransom by Villista bandits at the La Jitas Ranch, seventy miles south of the line from Alpine, is still a prisoner in spite of the efforts of his friends on the American side to rescue him. He left Alpine in February to buy cattle for the American cattle firm of Maple & Wala. When he was not heard from an inquiry was started and it was learned from a native drover that a man answering his description was being held by twenty bandits.

A message from Alpine tonight stated that Juan Castillon, a politico of Torreon under Diaz, had been taken prisoner by Villa bandits in Mexico.

All former Villistas are being rounded up here tonight by the police, and put in the city jail on vagrancy charges. They will be held there until after the United States troops are in Mexico lest they incite trouble amid the Mexican population. Among the men who were arrested were General Manuel Medinavieta, once Villa's Chief of Staff; Colonel Pascual Tostado, Charles Jauregui, Julio Fabela, Samuel Rodriguez, Jean Rodriguez; Dr. Villareari, a physician, who was formerly an active Villa worker; General José Isabel Robles, a member of Villa's Cabinet; General Carlos Aguirre, and Santiago de la Vega, Villa Consul General on the border.

Colonel Tostado was Chief of Police of Chihuahua City under Villa, and Jauregui is a wealthy rancher, said to have saved Villa's life in Mexico City by releasing him from Belen Prison in Mexico when General Huerta sent him from Santa Rosalia to be executed at the capital. He later received large land grants from Villa, because of this, but was driven out of the country by Carranza troops. Others arrested were Juan Terrazas, a member of the Terrazas family that fought with Villa, and E. A Talbott, an American.

The uneasiness at Deming, N. M., after the Columbus raid, has been relieved by the arrival there of two companies of the Twentieth United States Infantry from Fort Bliss.

Mrs. G. E. Parks of Columbus, the telephone operator who got a wire to send the alarm of the attack, said that amid the fighting she saw standing near the window of her home a Mexican, dressed in what seemed to be a General's uniform, who she was certain from descriptions, was Villa himself.

Cursing the United States, Antonio Miranda, one of the Villa bandits shot in the Columbus raid, died in the hospital at Fort Bliss today. He refused to take an anaesthetic, when his leg was amputated.

AMERICANS LEAVE SONORA.

Carranza's Request Causes Them to Rush Across Border.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 13.—American residents of the State of Sonora, Mexico, began coming to the American border today in considerable numbers. Several said they had left on account of apprehension over the result of General Carranza's request on the United States for permission to cross the American boundary. Two hundred Americans were expected from Nacozari.

The last of the women and children arrived from El Tigre, but about twenty American men remained there.

The American Smelting and Refining Company received word from El Paso yesterday that its American employes at two smelters in Sonora had arrived safely on this side of the border. As soon as news came last Thursday of Villa's raid, a message was sent by the company to representatives in Texas to get the men out of Monterey, although it was not believed that they were in immediate danger, as Carranza troops were in control there.

The smelting and refining company started operations about six weeks ago, after a two months' shutdown. It was said at the offices here yesterday that the plants were left in charge of Mexican employes when the Americans left on Saturday.

Operations of the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, whose mines are in Sonora, have not yet been interrupted. The property is about 250 miles west of the zone in which Villa is believed to be at present, and not more than forty miles from the American border. The officials believe that if the situation grows dangerous their American workers can escape quickly.

Americans Leaving Mexico.

LAREDO, Texas, March 13.—More than 600 Americans and foreigners have left Mexico through the port of Nuevo Laredo since President Wilson gave orders to capture Francisco Villa, according to customs records today.

TORREON, Mexico, March 13.—A trainload of American refugees will leave here tomorrow for the border under heavy guard. In addition to a large military escort on the train, General Gonzales, the Carranza commander, has promised that another train filled with troops will patrol the railroad between Hipolito and Madera, part of the route taken by the refugees, which has been the scene of recent holdups.

There is considerable uneasiness among the foreign colony here owing to the inability to obtain any definite news and the failure of American newspapers to reach the city. Rumors everywhere that intervention is actually under way have created a tense situation.

CROSSES BORDER FOR ARREST.

Sentry Captures Mexican Who Fired on Him at El Paso.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, March 13.—A Mexican from across the international line fired one shot at a sentry of the Seventh Infantry, who was patrolling the border in Camp Cotton tonight soon after General Pershing left for Columbus.

The first shot was a miss and the Mexican's pistol jammed. The soldier ran across the border and covered the Mexican with a club and took him prisoner.

SEES A LONG CHASE OF VILLA.

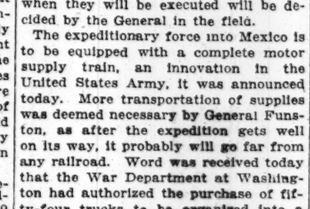
Former Employer Thinks Only Mexican Treachery Will Shorten It.

"Unless Villa is betrayed by some of his own people, it will take many months to capture him," said a prominent rancher from Texas yesterday at the Hotel McAlpin. This man has a ranch on the Texas border and mining interests in Mexico. He knew Villa well several years ago, when, as a mine operator near Sonora, he engaged the Mexican as foreman.

"Villa has a will of iron and in his anxiety to accomplish his purpose he loses all perspective of the ultimate result," said the rancher. "Eight years ago I employed him as a mine foreman. He was then reputed a 'bad man,' but he had been in that part of the country for some time and had been comparatively quiet, and he had a remarkable control over the natives. We were greatly in need of workers at the time and engaged him to supply several hundred miners. He was a good worker, but one day, after he has been with us but a few weeks, it became necessary for me to remonstrate with him about some duty he had neglected, and in the end we quarreled, and Villa quit.

"He disappeared at once, and I thought he had left the country, but a few days later I was shaving before a mirror in my quarters when I saw the reflection of Villa in the glass, with a revolver in his hand. Before I had time to turn he fired and shattered the glass in front of me. He is a sure shot, and I have always believed that I owe my life to his having mistaken the reflection in the mirror for me.

"As a leader of men Villa is nothing short of a genius. During his stay at our mine he would handle hundreds of workmen with the greatest ease. He was brutal, but with it all he showed a lofty tolerance once he had bent one's will to his. Personally, I believe that his own mind concocted the recent raids into the States. Having idly roamed the country for years, he knew every inch of it, and after he had gathered a band of followers, the rest was simple. He has always recruited his men from the lower classes of Mexicans, who hate the Americans, or 'Gringoes,' and Villa always made it a point to play upon this feeling."



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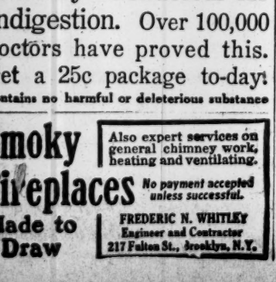

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SENATORS IN DEBATE UNEASY OVER MEXICO

Fear Displayed That Pursuit of Villa Will Develop Into Something More Serious.

HASTE ON DEFENSE URGED

Borah and Other Republicans Champion President's Preparedness Program—Speeding Up Probable.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—For four hours in the Senate today there was a running debate on the general preparedness program, with special reference to the need for larger military effectiveness along the Mexican frontier. The feature of the day was the appeal of Mr. Borah of Idaho, a Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, that the Senate devote itself wholly to increasing the defenses of the country. In the fight on the Gore resolution Mr. Borah made a notable address upholding the hands of President Wilson in his defense of American rights at sea. Today Mr. Borah asked Congress to close its doors against all legislation except the necessary appropriation bills and the measures for preparedness recommended by the President.

Like most of the international debates in the Senate, today's discussion cut across all party lines. Mr. Borah appeared as the champion of the President's views on preparedness, citing the President's appeal to the country on his Western trip against the dilatoriness of Congress as proof of the stern necessity for immediate action. Mr. Warren of Wyoming, who for many years was Republican Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, seconded this appeal, declaring that the army bill, on which the Democratic Chairman, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, had been working for six months, would be the best military measure ever reported to the Senate. Mr. Warren, with Mr. Smoot of Utah, another Republican, declared that this bill must take precedence over everything else when it finally reached the Senate.

What little indifference there was to the military needs of the country came from the Democratic side. Mr. Myers of Montana, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who was trying to have the Senate take up at once a bill regulating water power sites on the public domain, deprecated the suggestion that more soldiers were needed for the Mexican expedition. But he was overwhelmed with protests from both sides of the centre aisle. Mr. Chamberlain informed him that not more than 15,000 men were available for use in Mexico, and that these would not have to run down bandits merely, but to face, perhaps, a trained army of 50,000 men who had been at war for five years. Mr. Simmons of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, regretted that an idea of American weakness should be sent abroad when the National Guard could so ably supplement the regulars, but he admitted that a larger army might be needed in case the Mexican enterprise assumed more general proportions.

Great Uneasiness Shown.

Throughout practically every speech of the day, with the single exception of Mr. Myers's, ran the implication that the pursuit of Villa probably would unite the Mexican factions in a general war of resistance to the United States. But it was subject of note that not one speaker even remotely insinuated criticism of the President's determination to pursue Villa to the grave. Speakers who dwelt on the subject, as Mr. Borah did, expressly declared that the President was within his constitutional powers, and that he had taken the only course possible to preserve the dignity of the United States and the safety of American citizens.

The attitude of Mr. Myers that the army as at present constituted was large enough to handle the situation in Mexico, and Mr. Simmons's less emphatic remarks along the same line did not seem to represent the views on the Democratic side. Mr. Chamberlain, as author of the Military bill, and Mr. Underwood of Alabama, former majority leader in the House, took the view that nothing should be allowed to interfere with the progress of the military measures.

Mr. Underwood and Mr. Borah spoke bitterly of the delays already encountered by the defense bills. They were not criticising the Military Affairs Committee, of which a working quorum has been in almost continuous session for sixty days and which is now putting the finishing touches to the army bill introduced recently by Mr. Chamberlain, but Mr. Underwood and Mr. Borah both pointed out that the public business was extraordinarily congested in both houses and that unless something was done the defense measures would not be reached before the political campaign was in full career.

When the vote came on Mr. Myers's motion to take up the Water Power bill it was without particular significance. No defense measure was before the Senate and the only appropriation bill that could have been considered was that making allowances for the Indian Service. Mr. Underwood pointed out that when the defense measures were reported everything else must give way, and that a choice must be made as to which measure should be considered in the short interval remaining. He thought rural credits legislation should be taken up. But by a nonpartisan vote of 30 to 28 Mr. Myers's motion prevailed.

It is the general understanding that the military measures will now displace everything else except the necessary supply bills when they reach the Senate, and that the bill for the creation of a Government armor plant will be voted on by unanimous consent not later than March 21.

Calling attention to the fact that, although Congress had been in session more than three months, no appropriation bill had yet been passed by the Senate, Mr. Borah said:

Preparedness Issue Urgent.

"Even if we should start in tomorrow to consider the suply bills, we could not pass them before the National Conventions met. After the appropriation bills are disposed of we shall have, if we are to take it up at all, the question of a program of preparedness. When are we going to take up that matter for consideration?

"If I had my way, I would limit the legislative program at this time to supply bills and preparedness. If the President is correct in the message which he carried to the people some weeks ago, the Congress is sadly derelict in its duty in meeting a most momentous situation. We have been in session three or four months, and we have been warned from the beginning, in the graphic language of the President, that the conflagration which is going on in Europe is sending sparks constantly on to this hemisphere; and no man knows from one day to another what emergency this country will have to face with reference to this condition of affairs.

"It will take weeks and, if it is properly disposed of, months to shape the policy of this country to meet a situation which has been so pronouncedly presented by the President. One of several things must be true—the President was sadly in error as to the real situation which confronts us, or the Congress is sadly in error in failing to respond to the appeal of the President, or the Executive and the Congress are wholly at disagreement with reference to the importance of this subject.

"I do not disapprove of the action which the President has taken with reference to pursuing those who invaded the territory of the United States a few days ago and took the lives of a number of our citizens. In so far as that expedition is confined to the pursuit of a fugitive who has taken the lives of American citizens, I think the President is not only right as a matter of policy, but is well within his constitutional rights. Therefore, I do not mean by anything I may say to leave even an inference of criticism upon the President with reference to this matter. I have been so anxious to see some act with reference to the protection of American rights in Mexico that I think I would be willing to compromise even with a constitutional question if I thought it were involved.

Situation Full of Dynamite.

"But, while I concede the President to have performed his duty in that respect, no man knows the consequences which may follow or flow from that act. No one can measure the probabilities which may arise from the fact that we are now invading Mexico, though for the purpose of arresting and punishing those who have taken the lives of American citizens, and that alone. The difficulty is that we may have started a train over which we cannot exercise control, and, whatever the consequences may be, we are under the most solemn obligation to be prepared to meet them.

"We must take into consideration that all Central America is interested in this proposition, and we must take into consideration that Central America feels uneasy when she sees moving in that direction the power of the United States, whatever its professed purpose may be.

"From the press dispatches this morning it would look as if the authorities which we have recognized in a technical way would not be friendly to our entry into Mexico even for the purposes which we proclaim in regard to our entrance. If that be true how are we going to meet the situation when the military experts tell us that it will take 50,000 men in Mexico and 100,000 men on the border to take care of the situation?

"Shall we confine our efforts for the next ten, twenty, or thirty days to a discussion of this power site bill over which we disagree? It seems to me, while I am opposed to this bill, that even if I were in favor of it I would not want to bring forward and put into discussion here a matter which will take the next fifteen or twenty days to dispose of, when all of these other matters are pressing for a conclusion—are up for consideration if we will only give them consideration. I suggest to Senators urging the power bill that they defer its consideration until another time."

Mr. Myers replied that there was no military bill before the Senate, that the Army bill had been introduced, but was still under consideration in committee. Mr. Chamberlain, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, said that the committee would report out the bill in about a week.

Relies on 100,000 Regulars.

"I, for one," said Mr. Myers, "do not agree with the Senator from Idaho (Mr. Borah) that all our internal needs and all our legislation regarding the welfare of this country should be shelved and laid aside for the sole purpose of devoting our energies to voting money for the increase of our army and navy. As far as the situation in Mexico is concerned, we have, I believe, 100,000 troops in our regular army, besides the National Guard, upon which we can fall back. We have at least one of the foremost navies of the world.

"If these resources are not sufficient to capture a few bandits in Mexico or to meet whatever emergency may arise in Mexico from the contending factions down there, I think there is very little use in providing a larger army and navy If our army is of such a character that it cannot be depended upon for that purpose, then we might as well not provide an army and navy, for it would not be worth anything when we got it. We were at war with Mexico once and the South American countries did not rally to the aid of Mexico. I have no fear of anything of that kind occurring now."

"The Senator is aware," interrupted Mr. Borah, "that the President felt such concern about this matter and the dilatoriness of Congress that he felt called upon to do what he has never done before since he has been Chief Executive, and that was to appeal to the country. He has gone out and made his plea to the country. I do not know all the facts in his possession with reference to foreign affairs, but I know enough to know that we delude ourselves if we suppose that we are dwelling here in the utmost security, and I know enough to know that we are wholly unprepared to take care of any situation which might arise with reference to our foreign affairs, if it should pass beyond the stage where diplomacy would take care of it."

"Does the Senator mean in Mexico?" asked Mr. Myers.

"I refer not only to Mexico," replied Mr. Borah, "but to other conditions which it is neither proper nor desirable at this time to discuss. But certainly the Chief Executive would not go out to the country and plead for action if he did not himself believe it imperative."

Mr. Fall of New Mexico asked Mr. Myers where the 100,000 soldiers were to whom he referred, and Mr. Myers said he did not know. Mr. Fall asked if he really believed that a quarter of that number was available for service, and again Mr. Myers confessed ignorance.

"I don't want the statement to go uncontradicted to the country," interposed Mr. Chamberlain, "that we have 100,000 soldiers. We have not in fact enough to handle the Mexican situation. We have only 30,000 men in the continental United States, and only half of them are available for Mexican service.

"I venture to say that if we think we can go down into Mexico and whip them into order in a few weeks, this country will be disappointed. They have a well-trained soldiery there and can organize an army of from 50,000 to 60,000 men at any time—men who have been fighting for five years. Villa will be looked upon as the national hero. So far as I am concerned, I would not be surprised to see every Mexican—the Carranza force and the Villa force—rally around one standard for the purpose of fighting the United States."

"Allow me to suggest also," said Mr. Smoot of Utah, a Republican, "that Mexico today has more field guns than the United States; I think, is prepared better with ammunition than the United States."

"Senators are so careful about the information sent to the people of the United States," interrupted Mr. Reed of Missouri, a Democrat. "I think they ought to be equally careful about the kind of information they are sending to the Republic of Mexico."

"Mexico knows it already," replied Mr. Smoot. "Mexican officials know our strength better than many of the American people."

Mr. Warren of Wyoming, who for many years was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs under Republican control, then came forward to the support of the preparedness program.

"The majority," he said, "of course, will say when the military bill shall be taken up, but when the Chairman is ready the military bill should displace everything else. Nothing can come before the Senate as important as increasing the army."

Mr. Smith of Georgia, a Democrat, expressed his agreement with this view. After the army and navy, he said, should come the merchant marine.

"The Committee on Military Affairs," he continued, "could do nothing better than bring in at once a bill to increase the army immediately. The committee should not wait for a permanent program, but should at once take steps to double the army in the next two years."

"Could we not use the militia?" asked Senator Simmons of North Carolina.

Not Merely Chasing Bandits.

"There are about 125,000 men in the National Guard," replied Mr. Chamberlain. "I am confident as to their fighting ability, but there is a difference among army officers as to the number of men available for Mexican service. I differ from the Senator in his idea that we are only chasing bandits. The police of New York could do that. But we are going against an army of trained fighting men who have been in the field for five years."

"It would be extremely unfortunate," said Mr. Simmons, "to give people a wrong impression of our preparedness. It would be equally unfortunate to give Mexico a false impression of our unreadiness to carry out this enterprise. I have no doubts as to our readiness and as to the number of men and the amount of our munitions. I know we have now no great amount of ammunition and guns, but it is well understood that for more than a year great manufacturers have been establishing factories preparing ammunition and implements of war, and these can supply our army.

"It is true we have only a small standing army for service in Mexico, but it would be an error to underestimate the value of the National Guard in the kind of warfare we would have in Mexico. The National Guard is not only equipped for patrol duty, but in my judgment would more than equal the average Mexican in service if it were required.

"I hope there will be no war with Mexico, and I don't believe there will be war. But I may be mistaken. I think we are prepared to do the work immediately at hand. I cannot say, of course, that if war with Mexico comes we should not need an enlarged army."

"Nothing has been said here," said Mr. Borah, "of the importance of the President's statement on his western trip that he did not have means enough to protect American citizens on the border. Is the situation better or worse now than then? I have no purpose of criticising the majority, but if we are to move in the future as slowly as in the past three or four months, how long would it take us to get an army? What could we do to meet the situation in six months?

"The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. Simmons] says there was a slight difference between Mr. Garrison, when Secretary of War, and Congress. To my mind it was the difference between favoring preparedness and not favoring preparedness. So it was that he resigned. He did an extraordinary thing, being as big a man as he is and of the character he has—such a thing as no man would have done who did not feel that it was fundamental. That is, he quit his post at a most critical time in the history of this country."

After a colloquy over the state of the Military bill in the two houses, and a further discussion of Mr. Garrison's resignation, Mr. Borah went on:

"This discussion all reveals this state of affairs: That we have no program at all on this subject; that it is all as yet in a nebulous condition; that there is no agreement between the two houses. It further appears that as yet the committees have just begun to take up this matter and that there is nothing ripened or completed in regard to it."

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, former majority leader of the House, said he had intended to vote to take up the Water Power bill, but that he had changed his mind in the course of the day's debate. Nothing, he said, was so important as the preparedness measures, and as soon as they came before the Senate all other measures would have to be put aside. In the brief interval remaining before the military measures were taken up, the Senate must choose which measure deserved consideration. He believed that the Rural Credits bill, to which the Democratic Party was committed by its platform, was more important than the Water Power bill.

"There are some matters of great importance," said Mr. Underwood, "but of less importance than those measures to protect the American country from invasion. I have been a member of Congress for more than two decades, and in that time I have never seen the public business so far behind as it is today. I have been silent because the responsibility did not rest upon me, but I feel that the time has come, unless we are going to drag this session into the national elections, to speed up the bills necessary for Congress to pass. We have been in session for more than three months, and we have passed three contested bills. We have passed the Urgent Deficiency bill, the bill relating to the Philippines and a general dam bill."

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APPOINTS OBREGON HIS WAR MINISTER

Continued from Page 1.

Mexican territory, all Mexicans were summoned to be ready in case of war. The proclamation said that there was still hope that the question might be solved and ordered that all foreigners be protected and that any attempt to create disorder be suppressed.

Many Americans are leaving the city on the train for Eagle Pass.

PART OF OBREGON'S COUP?

Washington Thinks Appointments Connected with Anti-Carranza Plots

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Inner circles in Washington immediately connected the appointments of General Aguilar, to be Secretary of Foreign Relations, and General Obregon, to be Minister of War and Marine, with the reported program of General Obregon for the execution of a coup d'état in Mexican affairs, in accordance with which he was said to be planning to oust General Carranza as Chief Executive of the de facto Government of Mexico. But those most intimately familiar with the situation believe that until more complete details are received in Washington it will be impossible to determine whether these changes indicate the success of such a plot or are to be interpreted as meaning that General Carranza has made these changes in his Cabinet in an effort to foil the designs of General Obregon.

It was the consensus of opinion, however, that these Cabinet changes marked the beginning of the end for Carranza, and that he would soon be supplanted as Chief Executive of the Constitutionalist de facto Government. The appointment of General Aguilar, who was formerly Governor of Vera Cruz, as Secretary of Foreign Relations, puts him in line of succession to the Provisional Presidency, as this is the ranking post in the Cabinet. But in order to succeed Carranza, Aguilar, who is not a diplomat and is said to be unfitted for the handling of foreign affairs, although a good soldier, must hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs when Carranza resigns.

These important changes in Carranza's Cabinet are regarded here as confirmation of the Washington dispatch printed in late editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday to the effect that General Obregon, who had just arrived at Queretaro, has joined in a movement for a coup for disposing of Carranza, and that the General was prepared to arrest Carranza if the latter interposed obstacles to the consummation of plans upon which a number of influential factors in the Constitutionalist cause had agreed with Obregon.

When Obregon arrived at Queretaro several days ago he found that Carranza had gone to Guadalajara. Yesterday Carranza was at Irapuato on his way back from Guadalajara to Queretaro, at which point, according to State Department advices, he arrived today. It was before the Cabinet these advices came before the Cabinet changes were announced, and the latter were not officially reported to the State Department. It is significant that the announcement of the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon to the de facto Government's Cabinet was received via Mexico City on the very day Obregon and Carranza met at Queretaro after a month's separation.

In one well-informed quarter here tonight the theory was advanced that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were probably made by Carranza in an effort to upset the Obregonista plans. In this quarter it is contended that these changes mean that Carranza learned of the intention of Obregon to take over control of the Government and set himself up as the popular idol of the army. Being unable to arrest Obregon, Carranza, it was surmised, tried to temporize by appointing two rivals to the most important posts in his Cabinet. General Aguilar is one of the well-known Mexicans concerning whose attitude toward the Obregonista plot there has been some doubt.

He has been traveling with Carranza, and one theory is that if Carranza had any volition making Aguilar Secretary of Foreign Affairs he thought that by putting him into the Cabinet with Obregon they would either counterbalance one another and postpone the day of reckoning for Carranza in the face of the present border crisis, or would quarrel and thus save the day for Carranza.

Another theory is that Obregon was able to win over Aguilar by arranging for his elevation to the Secretaryship of Foreign Affairs, and that he forced the appointment of Aguilar to that post as well as that of himself to be Minister of War and Marine. This post gives Obregon control of the armed forces and places him in the position of greatest power in Mexico at this moment.

One informant of THE TIMES, well versed in the phases of the Mexican situation, expressed the belief tonight that Aguilar would not last a fortnight as Secretary of Foreign Affairs. It is declared that he is utterly unfitted for performing the duties of the office at any time, much less in a crisis like the present, and that he will either have to yield to another or Carranza will resign in favor of Aguilar for the Provisional Presidency, announcing that the purpose of his resignation is to enable himself to be a candidate for the Constitutional Presidency.

Information regarding the Obregonista plot which has reached thoroughly trustworthy quarters in Washington is to the effect that Obregon, if he should find it necessary to arrest Carranza in order to depose the latter as First Chief, would either declare one else Provisional President or assume the office himself—most probably that he would arrange for the installation of some one else at the head of the de facto Government in order to enable himself to become a candidate for the Presidency.

The statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES special dispatch from Mexico City tonight, that it was understood there that the appointments of Aguilar and Obregon were agreed on at a recent meeting of military and civil Constitutionalist leaders, seems consistent with the known fact that there was such a conference held at Guadalajara about Feb. 15, at which Obregon was present. Information obtained here tonight is that it was at that gathering that the Obregonista plot was partly planned, but it is not understood that Carranza was then aware of the real purpose of some of the leaders in the conference.

After that conference General Obregon went to Manzanillo, on the Mexican West Coast, sailing thence Feb. 19 on the gunboat Guerrero for Guaymas, to be married. Obregon's special guests at the wedding were Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance in the Carranza Cabinet, formerly Constitutionalist special agent in Washington; General Luis Caballero, Governor of Tamaulipas, and Governor Diguez of Jalisco. Information has reached here that Cabrera has been won over to the Obregonista cause. He accompanied Obregon through Sonora to the United States and went to El Paso, where he remained without returning to Mexico with Obregon, who last week passed through Eagle Pass to Queretaro.

As Minister of Finance under Carranza, it is asserted, Cabrera was unable to win financial support for the Carranza Government, and it was intimated tonight that he went over to the Obregonistas because they represented that it might be possible to gain American financial support for the de facto Government if it were controlled and dominated by Obregon. Whatever foundation may have existed for this statement before Villa's raid on Columbus, it is believed that all chance of obtaining financial support for the de facto Government was lost at the outbreak of the present border troubles.

If Aguilar has been won over to the support of Obregon and was placed in the Cabinet, not of Carranza's free will, but under Obregon's dictation, it was asserted by one authority here tonight, it might be interpreted that the gaining of Aguilar's co-operation by Obregon would make the combination against Carranza complete. In any event, whether Aguilar is Obregon's or Carranza's choice, the changes, with Obregon as Minister of War, are interpreted here, in the light of knowledge that a coup has been threatened, as meaning that Carranza has lost prestige and is weakening. Villa recently made overtures to Obregon, and intimations have been received here that Villa is willing to join Obregon against Carranza.

LASTING SATISFACTION

POSLAM SOAP comes through the daily use, for Toilet and Bath, of this Superior soap, which combines so many qualities of goodness and purity.
At All Druggists. 25 cents and 15 cents.

CLYSMIC
THE KING OF TABLE WATERS

HAIR and its Preservation by Dr. Richard W. Muller, $1.50 postpaid. LOSS OF HAIR and the Quartzlamp Treatment (Nagelschmidt) Transl. by Dr. Richard W. Muller. Price $1.04. W. R. Jenkins Co., Pub., 851 St. & 1 Ave.

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Specially Priced for Today

WOMEN'S SMART BLOUSES

Blouses of White Georgette Crepe with side-pleated ruffle down front edged with Copenhagen Blue. Special 5.00

Blouses of fine quality White Voile with flat collar and turn back cuffs of eyelet embroidered voile; daintily tucked; finished with crochet buttons. Special 5.95

Beaded Chiffon Jumpers in Navy Blue or Black, to be worn over shirtwaists. Special 7.95

CREW SAYS TORPEDO SANK THE SILIUS

Declare That Submarine Attacked Norwegian Vessel Without Warning.

AMERICANS TELL OF RESCUE

Two Sailors Think They Saw the Periscope of the Craft Which Attacked Them.

HAVRE, March 14.—A majority of the crew of the Norwegian bark Silius, which was sunk in Havre Roads on Thursday last, in statements to The Associated Press today said that the bark had been torpedoed without warning by a submarine and that the vessel was unarmed.

The French steamship Louisiane and the Silius lie within a hundred yards of each other. The Silius was sent to the bottom half an hour after the liner had gone down.

Of the seventeen members of the crew of the Silius seven were American youths—novices who were making their first voyage. They said that they signed because they wanted to "see a little of the world." Charles Cunliffe, 18 years old, of Atlantic City, N. J., explained that the bark had been buffeted by tempests for thirty-one days before the French coast was sighted. The ship was carried for nine days out of her course, and the members of the crew had been so overworked that they were looking forward to reaching port so as to rest, and had quit worrying about seeing the world.

So tired were the men that, with the exception of John Hartmann of Philadelphia, who was on deck and had his leg broken by a splinter of wood, they were not awakened by the explosion which sank the Louisiane, close by them.

The violent shock of the explosion which sank their own vessel tumbled the men out of their hammocks, and then the water poured into the Silius so rapidly that the crew had time only to save themselves and no chance to think of their effects.

The explosion was very violent, crashing in the ship. Splinters of wood and other débris flew in all directions. In three minutes after the detonation all the men were in the water and the Silius had sunk.

The crew expressed the belief that it was a torpedo from a submarine that sank the Silius. Two sailors saw what they called a stake moving through the water and which they think may have been the periscope of a submarine.

A French torpedo boat rescued all the men except the Captain, who was a Norwegian, and a Dane and another Norwegian, who were drowned. The men were in the water twenty minutes. Those drowned were lost while trying to launch a boat.

John William Vongalen, Henry Monahan, and Daniel Novak are returning to the United States on the British steamship Taxandrier, which is due to arrive in New York about April 1. The other members of the crew will be sent home by the Norwegian Consul.

"The Silius was torpedoed while we were sound asleep," said John Hartmann, aged 18, of Philadelphia, one of the sailors on the bark, in describing the attack.

"We were completely worn out by an exceedingly hard voyage," said Hartmann, "and were congratulating ourselves on ending the trip safely. A few hours later we were in the water. The only warning we had was the explosion itself. Except for the Captain and two sailors who were on deck, every one was in bed.

"I was thrown upward and shaken and at the same time felt a severe pain in the leg. Pieces of wood from the vessel were being hurled about in every direction. The boat began to sink rapidly, and I will never know exactly how I was saved, but I found myself in a boat later with the rest of the crew."

Otto Ekman, second mate of the Silius, said:

"I heard the first report, a distant explosion, but saw nothing, and again went to sleep. Thirty minutes later an explosion shook the Silius, and she went down so rapidly I could save nothing but my clothes. I jumped into the water and swam half an hour before being picked up by a lifeboat. The Silius was not armed."

PARIS, March 12.—The first officer of the Silius is quoted by The Paris Herald as expressing the opinion that the vessel may have been struck by a bomb from an aeroplane instead of by a torpedo, as previously reported.

The first officer was on watch at the time and heard a noise which he thought was made by an aeroplane, although he could see none. Then there came a terrific explosion at about the middle of the ship on the port side. A huge wave swept over the vessel, drenching the men to the skin.

The crew got into boats with great difficulty and cleared the Silius just as a mast fell. The men rowed around the sinking ship and picked up six others from the water. A French torpedo boat took all on board.

The officers of the torpedo boat came to the conclusion that the Silius, on which there were several Americans, had been struck by a torpedo from a submarine.

OTARD
15 YEAR OLD
BRANDY
A True Cognac. Without an equal in sickness or health.

Otard Brandy is the *pure* distillation of the grape, matured for years in the famous Chateau de Cognac, where Francois I. King of France was born. This Chateau now forms the cellars and premises of THE MAISON OTARD-DUPUY.

Order OTARD BRANDY when you want something out of the ordinary.

Report of the Condition of the IRVING NATIONAL BANK
AT NEW YORK CITY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK
at the close of business March 7th, 1916

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$63,811,754.20
Acceptances of other banks discounted		812,986.42
Overdrafts secured and unsecured		1,536.29
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		840,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		1,653,600.73
Short time securities		1,368,129.98
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	$210,000	
All other stocks	36,300	246,300.00
Due from Banks and bankers		1,591,675.88
Checks and other cash items		102,830.99
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,680,780.01
Notes of other national banks		54,050.00
Federal Reserve notes		66,000.00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	$5,665,250.04	
Specie in vault	7,220,176.70	
Legal-tender notes in vault	1,524,015.00	14,409,441.74
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		202,000.00
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit		7,373,356.37
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances"		1,033,790.27
Total		$97,147,932.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$897,873.55	
Reserved for taxes	15,080.22	
Reserved for expense	40,815.84	953,769.61
Circulating notes		640,000.00
Due to banks and bankers		2,952,422.89
Individual deposits subject to check		34,536,083.47
Dividends unpaid	936.00	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	270,933.16	
Certificates of deposit due on or after 30 days	118,818.44	
Certified checks		391,906.42
Cashiers' checks outstanding		1,618,237.44
		79,889,337.82
Letters of credit		7,631,034.83
Acceptances based on imports and exports		1,033,790.27
Total		$97,147,932.53

State of New York, County of New York, } ss.: I, J. F. BOUKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of March, 1916.
E. D. JUNIOR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest: JACOB H. SCHOONMAKER, WARREN CRUIKSHANK, JAMES M. DONALD } Directors.

KOLYNOS
Dental Cream

Used and Indorsed by more than Two-Thirds of the Dentists in the United States

Why do we advise Kolynos users to *throw back the head* when brushing their teeth?

Because, as everyone may see by using a hand mirror, the throat and tonsils are thus subjected to the disinfecting action of the cream.

This disinfecting action is not only considerable, *but it continues for a certain time, during which the mouth and throat are in a condition unfavorable to infection.*

This advice is now given because of epidemic conditions which prevail in the Spring. In the presence of an epidemic of colds and influenza no reasonable precaution should be disregarded.

The Kolynos Company - - New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

Fifty-Fifty When It Comes To That

JUST as much style this Spring in a man's clothes as in a woman's—in New York.

★ ★

Take overcoats, or top hats, or suits, or neckwear—the old things will not do.

New York is feeling the thrill of new life as she hasn't felt it for many a Spring.

It calls for the beautiful new woolens, in new patterns, with the look and feel of genuine elegance.

★ ★

Common, ordinary things are cast into the discard—the pinch of too rigid economy has been relaxed.

★ ★

Neckwear is smarter, silk shirts more plentiful—and there is a snap and vigor about the topcoats quite unusual.

★ ★

Everything is ready at the Weber and Heilbroner stores.

Weber and Heilbroner
Eleven Stores

241 Broadway, 346 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.
Clothes at: 27 New, 241 B'way, 1185 B'way, 44th and B'way, 42d and Fifth Avenue

7-20-4
R. G. SULLIVAN

On sale at all Riker Drug Co., Liggett Drug Co., United Cigar Stores and all Schulte Cigar Co. Stores; also all first class dealers.
Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
FACTORY, MANCHESTER, N. H.

New Gowns

No modish lady can afford to miss the budget of Spring Fashions to be reproduced in The New York Times next Sunday by the artistic methods made famous by the Rotogravure process. New gowns designed by Worth, Beer, Paquin, Jeanne Lanvin, Martial and Armand, and Jenny, with signature to each sketch. The circulation of Sunday's New York Times exceeds 400,000 copies.

The Greatest Sporting Goods Store in the World

The House of Hobbies

Spring has already arrived in this house of hobbies. To be a sportsman means to be prepared in advance.

All honest anglers are repairing their kits.

Izaak Walton said when you bait your frog "use him as though you loved him."

There is an atmosphere of sentiment about the fishing tackle department of the Abercrombie & Fitch store which is characteristic of the whole establishment.

You will find it among the rods and the flies, the guns and the golf clubs, the slickers and the rackets and the sportsmen's clothes.

How Women Will Surpass Themselves in Sports

Golf, aviation, tennis, riding, motoring, fishing and camping—in all these healthful outdoor sports women will be more active than ever this Spring and Summer.

To supply them with the recognized standard of sporting apparel, for which this house has become celebrated, the Abercrombie & Fitch designers and tailors have been busy for months.

The new lightweight knit materials, Guernsey silks, Kilkrankie tweeds, Tussah silks, gabardines, suedes and velour checks — the "Abercrombie & Fitch suits" surpass those of any former season.

Suits and coats for the club-house, the race track, the golf club, cross-country motoring, the transcontinental journey, as well as the sturdier outfits for fishing and camping.

Hats for every costume, originated in this house.

Shirts, stocks, collars, stockings—the strictly correct sporting article in each instance.

New Golf Shoes for Women

The A. & F. Sporting Shoe Department is showing a number of new golf and tennis boots for women. Every correct shoe for every sporting purpose.

Repairing Golf Clubs and Tennis Rackets

The make-ready time is the present. Golf Clubs and tennis rackets may now be put in thorough order with great promptness.

Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
EZRA H. FITCH, President.
53-57 West 36th St., New York

NORTHERN NEUTRALS MAY APPEAL TO US

Scandinavian States Apprehensive of a Crisis in Baltic Warfare.

JOINT ACTION IS ASSURED

Ministers Who Attended the Copenhagen Conference in Agreement as to Principles.

COPENHAGEN, March 13, (via London.)—It now seems fairly settled that the recent conference of Scandinavian Ministers of State was called, not because of any pending situation affecting Scandinavia as a whole, but anticipatory of problems expected to arise in the near future. It was considered desirable, especially by Sweden, that the outlook be discussed and the agreement be renewed for joint action on questions affecting the three countries alike. This does not necessarily mean that these nations will take up jointly any dispute of a single country, but that they will be sure to act vigorously together where the principle involved applies to all.

No immediate action is expected as the result of the conference, as neither Denmark nor Norway is excited or alarmed because of the British examination of parcel post, and relations are not regarded as seriously impaired. The Ministers who attended the conference, however, made no attempt to disguise the grave apprehension of all of the Scandinavian countries concerning the future, and there was a wholesome agreement that it was necessary to have complete and thorough understanding of the situation and to make a continued effort to place the neutrality of Scandinavia on such a high plane that it would have to be recognized as impartial by the belligerent countries. In this respect the Ministers were in complete accord.

The coming Spring and Summer are regarded as crucial to the northern countries because of the possible naval activities in the Baltic Sea and the attempts by both sides to give effect to their respective blockades. Scandinavia depends upon export and import trade, and its stoppage would cause genuine disaster.

As the situation develops during the Spring there probably will be other conferences, while many who are well informed believe that should the worst fears be realized the United States might be asked to use its good offices as the greatest neutral power in favor of smaller States, although such action is not contemplated at present.

WILSON'S DESIRE FOR PEACE

"Nothing Is Nearer My Heart," He Tells a Scandinavian Delegation.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—President Wilson told a delegation of Scandinavians today that nothing was nearer his heart than keeping the United States out of war. He was assured by leaders of the delegation that his efforts in behalf of peace had been strongly approved throughout the country. In reply the President said:

"This is a particularly courteous and gracious thing for you to do—to come to see me and bring me this cheering message of approval and support. I can assure you that nothing is nearer my heart than keeping this country out of war and doing anything that the United States can do to show its preference for peace, for justice, and for the things that make it impossible that nations should fight one another—real understanding and friendships and fair dealing. You may rest assured that it cheers me very much that you should come and utter this word of encouragement."

The Scandinavians came here in the interests of a movement to erect a monument in honor of Captain John Ericsson, the inventor of the monitor type of warship. Representative Fitzgerald's bill to appropriate $50,000 for the erection here of such a memorial was urged before the House Library Committee today by a large delegation.

S. Adolf Eckberg, Chairman of the delegation, told the President he desired to express the loyalty of its members and their admiration "for the able manner in which you have handled the difficult problem that confronts the nation today."

"We indorse your efforts to protect the American citizens on the Mexican border," he continued. "We pray that God may give you strength and wisdom that under your leadership our beloved nation may be spared the horror of war and may be able to influence and lead the belligerent nations back to justice, righteousness, and peace."

AIRMEN ARE BUSY AMID GUN DUELS

Continued from Page 1.

stroyed in the Champagne and one in the Meuse region.

Active Shelling on British Front.

The British official statement, issued tonight, says:

The enemy exploded mines near Carnoy and on the La Bassee-Bethune road without damage.

Today we carried out successful bombardments near Manetz, on the Lille-Armentières railroad, and Hoog.

About Loos and southward from Bully and Grenay there was considerable artillery activity.

Yesterday there was much aerial activity on both sides. Thirty-two hostile machines were engaged. One was driven down near Lille and a second shot down in our lines. Today another German machine was forced to descend in our lines.

The Belgian official communication reads:

There was greater artillery activity today along the Belgian front, especially in the sector of Dixmude.

MOWED DOWN GERMANS IN ROWS AND PYRAMIDS

French Report the Slaughter Before Vaux and Its Fort the Greatest of the War.

PARIS, March 13.—The German losses in the fighting around Fort de Vaux Friday and Saturday surpassed all previous records in this war, according to officers who have returned from Verdun. Time and time again and with extraordinary courage, the Germans in columns four deep rushed from their trenches, only to melt away under the fire of the French 75, 150 and 210 millimeter guns, which rained shells with deadly accuracy into the marching companies. When the smoke and dust cleared nothing was to be seen but heaps of bodies.

The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in certain places. The German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarian reservists climbed up on one another's shoulders and struggled up the slope, clinging to angles of rock and grasping tufts of grass. Again and again these human pyramids collapsed into shapeless gray masses. In the places where the incline was easier and the attacks, therefore, more concentrated, the ditches below ran red with blood. At the lowest estimate the attackers lost two-thirds of their effectives.

The fighting was also desperate in the extreme when regiments from the Fifteenth and Eighteenth German Army Corps attacked the village of Vaux on Friday. Dawn was just breaking and a heavy white mist hung over the country, making everything invisible beyond a hundred yards. This enabled the Germans to get within rushing distance of the French front trenches, but, although they outnumbered the defenders six to one, it took four distinct assaults before the first column of Germans won the shelter of a small group of houses beyond the church of Vaux. They then organized an assault upon the church and the French, being unable to bring up reinforcements on account of the German curtain of fire, withdrew their advanced elements, which were in danger of being surrounded.

Five times the North Prussian regiments rushed to attack the church, but every time they left the shelter of the ruined houses they were beaten back by the fire from machine guns and the shrapnel from the French 58-millimeter mountain guns. In the meantime in their rear a curtain of fire was kept up by the French 75s and 210s, so that it was impossible for munitions and reinforcements to be brought up for their benefit, and the fight died down on Friday night for sheer exhaustion.

SERB ARMY, 150,000, ASKS TO GO TO FRONT

Fully Reorganized and Equipped and Ready to Fight Anywhere Allies Want Them.

ROME, March 13, (Dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph.)—I learn from a diplomatic source that the Crown Prince of Serbia will pay a visit to all the Entente capitals in order to arrange with the Allies as to the employment of the Serbian army, which is now compeletly reorganized at Corfu.

A number of Serbian officers in the Prince's entourage have already arrived in Rome. They declare the 150,000 soldiers who comprise the Serbian army no longer want for anything. They have even received artillery, automobiles, and aeroplanes.

They form a superb army whose soldiers have completely recovered from the fatigue of the war. The wounded and sick also have returned to the army completely restored to health. The Serbians are ready to fight on any front to which the Allies desire to send them.

FIGHTS AT BRITAIN'S CALL.

Portugal "Ready to Stand or Fall" for Her Ancient Ally's Cause.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Portugal entered the war, the Portuguese Legation announced today, because Great Britain requested her to do so, in fulfillment of treaty obligations dating back to 1373. Portugal did not enter the war before, the Portuguese Minister announced, because Great Britain had not called on her to do so.

A statement outlining Portugal's position, issued by Viscount de Alte, the Portuguese Minister, reads as follows:

"Portugal is drawn into the war as a result of her long-standing alliance with England—an alliance that has withstood unbroken the strain of 500 years.

"The first treaty of alliance between the two countries was concluded June 16, 1373, by Ferdinand of Portugal and Edward III of England. Subsequent treaties have affirmed the alliance and defined its scope. It rests on a secure and permanent foundation. The foreign policies and the interests of the countries have almost invariably proved to be identical, and the ideals of their people have never clashed. The dawn of the eighteenth century (1703) found the soldiers of Portugal and those of England fighting side by side in the War of the Spanish Succession. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Portuguese and British bled together on the battlefields of the Peninsula in the tremendous struggles brought about by the Napoleonic invasions of Portugal.

"It would seem as if the opening years of the century must see for the third time the two allied nations engaged side by side in the bitter arbitrament of war.

"Like Belgium, Portugal desires nothing that belongs to any other nation; she has nothing to gain and much to lose in the present conflict. But she is ready, notwithstanding, to aid England to the full extent of her resources—whether great or small—because the treaties in force compel her to do so and because her people firmly believe that international good faith, as evidenced by the fulfillment of treaty obligations, which is the principle for which Great Britain is fighting, provides the only basis on which intercourse between civilized nations can securely stand.

"Portugal is not prepared to subscribe to the doctrine engendered by militarism that good faith must be made subservient to expediency, and that the interests of one nation may legitimately be fostered at the expense of the rights of others whenever backed by sufficient force. It is, moreover, impossible to gainsay, after considering impartially all the published evidence, that the British Government labored devotedly—nay, even passionately—to avert the war.

"In these circumstances, Portugal could not refuse her aid to her ancient ally who has now called upon her to fulfill her treaty obligations. She is ready to stand or fall by the principles for which the British Empire is fighting."

DENY VESSEL RAN BLOCKADE

Winneconne's Owners Say She Was Detained for a Time by British.

Officials of the American Transatlantic Company denied the report published in the newspapers yesterday that the steamship Winneconne ran the English blockade in sailing from Sweden to this country.

It was declared that the Winneconne was taken into Stornaway, Scotland, by a British patrol boat, held two days and then allowed to proceed. A cable telling this was dispatched to the State Department through the American Embassy in London.

DENY GERMAN STATEMENTS.

Paris Says Reports of French Losses Are "Quite Inaccurate."

WASHINGTON, March 13.—On advices received from Paris the French Embassy today issued this statement regarding the losses in the fighting around Verdun:

"A German statement presents as a recapitulation of previous reports figures of our losses at Verdun which are quite inaccurate.

"The Germans, wishing to reach the number of prisoners taken from them in Champagne and the Artois last September, have obtained the total of 26,000 unwounded prisoners by including, as usual, the killed and wounded and unwounded prisoners. Such total is more than double the real number.

"As to the 189 guns claimed as captured, the real number is only eighty-four, including heavy guns which have no teams for transportation, damaged guns, and guns abandoned after having been put out of use.

"Our observers have seen important trains transporting to the rear damaged German guns. The losses of the enemy in artillery seem to have been very large.

"The Germans say they have lost no aeroplanes in February's aerial fighting and claim that seventy-three French or English machines have been brought down after fighting. The truth is that in February we brought down in aerial fighting five German aeroplanes which fell in our lines and five others which fell in the German lines. During the same month only one French aeroplane was brought down in aerial fighting."

PARIS ECLAIR SUSPENDED.

When It Insists on Publication the Edition Is Seized.

PARIS, March 13.—The newspaper L'Eclair has been suspended for four days.

It insisted upon publication this morning and the edition was seized.

BRITISH VICTORY IN EAST AFRICA

Gen. Smuts's Forces Storm Kitovo Hills by Night Bayonet Attack.

GERMAN FORCE CUT OFF

Isolated in a Forest by Quick Advance as Main Body Retreats and May Be Captured.

LONDON, March 13.—British forces under Lieut. Gen. Smuts, recently appointed to the East African command, have had a spirited engagement with the Germans entrenched in the Kitovo Hills west of Taveta. Positions were taken and retaken several times and finally the Germans were driven back.

General Smuts, under date of March 12, telegraphs the War Office a brief description of the action, the substance of which was given out tonight as follows:

An action, which was commenced on the morning of March 11 against German prepared positions on Kitovo Hills, (German East Africa,) to the westward of Taveta, resulted in the most obstinate struggle, continuing until midnight with varying fortunes.

The most formidable obstacle was presented by densely wooded and steep hills held by a strong force of the enemy. In the course of the engagement portions of this position were taken and retaken several times. A final bayonet attack between 9 o'clock and midnight by two columns of South African infantry secured a hold, which enabled them to maintain the position until reinforced the following morning, when it was seen that the German and native troops were retreating toward Kahe, to the southwestward.

While the engagement at Kitovo was proceeding one of General Smuts's mounted brigades was engaged in clearing the enemy's forces from the foothills, to the northeast of Kilima Njaro. These had been cut off from their main body by a rapid British advance on March 8, 9, and 10. Movements are in progress to bar the retreat of these, isolated in a forest, to the westward.

Simultaneously with these actions a strong column under General Stewart, coming from the direction of Longido, appeared on the Arusha-Moshi road in the rear of the German concentration. The enemy consequently is retreating southward toward the Usambara Railroad. Pursuit is being continued.

ITALIANS SHELL DEFENSES.

Infantry Charge Near Plava to Aid Work of Destruction.

ROME, March 13.—The following official statement was issued by the Italian War Office today:

In the mountainous regions our ski troops made daring incursions. In the same regions there were also violent fire attacks at the confluence of the two Lend torrents, on the Tofana di Massif, in the upper valley of the Boites torrents, and on the Copena and Reinblanco Valleys.

On the Isonzo front incessant rain and fog hindered our artillery activity during the greater part of yesterday. The afternoon bombardment, however, was resumed with great violence, and was especially intense in the region of Plava. After careful preparation with artillery fire, and despite the bad weather, our infantry, supported by machine gun and bombing detachments, charged against the enemy's position, thereby continuing the destruction of his defenses.

Toward the Church of San Martino in the Corso region we noticed several large explosions caused by our bombs.

The enemy also displayed greater activity along the entire front.

BERLIN, March 13. (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

On the Italian front Italian artillery is active throughout the Isonzo region. An attack by Italian troops near Selz was beaten back.

NEW ANGLO-ITALIAN DEAL.

Financing Corporations Formed to Oust German Commerce.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—An important new Anglo-Italian financial alliance has been inaugurated with the signing of an agreement between British and Italian financial groups providing for the promotion of commercial and industrial undertakings in Italy. The measure is an effort in the direction of permanently displacing German economic activities in Italy.

In accordance with the new agreement, two new companies are formed, the British-Italian Corporation, with a capital of £1,000,000, to operate in England, and the Compagnie Italo-Britannica, with a capital of 10,000,000 lire, to operate in Italy. The companies will work in close co-operation. The Italian company will bring to the notice of the British company such economic projects as are suitable for it to finance.

The scheme has the backing of the Credito Italiano of Milan and two leading English banks—Lloyds' Bank and the London County and Westminster Bank.

RUSSIANS HIT BATTERIES.

Capture a Teuton Field Post and Score Other Local Successes.

PETROGRAD, March 13.—The official statement from General Headquarters issued today reads as follows:

Western (Russian) front: In the Ega district there has been the usual rifle firing, with raids by skirmishers. A German armored motor car, which tried to bombard our trenches was driven off by our artillery.

During the cannonade in the Ikskul district we observed the explosion of our shells among the enemy batteries and German detachments which attempted to approach the village of Borkovitz.

In the Jacobstadt sector the Germans bombarded the district around the Neuselberg Station, near Tannenfeld, and on the Dvinsk front lively artillery, rifle and grenade actions have occurred.

Galicia: In the region to the southwest of Kolki and the Middle Strips we fought several successful engagements with enemy patrol detachments, in the course of which we captured an entire field post consisting of thirty men.

BERLIN, March 13, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian official report of today says that Russian troops undertook offensive movements on the Dniester and Bessarabian fronts, but that their assaults were repulsed.

BENJAMIN BENGUIAT
the widely known expert, is displaying an exceptional collection of
ANTIQUE RUGS
It is an exhibition well worth seeing, for seldom are such rare antique Oriental and Chinese Rugs assembled. And the fact that owing to a business readjustment prices have been materially reduced makes this display of unusual interest.
Windsor Arcade, 309 5th Ave.

ALARM IN ASIA MINOR.

Cities Petition for Change of Turkish Ministry and Separate Peace.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle sends the following:

"The Saloniki branch of the Young Turks' Committee has received information from Constantinople that a petition has been submitted to the new Crown Prince by the inhabitants of the Vilayets of India, Brusa, and Konia, signed by 70,000 persons, requesting the Sultan to dismiss the Young Turks' Government, negotiate peace with the Entente, and dissolve the present Chamber. The petition ends by stating that if the present situation continues it will end in revolution.

The Crown Prince took the petition to the Sultan, with whom he discussed the subject for a considerable time, leaving the Sultan's presence in a nervous condition. The petition has made a great impression in diplomatic circles in Constantinople, because it must have been impossible to obtain so many signatures without the fact becoming known to the authorities. This being the case, either the authorities themselves commenced the movement or tolerated it.

Outside Constantinople three German regiments are encamped, and together with a few auxiliaries guarding ammunition depots hold the Turks in check. The Germans are entirely policing the city.

PETROGRAD, March 13.—The War Office today issued the following concerning operations on the Caucasus front:

We have again driven back the Turks in the region of the Kalapotamos River.

In Persia, in the course of the operations against Kermanshah, our troops captured eight cannon.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATE UP.

Bill Provides for 4,000,000 Men—Crisis in Ministry Feared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—The Chronicle's Parliamentary correspondent today writes:

"Today and tomorrow in the House of Commons will be devoted to a discussion of the army estimates. They provide for an army of 4,000,000 men. No decision has yet been reached by the Government in regard to a moratorium for the liabilities of married men called to the colors.

"The problem is an extremely difficult one, but a solution will have to be found before married men are embodied in the army plans. According to an estimate made yesterday the liabilities, or a major part of the liabilities, of married men in regard to rents above $150 and life insurance premiums would, if assumed by the State, work out to about $150,000,000 per annum, a sum equal to about six days' cost of the war.

"There is a strong feeling that a State which can lend hundreds of millions of pounds sterling to its allies cannot ignore its obligations to its own married men of the middle classes.

"The smallness of the yield of Lord Derby's scheme, the difficulties attending the moratorium, and the growth of a more critical spirit in the House of Commons combine to make the path of the Government a thorny one. Yesterday in political circles gloomy fears were expressed as to the imminence of a serious Ministerial crisis."

SEE TROUBLE FOR CABINET.

England Thinks Churchill Will Return to Fight Coalition.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 14.—In connection with the reports that Winston Spencer Churchill's speech in the House of Commons last week was preliminary to an effort to organize a formidable opposition to the present Parliament, it is learned that Colonel Churchill, on his way back to the front, paid a visit to Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, who is convalescing at Birchington.

The Daily Express says: "It is believed that Colonel Churchill will remain at the front only a short time. Some of his friends state he has gone over merely for the purpose of turning over the command of his battalion to his successor."

RESTRICTIONS FOR ALIENS.

Americans Visiting Certain Parts of England Must Report to Police.

LONDON, March 13.—The new regulations of the Defense of the Realm act, which will greatly restrict the movements of friendly aliens, will become effective tomorrow. Anticipating a flood of inquiries from resident and traveling Americans, the American Consul General, Robert P. Skinner, after consultation with the Home Office, has prepared a pamphlet explaining the new rules.

Under the regulations friendly aliens can land only at the following ports: Dundee, Newcastle, Hull, London, Folkestone, Southampton, Falmouth, Bristol, Holyhead, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin. A rush for passports and certificates of citizenship is expected at the Embassy and Consulate, for, except in the Metropolitan area of London, Americans must register with the police. Even in London Americans arriving after tomorrow must register. Such registration can be accomplished only by the presentation of a passport or a certificate of citizenship.

Americans desiring to visit prohibited areas, which include virtually the whole of the seacoast of the British Isles, must receive a police permit before leaving the place of domicile, and this must be presented to the police on their arrival in the prohibited area.

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INFORMAL DISPLAYS
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Gowns · Wraps · Suits
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CRITICISE ACCOUNT OF FOREIGN LEGION

American Members in France Call Story Told in The Atlantic Monthly "Garbled."

WRITER IS EDWARD MORLAE

He Was Wounded in the Champagne Struggle and Is Now In This Country.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 13.—American members of the Foreign Legion are protesting against the prominence given by some American publications to Edward Morlae, a former member of the corps. The final straw has been the arrival in Paris of the current Atlantic Monthly, containing a story by Morlae, entitled "A Soldier of the Legion," in which he gives what they assert is a garbled account of the fighting in which the Legion took part.

According to members of the Legion here, Morlae was promoted to be a corporal and then a sergeant. After taking part in the Champagne offensive, where he was slightly wounded, Morlae came to Paris on sick leave. Toward the end of November, it is said, he declared he had had enough of fighting and would like some glory. Then he went in civilian clothes to the American Embassy and obtained a passport for Spain. From Madrid he sent a postal announcing his arrival to an acquaintance, to whom he had said he would leave France.

Members of the Legion say its is untrue that he ever received a decoration here, although it is reported that he is wearing several, or that he performed any particular act of courage beyond ordinary service in the Legion. Furthermore, it is said, he took away without authority one of the American flags presented to the Legion.

Has Faith in Morlae.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., March 13.—Ellery Sedgwick, editor of The Atlantic Monthly, is firmly convinced of the probity of Edward Morlae, whose article regarding the Foreign Legion is under criticism by members of the famous French corps.

"I was with Mr. Morlae two days," said Mr. Sedgwick tonight, "and became much interested in him. I saw the Medale Militaire which was awarded to him for bravery in action, and I also saw two wounds which he had received, one in the neck and the other, as I recall it, in the knee. Morlae was a Sergeant in the legion. He is at present in California."

A footnote appended to "A Soldier of the Legion," published in the March Atlantic, states that Mr. Morlae is the California-born son of a French immigrant who served as Sergeant in the French Army in 1870.

His article, which is descriptive of the great French offensive in Champagne, in which the Foreign Legion took a conspicuous part, is prefaced by a brief statement about the Legion's history and its make-up at the time he was a member. Of the Americans he says:

"J. J. Casey had been a newspaper artist, and Bob Scanlon, a burly negro, an artist with his fist in the squared ring. Alan Seeger had something of the poet in him. Dennis Dowd was a lawyer, Edwin Bouligny a lovable adventurer.

"There was D. W. King, the sprig of a well-known family. William Thaw of Pittsburgh started with us, though he joined the Flying Corps later on. Then there were James Bach of New York, B. S. Hall, who hailed from Kentucky; Professor Ohlinger of Columbia, Phelizot, who had shot enough big game in Africa to feed the regiment. There were Delpenche and Capdevielle, and little Trinkard from New York.

"Bob Subiron came, I imagine, from the States in general, for he had been a professional automobile racer. The Rickville brothers, journalists, signed on from Georgia, and last, though far from the lest, was Friedrich Wilhelm Zinn from Battle Creek, Mich."

ARMED LINER CAN DEPART.

Collector Malone Advised the America Can Clear.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Collector Malone at New York was instructed today to allow the Italian steamship America to clear from that port with two guns mounted aft which she carried on her arrival several days ago. The Italian Ambassador assured the State Department the guns were for defensive purposes only.

Collector Malone had asked for a ruling on the status of the Italian liner Verona, which entered New York Saturday with two guns mounted. The Verona, according to reports, carries two small brass guns on her bridge, but they are said to be not for military purposes.

PHILIP MORRIS
PLAIN END "The LITTLE BROWN BOX" CORK TIP
HIGHEST GRADE TURKISH **CIGARETTES**

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50 (Fifty) S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more today, March 14.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases. GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 3-14-16. **141**

GREENHUT'S—MAIN FLOOR
Men's $10, $12.50 and $15 "Balmaroon" Spring-Weight Overcoats *Today at* **$6**

These overcoats are unlined, made with wide inside facing; satin sleeve lining and yoke; patch pockets; split or regular sleeves. A model that is cut full and just right for Spring wear.

Splendid variety of staple patterns in gray, brown and other popular mixtures.

It is an absolute fact that the material alone today is worth almost the price we ask for the finished garment.

Sizes to fit men and youths up to 42 chest measure. Sale at $6.

And There's a Wonderful Lot of

Raincoats *Usually $8.95 to $12.50, at* **$6**

Excellent garments of double-texture fabrics in tan and gray colors; guaranteed rainproof. All sizes. Sale tomorrow at $6.

700 Pairs of **Men's Trousers** *at* **$2**

Neat stripes and mixtures, also plain black Thibets. All sizes to 54 waist measure.

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons — Single Stamps Afternoons

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in several new "Meadow Brook" models (registered)

featuring cloth materials in plain colors, stripes, mixtures, checks and white, constitute an important Special Sale now being held, offering very unusual value

at $38.00

The styles are reserved exclusively to B. Altman & Co.

The materials and workmanship are exceptional.
(Sizes 34 to 44)

Women's Ready-to-wear Department, Third Floor.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue
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Complete Spring Outfit for Your Chauffeur, $46.50

MADE of hard wearing fabrics, cut on clever lines, and tailored to give service worthy of the standard of excellence upon which the Saks Motor Shop was founded.

The Outfit Consists of:

¶ *A $25.00 Norfolk or Pleated Suit,* made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with one pair of breeches or trousers.

¶ *A $25.00 Double Breasted Overcoat* to match, cut on full, liberal lines.

And a $2.50 Cap to match.

WIGWAM AND MOOSE SELECT DELEGATES

Tammany's List Is Unpledged, Progressives All for Col. Roosevelt.

HOTCHKISS IS NOT NAMED

Only Primary Fight In Sight Is In 17th A. D., Where Bedell May Succeed Abe Gruber.

The Democratic and National Progressive Parties completed yesterday their designation of candidates for delegates and alternates to their national conventions to be voted upon at the Presidential primaries on April 4. The selections are made by Congressional districts. Tammany selected its candidates for the districts in New York and the Bronx, leaving the other districts to be handled by the local organizations, while the National Progressives made their designations for the entire forty-three Congress districts of the State.

Six Tammany district leaders will run for delegates, among them Charles F. Murphy and Thomas F. McAvoy.

The Tammany Delegation.

The list is as follows:

Eleventh District—Alfred E. Smith and Charles Hormann. Alternates—Bernard E. Donnelly and Thomas C. Brown.

Twelfth District—John F. Ahearn and Henry M. Goldfogle. Alternates—Henry Coan and Michael J. Morrissey.

Thirteenth District—Christopher D. Sullivan and Max Steuer. Alternates—Max S. Levine and Maurice Cukor.

Fourteenth District—Robert L. Luce and N. Naylor Phillips. Altefnates—David H. Knott and Joseph J. Fitzhenry.

Fifteenth District—Charles F. Murphy and Thomas F. Smith. Alternates—James A. Foley and Joseph Kelly.

Sixteenth District—William Dalton and Henry De Witt Hamilton. Alternates—John L. Walsh and John H. Haughton.

Seventeenth Wistrict—Louis E. La Tour and J. Sergeant Cram. Alternates—Howard E. Taylor and Dr. Patrick Burns.

Eighteenth District—Robert F. Wagner and Charles B. Alexander. Alternates—William N. Shannon and Edmund J. Curry.

Nineteenth District—John F. Galvin and Samuel Marx; alternates, Joseph L. Buttenweiser and George W. Enright.

Twentieth District—John J. Dietz and John Thomas; alternates, Nathan Burkan and James F. Lynch.

Twenty-first District—William F. Grell and Edward J. Dowling; alternates, Thomas A. McGrath and Peter A. Holland.

Twenty-second District—Antonio Zucca and Michael J. Weldon; aiternates, John F. J. Mulcahey and William Daub.

Twenty-third District—Thomas F. McAvoy and Arthur H. Murphy; alternates, Fredrick Schaufer and Philip J. Kerns.

Bull Moose Designations.

The National Progressive selections for the entire State are as follows:

First District—Abraham L. Field, Huntington; alternate, Sanford A. Davidson, Rockville Centre.

Second District—Henry S. Johnston, Elmhurst; alternate, Frank Baldwin, Rockaway Beach.

Third District—Charles S. Aronston, Brooklyn; alternate, John T. Rosengren.

Fourth District—Henry Elser; alternate, John Gerdes.

Fifth District—Thurston H. Dexter; alternate, Milton A. Willment.

Sixth District—William Hamlin Childs; alternate, John Robert Taylor.

Seventh District—Robert H. Elder; alternate, George S. Frank.

Eighth District—Fred H. Schomburg; alternate, John K. Farnat.

Ninth District—Jesse Fuller, Jr.; alternate, Andrew J. O'Neill.

Tenth District—Jacob L. Holzman; alternate, Oliver F. Allen.

Eleventh District—Timothy Healy; alternate, William Wirt Mills.

Twelfth District—Leonard M. Wallstein; alternate, Charles F. Bedell, Jr.

Thirteenth District—Solomon Sufrin; alternate, John A. Kingsbury.

Fourteenth District—John J. O'Connell; alternate, P. St. George Bissell, Jr.

Fifteenth District—William Halpin; alternate, Frederick Liebich.

Sixteenth District—William M. Chadbourne; alternate, Frank Coughlin.

Seventeenth District—Bainbridge Colby; alternate, William A. Ferguson.

Eighteenth District—Henry L. Stoddard; alternate, Richard A. Purdy.

Nineteenth District—William L. Ransom and Michael Schaap; alternates, Jacob J. Lesser and Joseph Steinberg.

Twentieth District—Stanley M. Isaacs. Alternate—Lawrence Clofft.

Twenty-first District—Ferdinand Pecora. Alternate—John M. Royall.

Twenty-second District—August Schwarzler. Alternate—John F. Hertzman.

Twenty-third District—George W. Perkins and William J. Millard. Alternates—David W. Armstrong, Jr., and Joseph E. Savage.

Twenty-fourth District—No designations.

Twenty-fifth District—Walter A. Johnson, Pleasantville. Alternate—Beveridge C. Dunlop, Spring Valley.

Twenty-sixth District—Hamilton Fish, Jr., Alternate—Monroe Terwilliger, Goshen.

Twenty-seventh District—Lucius C. Tuckerman, Milton. Alternate—Lyman S. Holmes, Schoharie.

Twenty-eighth District—Borden H. Mills, Albany. Alternate—H. L. Waldo, Troy.

Twenty-ninth District—Daniel T. Woodward, Granville. Alternate—Edgar Leonard, Hoosick Falls.

Thirtieth District—Alva Fairlee, Schenectady. Alternate—Wendell P. Murray, Gloversville.

Thirty-first District—John B. Burnham, Essex. Alternate—Henry J. Merriam, Malone.

Thirty-second District—George L. Scheiple, Oneida; alternate, L. J. Farmer, Pulaski.

Thirty-third District—Joel E. Spingarn, Amenia; alternate, Harry Ackley, Rome.

Thirty-fourth District—Charles M. Dickinson, Binghamton; alternate, Charles G. Du Mond, Walton.

Thirty-fifth District—Giles H. Stillwell, Syracuse; alternate, Warren E. Day.

Thirty-sixth District—Earl S. Warner, Phelps; alternate, William J. Hennessy, Palmyra.

Thirty-seventh District—Benjamin F. Levy, Elmira; alternate, Wylie W. Capron, Wayland.

Thirty-eighth District—Frank S. Ellison, Rochester; alternate, Ellsworth P. Kelly.

Thirty-ninth District—Clark S. Tapley, Holly; alternate, Fred B. Keeny, Warsaw.

Fortieth District—William R. Keith, Buffalo; alternate, George S. Hobbie, Lewiston.

Forty-first District—Edwin B. Rowley, Depew; alternate, Leroy Andrus, Buffalo.

Forty-second District—L. Bradley Dorr, Buffalo; alternate, W. J. J. Kumzie.

Forty-third District—Herbert E. V. Porter, Jamestown; alternate, Willis A. Chamberlain, Olean.

Hotchkiss Off the List.

All petitions must be filed with the Board of Elections in New York City and with the Secretary of State from up-State districts by midnight tonight. The Republicans have already designated their candidates.

The Bull Moose candidates from New York City, it is understood, are pledged to support Colonel Roosevelt as the party's nominee for President. Whether the same pledge holds for the up-State delegates could not be learned. John J. O'Connell, Chairman of the New York County Progressive Committee, insisted that the candidates here pledge themselves for Colonel Roosevelt. William H. Hotchkiss opposed the plan, as did William M. Chadbourne and Judge William L. Ransom, but after Messrs. Chadbourne and Ransom had had a conference with George W. Perkins they changed their minds and agreed to pledge themselves for the Colonel. Mr. Hotchkiss steadfastly refused, and was not selected. It was said, however, that he may be a candidate from the Twenty-fourth District, which takes in Westchester, no designations from that district having yet been made.

Bedell May Succeed Gruber.

The only Assembly district in the city that promises to furnish any excitement on primary day is the 17th, where the Republican voters will select a leader in the place of Abraham Gruber. Ex-Alderman Daniel M. Bedell is making a spirited contest to defeat Charles E. Heydt, executor of the Gruber estate, who is the de facto leader. The Bedell forces claim that already nearly one-half of the 3,700 enrolled voters in thirty-three election districts have signed their designating petitions for county committeemen and for Mr. Bedell as State committeeman.

Petitions must be filed by midnight tonight, and the Bedell men may decide to file only about 200 signatures, the necessary number to cover the election law requirement. At least 75 per cent. of the Republican enrollment of the district is expected to vote at the April primaries.

The Bedell organization has been holding weekly open Captains' meetings at the Republican Club, 2,542 Broadway. Tonight Alderman Henry H. Curran will speak, and next Tuesday night Borough President Marcus M. Marks will be among the speakers.

MAY OPPOSE PULITZER.

Newcombe, Connolly's Candidate for Delegate to St. Louis.

Borough President Maurice E. Connolly of Queens will oppose the candidacy of either Ralph Pulitzer, the editor, or Rowland Miles, a lawyer of Suffolk County, for delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Yesterday petitions for the designation of Richard S. Newcombe, a lawyer of 60 Wall Street, who lives at 19 Franklin Place, Flushing, L. I., were circulated for signature. Mr. Newcombe was counsel for Connolly in the defense of the Halleran-Connolly case in Queens three years ago.

Mr. Pulitzer is avowedly in favor of the renomination of President Wilson. Politicians declare that neither Mr. Pulitzer nor Mr. Miles will have anything to fear from the opposition in Queens. There are 14,000 enrolled Democratic voters in Nassau and Suffolk Counties. Among the 4,000 odd registered voters in the Queens end of the Congressional District Mr. Miles and Mr. Pulitzer are expected to more than hold their own against the Connolly candidate.

CLARK WON'T BE A DELEGATE

Expects Congress to be in Session at Convention Time.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Speaker Champ Clark will not be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis next June. He announced today that it would be impossible for him to act as a delegate because the House probably would be in session at convention time.

Under the rules the Speaker cannot appoint an Acting Speaker for more than one day except in case of illness.

THE A. O. H. SUIT UP TODAY.

Kennedy's Attorney Says Other Faction Will Be Lucky if 500 Parade.

Arguments on the orders to show cause in the Supreme Court why Coroner Healy's faction of the Ancient Order of Hibernians should not be restrained from marching on Fifth Avenue on St. Patrick's Day and for Police Commissioner Woods to show cause why a permit should not be given to the other faction, headed by Roderick J. Kennedy, was adjourned yesterday until today. J. Power Donellan, counsel for the Kennedy faction, said the adjournment was asked for because Commissioner Woods could not be present yesterday. "If we get the permit," said Mr. Donellan, "there will be 40,000 men in line; if we don't get it the other side will be lucky if there are 500 men in the whole parade."

Republicans Win in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., March 13.—Four out of the five city elections in Maine today were won by the Republicans. The only Democratic success was in Biddeford, where Leopold A. Girard was chosen. The successful Republican Mayors are: Blaine S. Viles in Augusta, John F. Woodman in Bangor, Frank H. Nickerson in Brewer, and William K. Keene in Belfast.

M'CALL ASKS PEACE OF ROOSEVELT MEN

Willing to Quit Race in Favor of Progressive Leader for Good of Party.

BOOMERS ARE INFLEXIBLE

Will Carry Bay State Standard for Colonel Despite His Trinidad Manifesto.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, March 13.—As a last resort to safeguard party unity, the "Old Guard" of the Republican organization this afternoon extended to the Roosevelt boomers an olive branch, Governor McCall himself bearing it. After a score or more of "pledged to Roosevelt" men, candidates for convention honors, had resolved unanimously to carry on their fight despite the Colonel's Trinidad manifesto, Governor McCall made an announcement as follows:

"I am sorry to see a contest because it certainly will not do the party any good. If it would secure harmonious action at the primaries I should be entirely willing to step aside in favor of Charles Sumner Bird."

Mr. Bird was twice Progressive candidate for Governor, and is a Roosevelt candidate for delegate at large. Governor McCall is an unpledged candidate.

Mr. Bird, being in Florida, has been apprised of the peace offer and his reply is awaited with interest. It is considered significant that the Roosevelt men have changed their party designation so that it reads that Roosevelt is their first choice, indicating they will abide the decision of the national convention.

At today's meeting of Republicans Grafton D. Cushing, presided, and J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we here assembled are to continue as candidates for election as delegates to the Chicago Convention representing liberal views. Our first choice for the Presidential nomination is Theodore Roosevelt.

This vote was taken after Francis W. Bird had presented a telegram received from his father, now in Stuart, Fla., which read:

I have just read the interview with Roosevelt. There is nothing new in it. He had hitherto objected to the use of his name at the primary elections, but he cannot prevent the voters, if they so desire, electing delegates pledged to support him at the Republican Convention. That is their business, and not his.

We face a crisis in the affairs of our country, and this is not time to consider pleasantries and personal wishes. I believe the voters have a right to nominate, as well as to elect, and in order to give them the opportunity to express their preferences for President, I, for one, shall stay in the fight to the last ditch.

CHARLES SUMNER BIRD.

Up to the time of meeting the delegates were, as they admitted, "all at sea" regarding their course. Mr. Bird's telegram is considered to have turned the tide against the withdrawal of the candidates.

After the result of the meeting became known something akin to consternation spread among the "regulars." Charles S. Baxter, campaign manager for Governor McCall, gave out a statement, and by others Congressman A. P. Gardner and his associates were accused of hiding behind Roosevelt in order to make a fight for control of the State machine.

Congressman Gardner after the meeting said frankly he knew he and his colleagues were acting contrary to the wishes of Colonel Roosevelt and were taking chances. He argued, however, that perhaps soldiers on the field of battle know more about the exact situation than their absent Colonel; also that it was "as well to drown in three feet of water as thirty."

ROOSEVELT BACK MARCH 25.

His Arrival Is Expected to be Signal for Republican Crisis.

The return of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt from the British West Indies is being awaited with great interest by leaders of the Republican and Progressive Parties, as it is expected that shortly after his arrival the campaign will be on in earnest. Word was received yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt would leave Port of Spain, Trinidad, on Wednesday and that he would reach this city on Saturday, March 25. It was believed he would be here on March 23, but the date of sailing from Port of Spain was delayed.

There was no doubt in the minds of political observers yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt again had tossed his hat into the ring, and that view, which was given by THE TIMES on Friday morning, following the statement by the Colonel issued at Trinidad, was accepted generally by political observers.

Politicians were trying to determine yesterday the effect of the Mexican situation upon the candidacy of Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination by the Republican and Progressive Parties at their national conventions in Chicago on June 7. They were generally agreed that little could be foretold and that it would be necessary to await further developments.

The Republican leaders opposed to Colonel Roosevelt are almost ready to admit they are facing another crisis and that it will take the most determined effort on their part to head off the Colonel now that he has, by his statement issued at Port of Spain, put the movement to nominate him under full speed. Efofrts are being made in this State, for instance, to Bring William Barnes, former State Chairman, to a realization that the Republicans must unite on Justice Hughes to head off the Roosevelt boom, and help spread the movement for Hughes throughout the country.

Up to date, it is said, Barnes has not been budged and is still sticking to Elihu Root, but it is believed he will go to almost any length to bring about the defeat of Colonel Roosevelt.

George W. Perkins, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Progressive Party, is still in Florida.

OFFERS TO ADOPT 2 GIRLS.

New Orleans Man Writes to Mayor About Mrs. Finch's Daughters.

Mayor Mitchel received a letter yesterday from John O'Connor of New Orleans, saying he desired to adopt the two little daughters of Mrs. Edmund M. Finch of this city, who, on March 2 last, offered through an afternoon newspaper to part with Virginia, 12, and Lilla, 10 years, because she was no longer able to give them the proper upbringing. Mr. O'Connor said he had read the story about the two girls, that he had no children, and was a man of means, and that, therefore, he would be glad to make the little girls his own if Mayor Mitchel would put him in touch with their mother.

Hundreds of similar letters have been written to Mrs. Finch, and, according to The Evening Journal, through which she appealed for some one to adopt her two daughters, they already have been well provided for.

In her appeal, made on condition that her address be withheld, Mrs. Finch said she had struggled for four years to keep her small family together, but she had become ill and desperate and now only wanted a home in which her daughters could grow to be upright Christian women. She said both were in excellent physical and mental condition and both had won awards in the public schools. Inquiries were received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from persons desiring to adopt the children.

$11,000 SUNBURSTS STOLEN

Mrs. R. T. McDonald Offers $1,000 Reward for Jewels.

After waiting for a fortnight to permit private detectives to find stolen jewelry valued at $11,000, Mrs. Robert T. McDonald, a wealthy widow of Garden City, L. I., yesterday consulted with District Attorney Lewis M. Smith and County Detective Phineas A. Seaman of Nassau County. If the jewels are not to be recovered, Mrs. McDonald wants the thief discovered and convicted. She offers $1,000 reward for the jewels. They are two diamond sunbursts, in which are two large stones of unusual brilliance, and five smaller stones.

Mrs. McDonald missed her diamonds the morning of Monday, Feb. 28. She wore them the Sunday previous, and, upon retiring, hid them as was her custom. In the morning they were gone. Careful inspection of the house disclosed no place through which an entrance had been forced, nor was the interior of any of the rooms in the dwelling disturbed, declares Mrs. McDonald. In the house on Sunday night, she said, were only herself, her daughter, Ruth, and a maid, Mary Lafferty.

$12,500 FOR MRS. CAREY.

Jury Finds Mrs. Toler Alienated Husband's Affections.

The jury that heard the testimony in the suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Carey against Mrs. Minerva B. Toler for $50,000 for alienation of the affections of Patrick J. Carey, returned a verdict yesterday in favor of the plaintiff for $12,500. Carey was Superintendent of an apartment house when he met Mrs. Toler in December, 1913, at a moving picture theatre. Mrs. Carey testified that her husband began neglecting her and devoting the greater part of his time to the defendant. Mrs. Toler is the widow of John De Peyster Toler and has an 8-year-old son. She is said to be wealthy.

A motion to set the verdict aside as excessive was denied by Justice Philbin.

Tipperary Name Not for Them.

An application for the incorporation of the "Fishing Club Tipperary" was denied yesterday by Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court without comment. The purpose of the club is to "encourage social intercourse and the promotion of fishing among men." The incorporators are Otto Miller, Egid Schmitt, Ernst Braun, Andrew Meier, and George Lindner. Many of the men interested in the club hail from Valley Stream, L. I.

FRIENDS OF BOWERY TO FIGHT NEW NAME

Father James B. Curry Asserts the Street Was Never in Better Condition.

CALLED SAFE AT ALL HOURS

Storekeepers on the Famous Thoroughfare Ridicule Plan to Call It "Central Broadway."

Old-time residents of the Bowery raised a mighty protest yesterday against the effort to change the name of that historic thoroughfare to Central Broadway or any title which robbed it of the old associations. Announcements made Sunday were to the effect that the Board of Aldermen would be asked to take this step. If such a movement is set on foot there will be an organized opposition.

The Rev. James B. Curry of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, who lives at 23 Oliver Street, was one of the first to protest, and he was supported by others who felt that the Bowery was one of the old landmarks which should be preserved.

"Change the name of the Bowery!" exclaimed Father Curry. "Why, that would be an outrage. The Bowery is all right, and if a resolution or ordinance is presented to the Board of Aldermen you will find me in the front ranks fighting against it. I am heart and soul for the dear old Bowery, and it would be better for the population of New York if they looked after the welfare of the White Light district.

"The Bowery was never in better condition than it is today. We have our problems here, that is true, but we have solved them in a measure. If you don t believe me, walk down the Bowery on any bright Spring day. There is more sunshine there than ever before—more that is healthful and good, there is nothing left of the vicious.

"I want to say this: I would rather walk up the Bowery from Park Row to Cooper Squafe at 2 o'clock any morning than walk along the White Light district. You would find a smaller percentage of objectionable characters. Why is this hue and cry raised to change the name of a district of the city which has been reformed when a district that needs to be reformed is swarming with people that we wouldn't tolerate here? It is the truth, and I want to see it in print. I am not ashamed of the Bowery. I love it and have worked for it for twenty years. I wish I knew more to say and I would tell you. But to change the name of the Bowery would be more than I could stand.

"My reasons are not entirely sentimental, and yet I have a love for the dear old Bowery. I have fought to clean the Bowery of all that was bad, and to help care for the unfortunate persons who have come to it. But to say today that the Bowery is bad or a dangerous place for people to go late at nigh, or at any time is an outrage.

"I will go further. I would rather walk through Chinatown, where so much has happened in the past, than on Tenth and Eleventh Avenues near Forty-second Street. Chinatown today is about as harmless a place as I know. Nobody who goes there will be injured or bothered in any way.

"I don't think that merchants would be helped in the least by changing the name of the Bowery. If I did think so I might not feel as I do feel. The people of New York know that the Bowery is a safe place to go, and that no part of New York today is cleaner or better. They know that the name is one of the bits of historic lore which we love to preserve."

William Kramer, who runs the Atlantic Garden at 50 Bowery, feels much the same.

"I don't want to raise any fuss," he said, "but, believe me, the Bowery is all right, and there isn't a chance of getting the Aldermen, or any one else, to change its name. I have been associated with the Bowery for many years, and I love the old street. I wouldn't see the name of it changed for words, and I am a member of the association of merchants who feel that way. I don't believe a change of name would do the Bowery any good, because I don't think there is anything against the name. Of course, I am open to argument, but you talk with any of the old fellows who have been there for a long time. They will tell you there are a lot of things, such as street improvements, which could be done for the Bowery and would help it a lot more than by changing the name. It will always be the Bowery, and from this minute on it will always prosper."

That seemed to be the sentiment of most of the old timers on the Bowery who were interviewed by a TIMES reporter. At least a dozen storekeepers laughed at the assertions that there was any serious thought of changing the name.

"Don't you worry," said one of these men; "they have tried to change the name of the Bowery before, and they are trying to change it now, and probably will try again. But I am an Irishman, one of the few left here, and when they change the name of the Bowery, so help me, I shall volunteer to serve with the German Army. And I'm not a member of the society known as the Friends of Peace, either."

TO OPPOSE MILLS BILL.

Doctor Denies Profession Favors Compulsory Health Insurance.

Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky, a member of the Committee on Legislation of the County Medical Society, denied yesterday that the medical profession was supporting the Mills bill for compulsory health insurance, which was intimated in a statement given out on Sunday by Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Council of the National Civic Federation.

"So far from supporting the Mills bill," said Dr. Kopetzky, the County Medical Society opposes it, and I am going to Albany on Tuesday as a member of the Committee on Legislation to oppose it. The medical profession as such has nothing to do with pushing the Mills bill or any other.

"This bill originated in the American Association for Labor Legislation, not with any medical men, and the reason we are opposed to it is that it makes no provision for adequate medical service to those insured and does not protect the public from inadequate treatment.

"We have not taken any attitude with regard to the question of health insurance bills in the abstract, but consider each bill as it comes up individually, and so far there is none that I have seen which would be regarded as adequate by physicians."

Naval Cadet Dies from Gas.

BAY SHORE, L. I., March 13.—George F. Wallace, 19 years old, of 88 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a cadet aboard the schoolship Constellation died today from the effects of gar pouring from a jet in the room he occupied in the New Commercial Hotel. Wallace was a nephew of Mrs. M. A. Scully, a prominent society woman of this place. He had been on a furlough and spent yesterday here. Coroner E. F. Moore gave it as his opinion that the young man's death was accidental.

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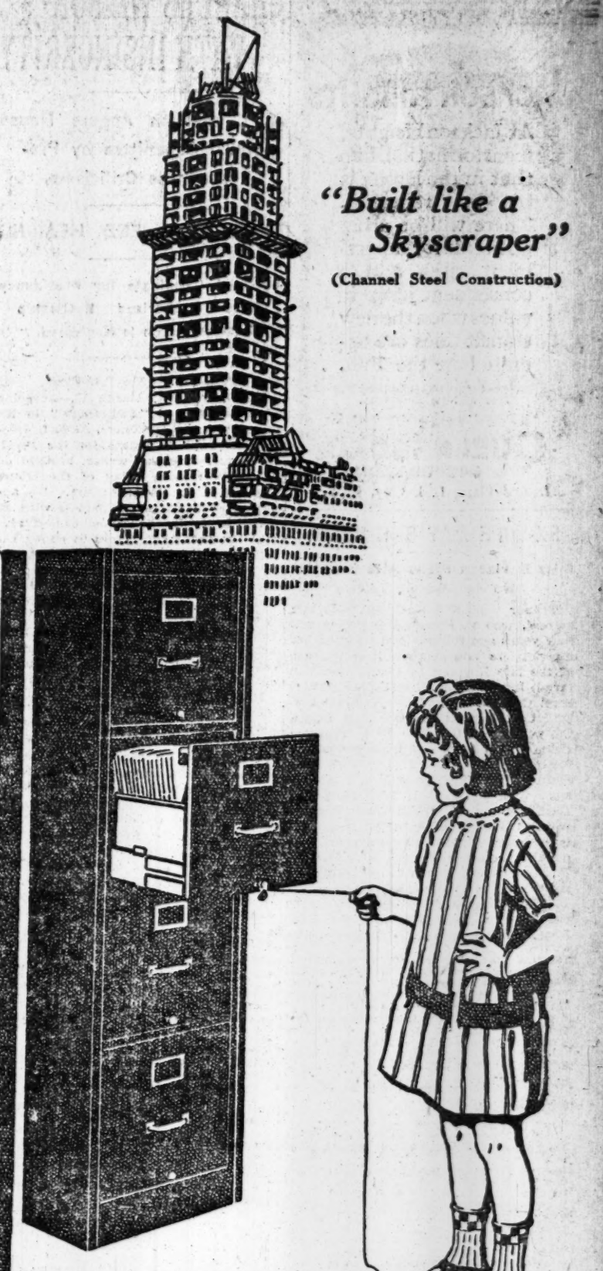

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DOULTON *$16.75 to $300.00* | MINTON.. *$25.00 to $148.00*
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Complete Services of fine French and English China, in almost every artistic style of decoration—26 different patterns from which to select, at, per Set..... *$21 to $400*

The Sale of Cut Crystal

Comprising the articles enumerated below, in an artistic light cutting produced exclusively for us:

Dinner Goblets, $3.75 doz. Luncheon Tumblers, $1.75 doz.
Footed Ice Cream or Sherbet Glasses, $3.00 doz.
Cut Crystal Water Pitcher to match, $2.00 each.

Reductions of 10 to 33⅓% have been made *throughout our Glassware Section* to accommodate delayed shipments, now arriving—all of our open-stock patterns in Table Glassware and fine Rock Crystal being included, also a great variety of Cut Crystal, Silver-mounted Wares and attractive Novelties suitable for Summer Homes, Wedding and Anniversary Gifts.

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DAWN OF A NEW ERA
JACKSON HEIGHTS

At Jackson Heights, transformation like that in the Bronx is to be repeated. There will be a big demand for apartment sites and a consequent jump in values when the new transit lines are operated in the Fall.

Send for Dual Subway Map of New York City.

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EX-WIFE MAY SUE REAM.

Miss Davidson Plans Attacking Her Own Annulment Decree.

Eleanor Pendleton Davidson, a former actress, who was successful in her suit four years ago for the annulment of her marriage to Louis Marshall Ream, son of the late Norman B. Ream, who had large interests in the United States Steel Corporation and the National Biscuit Company, is preparing to attack the validity of the New York court decision which freed her from the youthful millionaire. At 210 Central Park South, where the former Mrs. Ream resides with her mother, Mrs. Joseph E. Davidson, a maid said the young woman was at Saratoga yesterday. It was later learned that Miss Davidson had gone to the home of ex-Senator Edward T. Brackett, her attorney, to consult him concerning her contemplated action.

At the time of the annulment of the marriage it was said that the elder Ream made a substantial financial settlement or gift to Miss Davidson. The amount that was paid to her has never been publicly mentioned, although it has been estimated at $200,000 or more. Whether this was in settlement of Miss Davidson's rights in the inheritance of her husband from the estate of his father or was in any way connected with any possible claim she might have felt justified in presenting as the basis of an alienation suit has likewise never been disclosed.

That Miss Davidson should attack the findings in the suit which she instigated herself came as a surprise to the attorneys who represented the Ream family during the annulment proceedings. One version of the purpose of Miss Davidson's contemplated legal action mentioned yesterday was to the effect that she intended to marry again and desired to clear up the status of the ceremony between herself and Ream, to prevent anay question of legal complications hereafter. The annulment decree was on the ground that the New Jersey marriage was defective because of the failure to procure a license and record the ceremony.

William M. Miller, counsel for Norman B. Ream, in a statement last night said no papers had been served on him or Ream.

"There was, of course, a settlement which precluded any subsequent suit by Miss Davidson against Mr. Ream for breach of promise to marry or against Mr. Ream, Sr., for alienation," the lawyer added.

CITY RELIEF BILLS GAIN.

Tax Reduction Committee Hears from Five More Legislators.

Letters from five more New York City legislators giving unqualified approval to the city relief measures in the program of the Tax Reduction Committee reached the committee yesterday, bringing the number of Senators and Assemblymen who will stand by the bills at Albany to thirty-eight. Ten others approve most of the plans. Seven Senators and Assemblymen who have been heard from gave no definite assurance of support.

William Hamlin Childs, Chairman of the committee, said yesterday:

"Throughout the entire city organizations of taxpayers have awakened to what an opportunity they now have to rid themselves of some of the unfair burdens put upon them in the past, and they will not fail to let their legislators hear from them. Yesterday and today offers of support came from such widely different organizations as the Marine Engineers' Union, the Central Council of the New York Civic Society, the Chelsea Neighborhood Association, the Maritime Association, and the West Side Taxpayers' Association. Of course, only a few organizations have had a chance to get together and take formal action, but we hear on all sides that they are a unit in favor of the bills of our program.

"From Peter J. Brady, Secretary of the Allied Printing Trades Council, who is a member of our Executive Committee, we learn that organized labor in the city is solidly behind these bills. The workingmen realize that they are made the victims of discrimination against the city and they are determined to use all the power they have to get the right kind of action from their representatives in the Legislature."

WATERSHED BILLS URGED.

Seymour Goes to Albany to Ask Favorable Reports.

Alec H. Seymour, ex-Deputy State Commissioner of Public Health, went to Albany last night to ask the Finance Committee of the Senate and the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, on behalf of the Merchants' Association, and citizens of New York in general, to make favorable reports on the Wagner-Bloch Croton watershed bills. A statement given out by the Merchants' Association said:

"Strong political influences are being brought to bear upon the committees to kill these bills, which provide for the removal of the sites for the Mohansic State Hospital and the New York Training School for Boys from the watershed, and prohibit the location of public institutions there in the future. Mr. Seymour's investigations in Albany last week led him to report that unless this influence can be counteracted there will be little hope for the passage of the bills during this session."

MORE BRANDEIS HEARINGS.

Senate Committee Decides to Take Further Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The Senate sub-committee investigating Louis D. Brandeis's fitness to become a Supreme Court Justice decided today to reopen hearings. William T. Fitzgerald and Charles S. Smith, both of Boston, will be examined tomorrow in regard to Mr. Brandeis's relation to the Old Dominion Copper Company case, in which promoters were forced by court decree to refund $2,000,000 to the company. William S. Youngman, a Boston attorney, has asked to be heard further regarding the Warren will case.

Austen G. Fox, attorney for the opponents to confirmation of Mr. Brandeis, announced today he might ask for an investigation of Mr. Brandeis's conduct as counsel for the Public Franchise League and the Massachusetts State Board of Trade in the fight against consolidation of Boston gas companies.

CHARGES WILSON WITH INSINCERITY

A. L. Benson Angers House Naval Committee by Preparedness Criticisms.

THREAT TO END HEARING

Socialist Candidate for Presidency Says Authorized Battleship Construction Is Neglected.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Accusing the President of "insincerity" in his program for preparedness, Allen L. Benson, Socialist candidate for the Presidency and magazine writer, brought on a stormy session today of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. He appeared as an anti-preparedness witness.

Mr. Benson's allegations caused several Democratic members to pound the committee table in their excitement, and at one juncture Chairman Padgett threatened to bring the hearing to an end. Much confusion prevailed in the committee room during the caustic testimony of the Socialist witness, and the hearing was entirely different from the rather dull sessions that have been held day after day by the House Committee.

Mr. Benson asserted the President had made "inflammatory utterances" on his recent Western speaking tour. That the President was not so alarmed over the national defense situation as his speeches would indicate was argued by Mr. Benson, who said the Administration was not speeding up work on authorized naval vessels. This indicated, he said, that the President was insincere in his recent speeches.

"You were asked to come here and discuss the subject of preparedness, not to impugn the motives of the President," hotly interrupted Chairman Padgett, as Mr. Benson's accusation was grasped by the committee. "This hearing will stop at once if you make any further remarks of that character."

The statement that brought this admonition from Chairman Padgett was one of a series whereln Mr. Benson criticised President Wilson. With reference to the Cleveland speech of Mr. Wilson, in which the President urged prompt preparedness, Mr. Benson said:

"Yet when Mr. Wilson made that statement he knew that on March 3, 1915, Congress authorized the construction of two dreadnoughts. How far has the construction of these ships proceeded? Has anything been done about them; has the keel been laid? When will the first work begin? Next September?

"Has Mr. Wilson tried to get any of this work underway? Not at all. In a recent Congress debate it was developed that there are sixty-eight naval vessels uncompleted. Why does the Administration employ one shift of men on these ships when it could employ three shifts, each working eight hours?

"If the danger is so grave and our President is so alert, I should think the President would get in communication with the Secretary of the Navy and see that the work is begun. The President is doing nothing to expedite the work on these ships, but is merely talking about appropriations for the next five years.

"That is the reason I would question the sincerity of the President were he five times as great a man as he is."

It was at this point that Chairman Padgett threatened to stop the hearings unless Mr. Benson desisted in his attack upon the President.

"A prominent Democratic member of Congress made just that statement to me," said Mr. Benson. "Do you have one standard for private conversation and another for public utterance? Do you want to know the name of this man?"

There was a chorus of "Noes" about the committee table.

Won't Withdraw His Statement.

Mr. Hensley of Missouri asked Mr. Benson to withdraw his statement about the President, or strike it out of the record.

"I will make it stronger than that—I will make it just as strong as you want it," sharply retorted Mr. Benson.

"We don't propose you shall use such language here. This hearing might as well stop right now," shouted Mr. Talbott of Maryland, a veteran Democratic member of the committee.

"In view of these statements this hearing will stop, and all these statements will be expunged from the record," said Mr. Padgett.

An uproar in the committee followed. All members sought to talk at once, and the indignant voice of Mr. Benson was heard in the hubbub. Fragments of Mr. Benson's remarks indicated that he was defying the committee to expunge his statement from the record.

"You can say what you please outside, but you cannot come in here and say these things," said Mr. Talbott, as the excitement subsided.

Chairman Padgett angrily declared that he intended to strike Mr. Benson's remarks from the record on his own responsibility as chairman of the committee. This aroused Mr. Callaway of Texas, a "small navy" member, who said:

"Any American citizen has a right to say anything he desires about any official of this Government so long as he keeps within the range of the law."

Chairman Padgett informed Mr. Callaway that he thought the witness was hardly keeping within the range of the law.

"The chair takes the position," said Mr. Padgett, "that witnesses before this committee cannot impute a deliberate falsehood to the President of the United States."

Mr. Benson said he was not accusing the President of falsehood. There was a conference among committee members, but the hearing was allowed to proceed. A statement made by Mr. Benson somewhat mollified the committee. When he had an opportunity to elaborate upon his charge that the President was "insincere" Mr. Benson said:

"I mean to say that in his Cleveland speech President Wilson held out a degree of alarm which his failure to build the battleships authorized shows he did not share himself."

Mr. Benson had previously said President Wilson's acts did not square with his words, and, therefore, he doubted the President's sincerity. In the confusion some members understood that Mr. Benson said the President "had not made a true statement" as to conditions about the need for preparedness.

Derides Danger of Attack.

Mr. Benson said he was opposed to the Administration program for three reasons:

First—That the country was in no danger of attack; second, that the Administration was cognizant of the fact that there was no danger of invasion, and third, that there was no danger of a foreign attack except through some act of the Administration.

He insisted that the plight of Belgium was being misinterpreted in order to furnish a lesson in favor of preparedness. It was while discussing the latter proposition that Mr. Benson made the reference to President Wilson that aroused the committee and almost terminated the hearing.

Mr. Benson quoted from various speeches made by the President. On Jan. 27, Mr. Benson said, the President admitted there was no danger of invasion. With this Mr. Benson agreed, but he criticised the President for saying on Feb. 3 that a submarine commander might be the cause of war.

He then quoted the Manhattan Club speech of Mr. Wilson in which the latter referred to the necessity of protecting the Philippines. The Socialist witness said the Democratic platform pledged the party to get rid of the Philippines.

"I think this country should be protected against invasion," said Mr. Benson, outlining his position, "and I do not believe in hanging out the welcome sign to every one. But I oppose creating a great military machine to roam the seas."

Mr. Benson argued that mines and submarines were the proper instruments of national defense. Asked if he favored making the present navy "more efficient," Mr. Benson said that there was no such thing as a "more efficient" navy, because all efforts in that direction tended toward a race in armament and its consequent evils. In closing his testimony the witness said he approved the course pursued by the Administration in seeking to avenge the Villa raid at Columbus, N. M.

Defense League Propaganda Assailed.

Arthur D. Call of the American Peace Society, Dr. Samuel T. Dutton of New York, active in Serbian and Armenian relief work and in peace propaganda, and Francis K. Carey of Baltimore, spokesman for the Anti-Preparedness Committee, told the committee that "the war hysteria has been aroused by the work of the so-called Defense League, and subterranean influences of makers of war munitions and traders in 'war brides.'"

"Those who believe as I do," said Mr. Carey, "are no more likely to oppose efficiency, economy, and up-to-date equipment in the army and navy than they would be to tolerate neglect or inefficiency which supplied the police force with rotten nightsticks or muzzle-loading pistols.

"We are protesting, earnestly and solemnly, against the ill-timed, hysterical, and dramatic entry of the United States into the dreadnought-building, army-organizing, international competition which already has laid waste almost all of the rest of the civilized world. To confuse this protest with nay purpose to oppose calm, deliberate, and patriotic efforts to deal in a quiet business way with the task of taking care that the enormous moneys we are now spending on our army and navy are wisely and efficiently expended is unfair."

"The pacifists are patriots," Mr. Call told the committee. "Our real fears are not of war but of wrongs; not of injury but injustice; not of blood but of barbarians. We are not afraid of death but of hatred."

FOR EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

"Institute of Research" Founded for Co-operation with Officials.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—"An Institute for Government Research" was incorporated here today, the fundamental purpose of which, according to its incorporators, is to apply the test of efficient business methods to administrative and governmental activities and to co-operate with public officers in promoting efficiency.

Formal announcement of the launching of the new undertaking was made today by Dr. Frank J. Goodnow, President of Johns Hopkins University, who will head the institute's Board of Trustees, which will consist of leading business men and educators, Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis being Vice Chairman. Headquarters will be established in Baltimore.

The organization, it is stated, will be supported by voluntary contributions and administrative experts will be employed to scrutinize from a non-partisan and businesslike point of view the processes of government and make constructive suggestions for their improvement.

The first work will be in connection with the Federal Government, but it is hoped to extend it to State and local Governments.

The Trustees who will map out the program of work are: Edwin A. Alderman of Charlottesville, Va.; Robert S. Brookings of St. Louis, James F. Curtis of New York, R. Fulton Cutting of New York, Charles W. Eliot of Cambridge, Mass., Raymond B. Fosdick of New York, Felix Frankfurter of Cambridge, Frank J. Goodnow of Baltimore, Arthur T. Hadley of New Haven, Mrs. E. H. Harriman of New York, James J. Hill of St. Paul, C. Lombardi of Dallas, Texas; A. Lawrence Lowell of Cambridge; Samuel Mather of Cleveland; Charles P. Neill of Washington; Martin W. Ryerson of Chicago, Frederick Strauss of New York, Theodore N. Vail of New York, Charles R. Van Hise of Madison, Wis., and Robert S. Woodward of Washington.

15,000 BOYS TO CAMP HERE NEXT SUMMER

National Association Will Give Military Training During July and August.

TRADES ALSO TO BE TAUGHT

Uniforms and Kits, with Rations, at Small Cost—Meetings in Armories Saturday.

The National School Camp Association, organized to promote the military training of schoolboys of 12 years and upwards, announced yesterday that plans were being made for the encampment of 15,000 New York schoolboys next Summer on Staten Island, or at some other nearby place. The camp will be under the supervision of Major Gen. Leonard Wood and other army officers, and will be held during July and August. The statement issued yesterday by the association from its headquarters at 1 Broadway reads:

"This association was organized last Summer and laid a plan before General Wood that met with his heartiest approval. Briefly, it proposes to organize all boys of 12 years of age and upward for military and industrial training. Boys who are still attending school will be organized as student cadets. Those who have been compelled to quit school will be organized as apprentice cadets.

"The association is arranging with employers to place these boys in positions where they will learn—thoroughly learn—trades at which they may earn lucrative wages when their apprenticeship ends. In the meantime they will devote two evenings a week to study and one to military training. When their five year apprenticeship is completed they will be thoroughly trained soldiers and thoroughly trained tradesmen.

"The organization of the boys will begin next Saturday morning. The armories of the Twenty-third Regiment at Bedford and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn; the Forty-seventh Regiment in Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn; the Seventy-first Regiment, Thirty-fourth and Fourth Avenue, Manhattan; the Eighth Coast Artillery, Ninety-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, at 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue, will be used for gathering in the boys. They will be asked to meet at these armories at 10 o'clock Saturday morning. Officers from the staff of General Wood will be at the armory to talk to the boys and tell them what is expected of them and what is to be done for them. National Guard officers and men of the Plattsburg training camp, who have volunteered their services, will also be on hand to assist in enrolling the embryo soldiers.

"The boys are to be drilled in the armories after school hours one or two days a week until the Summer vacation opens. Then they will be taken to camp. It will cost each boy 20 cents a day for subsistence in the camp and he may stay as long as he desires, but not less than two weeks. They will be fed on regular army rations, which will be furnished by contract to the Quartermaster's Department now being organized, and will be trained and treated as volunteer soldiers during their life in camp.

"The United States Army is up against it for tents and is unable to furnish enough to shelter this army of schoolboys. But that problem has been solved by circus side show tents, a number of which will be rented for the two months the camp is to be held. It had been hoped that Congress would be forehanded enough to provide for these school camps in the military bill, but that is deemed a forlorn hope now, so the projectors of this movement are going to sleep the boys in dormitory style, only under canvas.

"Every boy will be expected to provide his own uniform and mess kit. These will be bought by contract and will not cost more than $2.50 or $4 for uniform and mess kit. The mess kit will consist of white enamel ware and will be contracted for by an enamel ware company. The total expenses for a month at camp, including uniform, transportation, and subsistence, is fixed at not over $10. Boys who desire to remain the entire time of the school vacation will be accommodated at the contract rate of 20 cents a day. An army ration today costs about 26 cents a day.

"This week 100,000 circulars printed in red, white and blue will be distributed among the schools of New York, particularly those in the vicinity of the armories at which the work of enrollment is to begin. As soon as those districts are thoroughly worked, other armories will be taken up and other districts organized. The plan is to have at least a company in every school, and organize the districts by regiments and brigades.

"Although the National School Camp Association is beginning its work with the boys of the grammar schools, it will not confine itself to them. The several organizations of high school cadets which have been formed in this city will be asked to affiliate and participate in the big camp. The boys of Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne and the metropolitan district generally will be welcomed if they care to join.

"It is intended to make the movement a national one, but this year's effort will be expended in making a model organization in New York. Next year it is hoped to extend it from coast to coast. The main idea of the association is the industrial training of boys to replace the depleted ranks of skilled workmen in the country. The national association through its district branches will become a high class employment agency for boys, and will not only secure them positions, but will look after their welfare and see that they are properly trained in the line they select."

FAVORS UNIVERSAL SERVICE.

Woman Hits Sentiment: "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier."

Urging all mothers to reconcile themselves to the idea of universal military service, Mrs. A. J. George, Secretary of the National Securities Aid Society, described to an assembly of women at a dinner of the Business Woman's Round Table at the Farnery, 22 East Thirty-third Street, last night the conditions which make an extensive campaign for preparedness imperative. She said any mother who shares in the sentiment of "I did not raise my boy to be a soldier" only helps disseminate a "doctrine of cowardice."

"You can be sure," said Mrs. George, "that a woman who swells the chorus of that song is the very woman who will rely for defense in an emergency of war upon the woman who did raise her son to be a soldier. The great trouble with our country is that we are inclined to be defiant of law. We are the most lawless nation in the world. And we could inculcate in the youth of this country, through some practical form of militarism, an obedience and reverence of law."

No principle of defense, according to Mrs. George, would meet the needs of the situation other than that of universal military service.

"We women should demand an adequate national defense," she said. "We should come to see that universal military service is the only basis of a democratic military service. It must be a service which would call upon the rich and poor alike."

Other speakers of the evening were Mrs. J. M. Brinkley, Miss Alice M. Rich, Mrs. M. S. Muchmore, Miss Helen Harrington, and Miss Elizabeth Dodge.

93 JOIN MOTOR BATTERY.

State Has 40 Armored Cars Like Those in European War.

The second call for candidates for the First Armored Motor Battery of the New York National Guard, was answered by ninety-three applicants last night at a meeting held in the armory of the Twenty-second Engineers, 168th Street and Fort Washington Avenue. The majority of the applicants were examined by the military surgeon, who passed them with exceptionally high ratings.

The formation of the Motor Battery, which is said to be the first of its kind in this country, was made possible by the gift of forty armored motor cars to the State, as announced last January. These cars are of the latest design and will carry two guns, being similar to those now in use at the battle front in Europe. They are heavily armored with Bethlehem steel and are designed for speed as well as battle service. The cars are the gift of a group of prominent men, among whom are Henry C. Frick, E. H. Gary, Robert H. Thompson, Dudley Olcott, 2d., Harry G. Montgomery, and James N. Wallace.

GEORGIA CAMP POSTPONED.

Gen. Wood Acts When Troops Leave Eastern Points for Border.

Because of the movement of regular troops to the Mexican border, Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the army on Governors Island, announced yesterday that the military instruction camp for civilians that was to have been organized on April 3 next at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., has been postponed for a month. General Wood, in his statement announcing the postponement, said:

"Due to the movement of troops from this department to the Texas border and uncertainty as to the future plans of the War Department, Major Gen. Leonard Wood has decided to postpone the first Southern training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., from April 3 to May 3 and consolidate the first and second camps on that date."

'THE MERRY WIVES' PUT OFF.

T. A. Wise to Act Falstaff Monday and Until J. K. Hackett Recovers.

The continued illness of James K. Hackett has necessitated a postponement of the first performance of his production of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" at the Criterion from Thursday night of this week to Monday night of next. It has made it necessary to postpone his first appearance in the rôle of Falstaff until even later, and when the play is presented Thomas A. Wise will be seen in that rôle.

Mr. Wise is to appear in a new play shortly under the direction of the Charles Frohman Company, and his services were acquired temporarily until Mr. Hackett has fully recovered. The injury to his knee made necessary a slight operation last week. Mr. Hackett's condition was improved yesterday, and it is thought he will be able to return to the stage shortly.

EARTHQUAKE JARS ITALY.

Venice, Ancona, and Florence Feel Tremors from 10 to 20 Seconds.

ROME, March 12, (via Paris, March 13.)—Earthquake shocks lasting from ten to twenty seconds were felt in the region represented by a triangle with sides running between Venice, Ancona and Florence.

The observations made at Florence Observatory indicated that the epicentre was about 300 miles distant, and probably in the Adriatic Sea. No damage has been reported so far.

ACCEPT PARK PUMP REPORT.

Institute of Consulting Engineers May Send It to Water Board.

The Council of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers met at the Railroad Club at noon yesterday and voted to accept the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the building of a pumping station in Morningside Park. Since the committee was appointed the Supreme Court has enjoined the Board of Water Supply from maintaining a permanent structure in the park.

The institute has not decided as yet what, if any, action it will take on the report, but it will probably be sent to the engineers of the Catskill water tunnel, in the belief that it may contain material which may prove of service to them in obviating the building of a supersurface structure.

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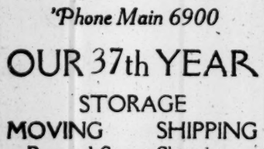

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BENNETT ASSAILS TAX REDUCTION BODY

Senator Charges That Attempts Were Made to Browbeat and Coerce Him.

WAGNER RESENTS ATTACK

Forces Withdrawal of "Scurrilous Insinuation" — Bennett Predicts Direct Tax of $5,000,000 at Least.

ALBANY, March 13.—While the New York City relief measures proposed by the Brown Committee were up tonight for a heated three-cornered debate, Senator William M. Bennett of New York made the charge that attempts had been made on behalf of the Tax Reduction Committee of the City of New York to "browbeat and coerce" him into supporting the committee program under penalty of not being permitted to come back to the Senate.

Senator Bennett at first used the word "blackmail" in connection with the committee activities referred to by him, but when Minority Leader Robert F. Wagner called him to order rather sharply, Senator Bennett withdrew that charge.

Senator Bennett asserted that the Tax Reduction Committee was merely in new guise the old Committee of One Hundred and Seven which was instrumental in bringing about the nomination of Mayor Mitchel, and that it had been revived for the purpose of keeping the Mayor in office for another term and safeguarding the jobs of favored office holders.

Senator Wagner, in replying to Senator Bennett, said that he was committed to the program of the Tax Reduction Committee.

"In view of my well-known political affiliations I could hardly be suspected of conspiring to keep Mayor Mitchel in office or to approve in toto of his administration," he said. "I think, furthermore, that Senator Bennett should withdraw his scurrilous insinuation that such men as Oscar S. Straus and Jacob H. Schiff, both members of the Tax Reduction Committee, are blackmailers and browbeaters."

Senator Bennett said that the blackmailing charge had crept into his speech inadvertently, but that he would stick to the other charges.

Senator Wagner said that he would oppose the Brown bill, providing for the inauguration by statute of the pay-as-you-go policy and the bill moving forward to Jan. 1 and July 1 the dates for paying taxes.

"I favor the pay-as-you-go principle," said Senator Wagner, "but I am opposed to enacting that principle into rigid law."

Senator Wagner took the up-State Republicans to task for seeking to saddle on the taxpayers of New York City more than their share of the cost of conducting the State Government without giving them in return what other cities were receiving. He took exception to the recent opinion of Attorney General Woodbury, who held that under the law New York City should not share in the benefits from the second $50,000,000 bond issue for good roads and the refusal of the Attorney General to permit the city officials to make a test in court of the constitutionality of the act appropriating that money.

"We in New York City will find a way to take that act into court and test its constitutionality despite the opinion of the Attorney General," Senator Wagner said.

The Senate turned a deaf ear to Senator Wagner's plea that action be deferred on a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for highway purposes until the courts had passed on New York City's contention regarding the second $50,000,000 bond issue.

The bill came up in Committee of the Whole, and was advanced to third reading by a party vote over the protest of Senator Wagner.

"The action tonight has knocked the bottom out of the program for relieving the financial situation of New York City," Senator Wagner said after the session.

Senator Ogden L. Mills, who at this point entered the debate, taunted Senator Wagner with the fact that the second $50,000,000 Highway Appropriation bill had been enacted while Senator Wagner was leader of the Senate majority and with his vote. It contains the provision on which the Attorney General based his opinion.

Senator Bennett predicted that with a $60,000,000 State budget, as proposed, it would be necessary to levy a direct tax of from $5,000,000 to $8,000,000.

MILLS WANTS BIG NAVY.

Proposes Resolution Putting State on Record for Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator Ogden L. Mills of New York introduced a concurrent resolution tonight placing the Legislature on record as recommending that the New York representatives in Congress support a naval building program for 1917 substantially in conformance with recommendations made by the Naval Board to Congress in its report of July 30 last year. This program contemplates increasing the strength of the navy as rapidly as possible until it reaches second place among the navies of the world.

With regard to the land forces the Mills preparedness resolution urges the Representatives of this State in Congress to support measures looking to:

The increase of our regular army to at least 176,000 men of all arms and to a war strength of at least 225,000 men.

The creation by an amendment to our enlistment law of a sufficient regular army reserve to maintain this strength of the regular army in time of war.

An increase in the number of officers and noncommissioned officers and the creation of an officers' reserve.

The accumulation of a proper supply of ammunition, artillery, and material.

The creation of a citizen reserve army in the shape of a force of Federal volunteers to be trained in time of peace wholly under control of the National Government.

The Mills resolution further calls on the United States Senators and Representatives from this State to oppose any plan looking to the Federalization of the National Guard which does not bring the National Guard forces exclusively under the control of the Federal Government, and particularly to oppose the pending Militia Pay bill on the ground that it would make for the perpetuation of destructive division of control between the States and the Federal Government.

ANTI-SALOON BILL FAILS.

Assembly Rejects Measure Affecting Sales to Minors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The liquor interests won their first legislative fight of the session tonight when the temperance forces failed by five votes to obtain the passage in the Assembly of the Talmage bill, raising the minimum age of a person to whom intoxicating drink may be sold from 18 to 21 years. The final vote was 71 for to 68 against the measure. It requires seventy-six votes to pass a bill.

The vote followed a debate bristling with personalities. Assemblyman Talmage of Suffolk said that the boys and girls of today needed more protection than the boys and girls of twenty years ago, when the present age limit of 18 was established.

Minority Leader Callahan opposed the measure on the ground that the liquor dealer was being legislated to death. He said that it was not fair for the State to take the liquor dealer's dollars in taxes and then tax him unfairly.

"This is not a question of dollars," replied Assemblyman Wheeler of Ontario. "If any man's business depends on the profits he makes from the sale of liquor to our boys and girls he should be legislated to death."

Mr. Wheeler made the point that New York was one of the few States which did not place the minimum age for the sale of liquor at 21 years.

Assemblyman Martin G. McCue of New York said that representatives of the Women's Christian Temperance Union had told him that the measure would give parents control of their children for three years more than at present.

"It will do nothing of the sort," said he. "If this bill passes I cannot take my boy, 20 years old, into a saloon and buy him a drink, as I like to do when he is thirsty. I don't call that giving me control of him, but I call that taking control away.

"I know why some of the up-State members are for this bill. They are afraid that their children will drink as much liquor as they did. If I drank as much liquor as some of the supporters of this measure I would in repentance vote for the measure."

Assemblyman Clobridge of Herkimer brought cheers from the opponents of the bill when he said:

"My mother was married at 16. I enlisted in the Union Army at 16 and served for three years. I have drunk a little all my life. I am a Justice of the Peace and I obey the law. I don't drink on Sunday. Neither do I drink after midnight—because the saloons up my way close at midnight. There is too much demagogism about this temperance business, and I hope this bill will not pass."

The adherents of the measure will bring the bill up again.

The Anti-Saloon League's newest temperance measure was introduced in the Assembly tonight in the form of an optional prohibition remonstrance law. It provides that upon the petition of 5 per cent. of the registered liquor remonstrants to the Supreme Court a political division of the State may be declared by the State to be prohibition territory. Liquor remonstrants may be either registered voters or women who have been registered. A prohibition division shall remain such until the remonstrants vote to the contrary.

Negro Dies at 121 Years Old.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 13.—Louis Merriman, a negro who was born when George Washington was President of the United States, died at his home in Kansas City, Kas., last night. Merriman was the oldest man on the United States pension rolls and claimed to have substantiated the fact that he was born 121 years ago on a plantation in Virginia in 1795.

Daeche Pleads Not Guilty.

Paul Daeche, who was indicted here for an alleged conspiracy to destroy ships carrying munitions to the Allies, appeared yesterday before Judge Hand, in the Federal District Court, and entered a plea of not guilty. He was arrested in New Jersey and fought removal, but the Supreme Court decided against him. He was released by Judge Hand on a $25,000 bond, which was furnished by a surety company.

DOCTOR SAYS YOUTH IS DALRYMPLE HEIR

Iowa Physician, Made His Guardian, Produces Him in Buffalo.

FOUND IN PRISON HOSPITAL

Claimant to $400,000 Estate Is Identified by Relatives—Kept in Seclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

OLEAN, N. Y., March 13.—One month to the day after a youth in Chicago had come forward with the claim that he was Keith Dalrymple, twenty-three-year-old heir to a $400,000 estate here, only to be accused of forgery on a Milwaukee complaint, the hopes of the young man's relatives were again raised today when Dr. C. M. Palmer of Charles City, Iowa, arranged a meeting in Buffalo with a young man he insists is the real Dalrymple, who was born in Port Allegany, Penn. The Dalrymple legacy is held in trust here by William Dusenbury, who has been for eight years searching for the youth. Mr. Dusenbury thinks his identity has been established without a doubt. Strange as it may appear, it was Dr. Palmer from whom Dalrymple, then a child, ran away eight years ago in Siloan Springs, Ark. Dr. Palmer rescued the claimant, he says, from a prison hospital in Jefferson City, Mo., recently, and had the courts of that State make him his guardian, alleging that he is incompetent.

On Saturday C. M. Catlin, a Port Allegany lawyer; Mrs. Hugh Dalrymple, sister-in-law of the young man, and others received telegrams from Dr. Palmer saying he had found young Dalrymple and that he would see them with a view to establishing his identity at the Iroquois Hotel in Buffalo. On being notified by Mr. Catlin of the messages Mr. Dusenbury also sent a representative to Buffalo to be a witness and to inquire into the matter.

Those who went say they are positive the young man in the company of Dr. Palmer is Dalrymple, and since then inquiries made in the West following statements made by the physician have strengthened the identity and made it known that the doctor has known for some time where the missing heir was. His statements of having been made guardian of the young man also have been authenticated.

Those who saw the youth in Buffalo say he was quite ill, apparently. He had just been discharged from the Missouri Hospital through the efforts of Dr. Palmer.

At present the youth is being kept secluded in Buffalo, in care of attorneys for Dr. Palmer, and tonight the latter is in Port Allegany looking into the records of the estate and in conference with Attorney Catlin, who has been interested in looking after the estate, as well as the search for the missing heir.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Keith Dalrymple's disappearance and the subsequent search for him to bestow upon him a legacy of $400,000 was brought to the attention of the police in this city for a few days last month. He had run away from home in 1908, and for nearly four years had been posted in police stations throughout the United States as "wanted." When he disappeared he resided at Silcam Springs, Ark. His father subsequently moved to Port Allegheny, Penn., and made a fortune in oil.

A youth who said he was young Dalrymple came to Chicago last month and was arrested on suspicion. He later was accused of passing a bad check for $25 on his sweetheart, Miss Sylvia Kagle, in Milwaukee. The young man was locked up on suspicion, and when Miss Kagle learned of the fortune awaiting Dalrymple she relented and he was discharged from custody. Subsequently the police claim they learned that a woman in Toledo, Ohio, laid claim to the man as her husband.

Police here say they know nothing about the claimant put forward in Buffalo today.

NOTICE IN THE TIMES LOCATES WANDERER

Lost Michigan Hotel Man's Memory Restored by Advertisement.

BELIEVES HE WAS ROBBED

F. Taylor Peck Vaguely Recalls Stranger and a Trip to Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 13.—An advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES, reading "Arpi, come home," served Sunday to restore the mental poise of F. Taylor Peck, hotel proprietor and society leader of this city, missing for over a week, and brought to a close the mystery of his disappearance, relatives said today.

Because of the advertisement, which he read in New York, Peck is now at his home. Physicians attending his wife, who is soon to become a mother, say Peck's return has saved her life.

Peck, who is the son-in-law of Robert E. Sunahan, a wealthy Grand Rapids manufacturer, went to Detroit on a business trip March 3. He registered at the Hotel Statler and had his luggage placed in his room. From the time a few hours later when he started for Windsor, Canada, across the river from Detroit, until he read THE TIMES advertisement while seated in the Grand Central Station in New York, his mind was a blank, Peck told his family today. He said that, although he vaguely remembered New York and also a trip to Philadelphia, he could not recount a single definite incident of his experience.

Physicians say it is one of the strangest cases of aphasia they have known.

After Peck disappeared Mr. Shanahan inserted advertisements broadcast intended for Peck's eye. He used a pet name which had been given to Peck by his wife before their marriage. For days Shanahan continued the campaign, finally deciding to broaden its range from the Middle West to include New York. The advertisement appeared in THE TIMES on Sunday and Peck bought a copy of the newspaper Sunday morning. Within an hour he was speeding on the Wolverine Flier to this city. He was met at Detroit by his father and father-in-law, who went there as soon as they received a wire from him.

Peck said today that he hazily remembers a companion whom he believes he met before he started for Windsor, but he cannot remember his name or description. When Peck arrived in Detroit he was possessed of a large sum of money and when he recovered his reason in New York the bulk of the cash was missing. He does not know whether he squandered the money or whether he was robbed by the person who he believes accompanied him from Detroit to New York.

Peck believes his aberration was caused by overwork. Besides his hotel here he recently purchased a notel at Neenah, Wis., and he served as President of the Peck-Bridges Company, manufacturer of brushes.

PASS JUROR'S DEATH CLAIM.

Members of Assembly Favor Recompense in Molineux Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—A claim for damages for the death of Manheim Brown, a juror in the first trial of Roland B. Molineux for murder in 1898, received the attention of the Legislature tonight when the Assembly passed the Oliver bill granting to the court of claims jurisdiction to hear the claim of the widow.

The bill has been before the Assembly seven years in the past sixteen, and was passed for the third time tonight. Previously it had died in the Senate or had been vetoed by the Governor.

Brown was taken in the rain from the Criminal Courts Building to the old Astor House one day during the trial, as a result of which he contracted a cold, from which, it is alleged, he died. Assemblyman Oliver explained that Mrs. Brown was an aged woman in need of support, and that she should receive aid from "the great State of New York in whose service her husband lost his life."

PREPARING TO ADJOURN.

Assembly Fixes April 6 as Date, but Senate May Object.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—The Assembly tonight fixed the tentative date for the adjournment of the Legislature of 1916 at noon, Thursday, April 6. When the resolution was sent to the Senate Mr. Wagner moved that the upper house concur at once, but on the motion of Majority Leader Elon R. Brown it was sent to the Senate Finance Committee, where it probably will be amended to provide for final adjournment on April 15.

In introducing the resolution providing for adjournment on April 6, Majority Leader Simon L. Adler of the Assembly served notice that tomorrow he would move to suspend the rules of the Assembly to provide for throwing all legislation before the lower house into the Rules Committee on March 28. This means that there remain two weeks more, less one day, for public hearings on bills.

With the exception of the budget and reapportionment, there are few important measures before the Legislature. The budget will be introduced late this week or early next, and the reapportionment bills probably next week.

OVERRIDE GOVERNOR'S VETO

Two Assembly Democrats Aid Republicans to Pass Godfrey Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., March 13.—For the first time at this session of the Legislature, the House of Assembly overrode Governor Fielder's veto, passing two bills that had been returned by him without his approval. One of these measures, introduced by Assemblyman Schoen of Essex County, advances the Presidential primary election from May 23 to April 25, and also limits to six days the time within which a person may decline to have his name printed on the ballot as endorsed for the Presidential nomination.

The other bill, sponsored by Assemblyman Godfrey of Atlantic County, extends for five years the term of State Labor Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant, and thereby keeps him in office until after the expiration of the present Governor's term. Two Democratic members from Hudson County, Agnew and Felton, joined with the Republicans in passing this bill over the Executive's veto.

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the record that Montague Glass, the famous humorist, wrote for "Cohen" are among the funniest additions to the Columbia list of comic records, which contains such well-known names as Weber and Fields, Frank Tinney, Al Jolson, Irene Franklin, Bert Williams and other headliners of vaudeville. Ask your dealer to play some of their records, too, when you drop in to hear the new "Cohen" records.

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Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 111 Second Ave.
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Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
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Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Fifth Ave.

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A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2163 Broadway
Miller Bros., 726 Columbus Ave.
A. Shulkin, 803 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
I. W. Wuertz Co., 1316 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

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Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
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Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
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I. Zion, Inc., 2588 Broadway
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Thos. De Mayo, 746 E. 180th St.
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Louis Schiff, 1809 Broadway
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Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
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Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 345 South Broadway, 37 Palisade Ave.

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Zarbolnes Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
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Otto Wissner, Inc, 903-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Weger Bros., 565 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
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Homer E. Marshall, 365 Main St., Paterson
Runnie Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
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Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 208 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
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Hunt's Leading Music House, 83 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
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Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 586 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
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Real Germany

The Truth by a Skilled Observer

Garet Garrett of The New York Times editorial staff recently spent several weeks in Germany. He is a student and close analyst. He tells the

TRUTH ABOUT GERMANY

in a fair, neutral, impartial manner in a series of ten brilliant articles — covering 43 pages—which appear in full in the March number of

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LANDED IN RUSSIA, THEY FACED FAMINE

Canadian Construction Gang of 570 Men Left to Rough It on White Sea Coast.

FOUGHT FOR SCANT MEAL

Built 17 Miles of Kola-Petrograd Railroad, Then Had Trouble in Getting Their Pay.

Pierre B. Lawrence, a French Canadian of American citizenship, came back yesterday from Northern Russia, and told some of the difficulties which have been encountered in constructing the railroad from Kola, on the White Sea, to hitch up with the line for Petrograd, by which the Allies hope to supplement the Archangel route for munitions. When he left there last February there was still a gap of forty-seven miles left, he said, but it was covered by a reindeer service, and some of the supplies were getting through.

"Last October," Mr. Lawrence said, "advertisements appeared in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities calling for men used to railroad building in cold countries. An English company backed them, and they got together 570 fine, husky chaps, who had worked on the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Canadian Northern, and the Hudson Bay Line. I was engaged as dock Superintendent.

"They brought us down here to Weehawken and took us aboard the Russian-American liner Czar. We got to Russia in twelve days, but then found that we were not at Kola at all, but at Simlenonono, a mere fishing village which was shelled by the British during the Crimean War. The nearest place was Kandalasha, but that was twelve miles away. We got in in a blinding snowstorm at the end of October, and found it was about 10 degrees above zero. They told us to be ready to land next morning, and we began to disembark at 2 o'clock in the morning.

"We got the machinery off although there was nothing but a beach, and we had to walk a quarter of a mile to get off the sand. The bosses came off about 10 o'clock, and then suddenly the steamer pulled out and left Archangel. We asked for food and found all that had been landed were three barrels of green apples, two hams and one case of eggs. Think of that for 570 men! There was a rush for them, and you can imagine the jam as a lot of husky Irishmen and Scotchmen started scrapping to get the grub. Some of them were shoved in the water but we got them out all right.

"When we asked the boss what to do, he said, 'Make out the best you can.' He told us there was another ship already two days overdue, and she would have the provisions. Then she didn't come, and they said she had been torpedoed. It may be so, I cannot tell.

"We could get all the black bread and tea we wanted from the Russians, but there was no sugar. The Russians would give you anything, only they hadn't anything to give. There were some huts near, and we pulled them down and made shelters. Then there were seventeen horses and we killed five of them. There were plenty of turnips, carrots, and cabbages brought from the South. They were just lying about on the beach, and we made stew of those. So we had to live for five weeks. In the end we got reindeer."

When at last a ship arrived, the first thing she discharged was cases of beer and barrels of rum, and for a time, at least, Mr. Lawrence said, the construction gang seemed to have forgotten their troubles.

"One day," Mr. Lawrence went on, "a Russian official, all covered with medals, came along and said he represented the Department of Rivers and Harbors. He said, 'I suppose you can give me accommodation for sixty-five of my staff,' and we had only got huts for our own men. The boss said, 'The nerve of him!' and I told him it as nearly as I could in French; so he took his sixty-five aboard a Russian ship and sailed for Archangel."

According to Mr. Lawrence there was trouble again in February with the Russian authorities about the pay, and the construction gang were driven by Russian soldiers aboard a ship. But the British Admiral interfered, and forced the Russian authorities to live up to their agreement, and give the men a passage back to this country.

Altogether this expedition, Mr. Lawrence said, built seventeen miles of track, but he had a rough sketch showing the jam of vessels in the harbor without docking facilities and piles of freight on the beach.

CORONER FREES NEWCOMB

But Jury Finds Him Negligent in Fatal Auto Crash.

A Coroner's Jury brought in to Coroner Healy in the Bronx last evening a verdict of guilty of simple negligence against Warren T. Newcomb of Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., a marine architect, with offices at 49 Wall Street. Newcomb was operating his motor car at Pelham and New Rochelle Roads, the Bronx, shortly after midnight on March 4, with Miss Margaret Hyland of 2,234 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, beside him, when the car crashed into the automobile of Miss Georgine Iselin. Miss Hyland was pinned beneath Newcomb's overturned car and killed. Coroner Healy discharged Newcomb.

Newcomb admitted that last year he had been fined $25 by Magistrate Breen for speeding near the spot where Miss Hyland met her death. He declared, however, that the conviction had made him a more careful operator. Patrolman Barthold of the City Island Station, said he had been informed that Newcomb had been operating his car on the wrong side of the road.

Frank Gore of Truell Inn, Plainfield, N. J., who had been seated with a young woman in the rear of Newcomb's car, testified that the party had remained at Hunter Island Inn from 7:15 until 11:30 o'clock, and all had been drinking. Newcomb had been held in $5,000 bail until Coroner Healy discharged him.

SAYS ENEMY SLEW GASKILL.

Conductor's Widow Tells of Threats He Had Received.

Special to The New York Times.

FIELDSBORO, N. J., March 13.—Convinced that her husband was slain by enemies, who, she said, had repeatedly threatened his life, Mrs. William W. Gaskill of Bordentown, wife of the Pennsylvania Railroad conductor who was found dead beside the tracks opposite the station here at midnight Saturday night, declared this afternoon that her husband had recently received several threatening anonymous letters. She told friends he had expressed the belief that enemies would make an attempt on his life.

Efforts have been made by detectives to find the letters which the conductor had shown to several acquaintances, as it was believed they would prove a valuable clue in explaining Gaskill's death.

The foul-play theory was strengthened this afternoon when Dr. Robert Seivers, after an examination of the body, declared that two wounds in the body appeared to have been made with a knife. Gaskill's back was broken and his ribs crushed. Another strange feature that developed today was that trainmen said the door of the rear vestibule of the train was closed on the side toward the station and open toward the westbound tracks, on which the body was found.

Gaskill was a member of many Protestant societies in New Jersey. He was also active in religious agitation and made many enemies. The members of the various orders to which he belonged have called upon the Prosecutor to make an investigation and say they will appeal to Governor Fielder to employ outside detective assistance.

TREATED 33,918 PATIENTS.

Roosevelt Hospital Spent $67,065,- for Food in 1915.

Treatment was given to 33,918 persons in Roosevelt Hospital in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, as shown by the forty-fourth annual report of Superintendent Charles B. Grimshaw, issued yesterday. Of this number 16,467 were in the out-patient department, 12,625 in the emergency department, and 4,826 in wards.

Since the opening of Roosevelt Hospital on Nov. 2, 1871, care has been given to 130,283 bed patients and 2,186,125 consultations to 936,250 ambulance cases. The receipts and disbursements of the hospital in 1915, as balanced, were $412,673.34. The total cost of food given to patients was $67,065.04, of which the largest item was meat, $16,-902.56, and the second largest, milk, cream, and ice cream, $12,070.94.

THROW GERMANS FROM ALLIES' RALLY

Continued from Page 1.

when Major Putnam, referring to the slaughter of a million Armenians by the Turks, declared that those massacres had not only been approved but in part at least ordered by Berlin, without the sanction of which capital, he added, Constantinople took no step in this present war.

"That's a lie!" shouted a German in the gallery, and a dozen others shouted their approval of the epithet, while down in the parquet a big fellow jumped to his feet and started a harangue.

Then the police went at the disturbers. Half a dozen were shoved struggling and protesting down two flights of stairs and into Fifty-seventh Street and ordered to quit the neighborhood, which in every instance they did.

As for the big fellow in the parquet, he was determined to remain in the hall whether or not the police, the audience, or anybody else wanted him.

Giant Doorman Lends a Hand.

The big colored man who calls carriages at Carnegie Hall and who is two inches taller than Willard and as muscular as he is massive, appeared in this act. The big German was an infant in his hands. The police pushed the man into the aisle and the colored man received him in his arms. Out of the hall he carried him and into the street he gently propelled him. It was so neatly done that those in the back part of the hall who witnessed it cheered the big fellow who managed it.

The incident of the "removals" was repeated several times in the next hour, there being, as the hard-worked policeman already quoted put it, a forced exit every fifteen minutes. By 9:30 o'clock most of the trouble makers, among whom were two Irishmen, were ejected.

There was one more, however, who had kept quiet and who was not to be removed until some time later, when he lost control of himself and called Dr. Stewardson a liar for his uncomplimentary references to the Congressmen who voted against President Wilson in the McLemore fight in the House of Representatives. This man saw the police coming down the aisle and, realizing what was in store for him, beat the police to the door, much to the relief of those hard-worked custodians of the peace.

In the course of his speech Major Putnam among other things said that President Wilson in his efforts to maintain the honor of the country had had to contend with the three "B's," namely, Bryan, Bernstorff, and Berlin.

Assails Von Bernstorff.

"Can we imagine," said Major Putnam, "that any self-respecting Ambassador would permit expenditures to be made, practically as conspirators by his own personal aids, men for whose conduct, according to all the rules which control the procedure of embassies he was responsible, except with his own knowledge and under his confirmation of instructions from his government? We take the ground that because of the action of Berlin in carrying on its own barbarism in Belgium and for its responsibilites for the barbarism of its dependent Turkey, Von Bernstorff should long since have been sent home.

"I hold that every consideration of republican ideals, of personal sympathies or natronal interest, of the future requirements of the United States, calls upon our country to give our co-operation to England and her allies in the fight that they are making, not only for self-defense, not only for the fulfillment of their own obligations, but in defense of the liberties of America."

Major Putnam praised the various powers of the Entente and added:

"The cause of the Allies is our cause, their fight is our fight. It represents the continuing conflict between democracy and autocracy, between the right of the people on the one hand to govern themselves, and the attempt at domination on the part of a militaristic empire, the ruler of which claims to represent divine purpose and to command by divine will. The Allies look for aid to our great Republic, the Republic which stands for democracy and the rights of the people.

"I will add even Germany, and the true Germany, whose final welfare depends, as I assuredly believe, on the defeat of the armies of the Hohenzollern; the Germany of Goethe, Schiller, Heine, Korner, Richter, Arndt, and thousands of other idealists; the Germany whose people in 1848 made such a magnificent, although at the time hopeless, fight against autocratic government; Germany, which has sent to us with millions of the best citizens of our land great leaders, great citizens, like Carl Schurz, Hugo Wesendonck, and that sturdy patriot, the last of the forty-eighters, Abraham Jacobi; Germany, the true Germany, poisoned though it may be at the time by the fumes of prussic acid and by the dreams of domination, will in the end welcome the aid of America to withstand the monster of militarism.

"I refuse to believe that the noisy group of factionists which have been using in this country for disreputable and illegal practices the moneys from Berlin represent the great mass of our American citizens of German heritage."

Indorse the President.

Immediately following Major Putnam's speech the resolutions indorsing President Wilson's stand in the armed ship controversy and the other urging the people to stand by the Allies in the present war were offered by Lawrence V. Abbott and seconded by Charles P. Howland. Here is the first resolution:

Resolved, That we, the members of the American Rights Committee and their friends, in general meeting assembled, hereby pledge our hearty support to the President of the United States in his firm stand in defense of the rights of American citizens, as announced by him in his letter of Feb. 24, 1916, to the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and we condemn all members of the Congress of the United States who are willing to surrender those rights under the pressure of German threats.

These were the resolutions indorsing the allied cause:

Whereas, We hold that Prussian Imperial militarism has brought about the subjection of the people of Germany to an ambitious and unscrupulous autocracy and the corruption of the ancient German ideals through a lust of world-dominion; and

Whereas, We believe that the success of the schemes of this Prussian autocracy means the crushing of friendly nations and the subjection of their peoples to a brutal and cruel military rule; and

Whereas, We believe that, intoxicated with the military successes of 1864, 1866, and 1870, and by the wonderful development of the economic strength of the country, the ambitions of Prussian leaders have expanded until they have culminated in a world war for imperial domination; and,

Whereas, This war has been conducted by Prussia and her allies with practices of unprecedented barbarity, including the killing, under official orders, of thousands of noncombatants, women and children, and including the crowning atrocity of the Armenian massacres; and,

Whereas, We believe that the Monroe Doctrine and even the territories of our own country have been, and now are, an avowed aim of Prussian aggression, and that, in the event of the success of the Teutonic Powers, the next attack would be made against the United States; and,

Whereas, Without undertaking to approve all the acts of the Entente Allies in the present war, we hold that the republicanism of France and the democracy of England are united in contending for those rights of the people and those ideals of humanity which are essential to the preservation of civilization; and,

Whereas, We believe that neutral nations look to the United States as the leading power that should maintain the principles of international law and defend the sacred principles of humanity, that the peoples of these nations are convinced of the righteousness of the allied cause, but hesitate to declare themselves, and that action by the United States would have a potent influence upon hesitant neutrals and would tend materially to shorten the war, to save further sacrifice of human life, and to assure the more speedy triumph of law and justice; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the safety and honor of the American people and their duty to defend and maintain the rights of humanity require us to approve the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting, and to extend to these Allies by any means in our power, not only sympathy, but direct co-operation at the proper time, to the end that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth; and,

Resolved further, That in spite of the unwarranted destruction of American lives, there should be between the American people and the German people no enmity, and that, when the Germans shall abjure, with the dream of empire, the pernicious ideals of their present rulers, the Americans will rejoice to come again into fellowship with them in the work of advancing the true ideals of justice, humanity, and civilization.

Just before the resolutions were offered the audience stood and sang America, and when they were adopted with a rousing cheer the throng again rose and, led by Miss Sybil Vane, sang the "Marseillaise."

Have Seen Congress Debased.

Dr. Stewardson, who was educated in Germany, then made his speech. He said that no one could deny that England had violated international law and had interfered with neutral commerce in the present war. "But," he added, "England has committed no barbarities. We have heard nothing from Springfield and from Jusserand," added Dr. Stewardson, "but every day we have heard from Bernstorff. We have seen our passports forged, we have seen our factories dynamited, we have seen ships burned in our harbors, and finally we have seen our Congress debased."

It was this remark of Dr. Stewardson that caused the German sympathizer, who ran rather than face forcible ejection, to jump up and call the doctor a liar.

Dr. Stewardson referred to the German way of making war as the policy followed by Herod, and he called Senator Hoke Smith "the man who clamors, Shylock-like, for his bale of cotton."

Dr. Prince, the last speaker, defended the policy of the Allies, especially of Great Britain. "The British fleet," he said, "stands today between Germany and the United States just as it did at Manila in 1898."

Dr. Prince caused more hissing when he mentioned the name of Senator O'Gorman, and he got a whirlwind of applause when he denounced those legislators who, he said, find time "to goosestep to the orders of the Hohenzollern."

Several of the speakers referred last night to the letter of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, defending the Allies, which was printed in last Sunday's TIMES.

Among those under whose patronage last night's meeting was held were Robert Olyphant, Frederic R. Coudert, William Fellowes Morgan, Dr. Howard Lilienthal, the Rev. Dr. H. Periera Mendes, the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Stimson, John Jay Chapman, Howard Van Sinderen, Dr. Edwin C. Chamberlin, Emerson W. Longfellow, E. Parmalee Prentice, Bashford Dean, J. Sergeant Cram, J. Waldo Smith, Lincoln Cromwell, Dr. Elwood Eliot, Professor William T. Brewster, William Barclay Parsons, John Corbin, Ernest Flagg, Frank Jowett Mather, Jr., Dr. Beverly Robinson, Dr. Gorham Bacon, James R. Brevoort, Daniel Chester French, Allen M. Evarts, Dr. William M. Polk, and Dr. Austin Flint.

An hour before the meeting was scheduled to begin some one telephoned to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and asked the Lieutenant at the desk to send reserves to watch the meeting, as there was evidence that bombs were to be fired in the building. The person on the telephone refused to give his name to the police, but promised to come forward with evidence in case the trouble prophesied took place.

Acting on this warning, an unusual number of officers, both in uniform and in plain clothes, were scattered throughout the hall.

JOHN M. NASH'S WILL FILED.

Estimate of Estate of Columbia's Treasurer Not Given.

The will of John McLean Nash, who was Treasurer and attorney for Columbia University and member of the law firm of Nash & Jones, was filed for probate yesterday. There is no adequate estimate of the estate given in the petition accompanying the will, merely the technical statement that the realty and personalty are each in excess of $10,000.

The house at 60 West Forty-eighth Street is left to the brother, Thomas Nash, and the sister, Miss Catherine McLean Nash, as joint tenants, and then to the children of the survivor. Miss Nash also receives the residuary estate. Her brother Thomas receives additionally a number of portraits, all books other than those pertaining to law subjects, wine, personal effects, and pictures and engravings.

All law books, maps, extracts of titles, &c., are bequeathed to Charles Landon, law partner, with the wish that the beneficiary may deem it advisable to permit the use of the articles by Stephen P. Nash, a nephew. Stephen Nash of 115 East Fifty-seventh Street, a brother, receives a portrait of his father and $5,000 in cash, while Mrs. Elizabeth N. Rhoades of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street receives $5,000 in cash. David and Henry P. Nash, brothers, each are released from payment of any sums they may have owed decedent.

URGE DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

Paterson School Board to Receive Report of Special Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., March 13.—Military drills will soon be introduced in the public schools of this city if the plans of the Paterson Branch of the National Security League meet with the approval of the members of the Board of Education. Representatives of the organization who advocate "preparedness" appeared at a recent meeting of the school board and succeeded in having a committee appointed to investigate the merits of the plan.

Superintendent of Schools John R. Wilson and several of the board members will ascertain just what extra labor and expense the introduction of military drills in the schools will mean, and it is expected that their report will be at hand this week.

Captains Ezra C. Chacey and John T. Hilton, retired New Jersey National Guard officers, are strong advocates of the military drill plan and it was largely through their activity that the question was brought to the attention of the school authorities.

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Personally conducted Tourist sleepers three times a week.

Fred Harvey meal service.

Stop-over allowed for side trip to Grand Canyon.

Write or call for detail information.

Also write to C. L. Seagraves, Gen. Colonization Agent 2301 Railway Exchange, Chicago for Arizona and San Joaquin Valley land folders

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These transportation experts know to a penny what a given truck is worth—they purchase the higher priced White Truck in fleets and add to them year after year, because

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a. Lower fuel consumption. *b.* Higher percentage of days in service. *c.* Fewer repairs. *d.* Greater tire mileage. *e.* Less variation in performance under hard and easy conditions. *f.* Longer life (no White Truck has ever worn out in service)

White Trucks are built in a variety of chassis sizes and body types to meet every transportation requirement

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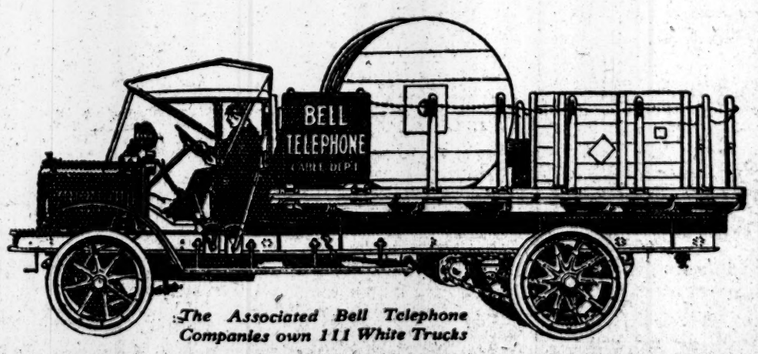

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We recommend the following oil burning devices as the best of their kind: *New Perfection* Oil Cook-stoves and Water Heaters, *Perfection* Smokeless Oil Heaters, *Rayo* Lamps and Lanterns.

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NEW YORK—BUFFALO Principal Offices ALBANY—BOSTON

SUFFRAGISTS MARCH ONTO ALBANY TODAY

Big Delegation to be Present When Assembly Votes on Amendment.

HUSBANDS IN GATHERING

Every Leader in City Districts Will Go or Send a Proxy—Special Cars Engaged.

A small army of women will invade Albany today to be present when the suffrage amendment comes up for final action in the Assembly. The women will be from every part of New York State, with all the sixty-three Assembly districts of New York City represented. The New York City women will form a regiment by themselves and most of them will take the Empire State Express this morning at 8:30, having a number of special cars, although a number left yesterday.

Husbands and wives will go together in some instances. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Chairman of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party who left yesterday was accompanied by Mr. Whitehouse; Mr. and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw went together, as did Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid.

Among the prominent women who will go from New York will be Mrs. William G. Willcox, wife of the President of the Board of Education; Mrs. Richard Aldrich, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, President of the Consumers' League; Miss Katharine Leckie, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, Miss Frances Peters, Miss Marion Peters, Miss Elizabeth Becker, Mrs. Frank Keep, Mrs. Katharine Withrow, and Mrs. Henry White Cannon.

Among the heads of Assembly Districts who will go to Albany themselves or be represented by proxies are Mrs. William A. Prendergast, Mrs. J. N. Perkins, Miss Ida L. Woolworth, Miss May Florence, Mrs. Maurice William, Mrs. R. E. Van Giesen, Mrs. Earl H. Mayne, Mrs. E. D. Bush, Mrs. William C. Maclin, Mrs. H. Blank, Mrs. William C. Dean, Mrs. Maxwell Jaffee, Mrs. N. H. Reeveland, Mrs. A. A. Schlickerman, Dr. Mary Halton, Mrs. W. F. McCusker, Miss Emily Weisberg, Miss Helena Reis, Miss Ida M. Stadle, Mrs. Harry Chester Arthur, Mrs. Olive Pierce, Mrs. William Swan, Mrs. J. A. McLaughlin, Miss Josephine Hewins, Mrs. Elsa Milles, Mrs. Edward Taylor, Mrs. Frances E. Brewer, Mrs. Margaret Fuger, Mrs. Romano K. Spivack, Miss Elizabeth L. Koues, Mrs. S. L. Newman, Miss Ester Lerner, Mrs. H. W. Corbett, Mrs. Alice S. Petluck, Mrs. John Zimmerman, Miss Minnie Voloshen, Mrs. W. H. Wilson, Mrs. Mary Parison, Miss Maude Hass, Miss Emily Hooper, Mrs. Marie Johnsone, Miss Aimée Hutchinson, Mrs. J. Gear, Mrs. Robert T. Oliver, Miss Annie Mathews, Mrs. G. Osterreicher, Mrs. M. L. Wilkie, Mrs. Paul Becker, Miss Ethel Stebbins, Miss Bertha Sandberg, Miss Katherine Leonard, Mrs. G. Hamburger, Mrs. George Notman, Mrs. George Rae, Mrs. Joseph C. Hale, Mrs. Rose Brunner, Mrs. Joseph Whelan, Mrs. Mark Rudich, Mrs. John Hebeler, Miss Bessie Crafer, and Mrs. Erl F. Whitaker.

Mrs. F. H. Bethel of Scarsdale, wife of the Vice President of the New York Telephone Company, will head a delegation of 100 Westchester women, who will charter a Pullman car of their own. At least thirty Scarsdale women will be in this group.

EXPECT SUFFRAGE TO WIN.

Assembly Will Give 100 Votes, Speaker Sweet Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Suffrage leaders came to Albany in force tonight to make sure of the passage tomorrow by the Assembly of the resolution providing for a referendum in 1917. Among the suffrage workers about the lobbies were Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, and Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid. Speaker Sweet said tonight that he believed the suffrage resolution would receive a hundred votes in the Assembly tomorrow. Only seventy-six are necessary to pass the resolution.

The suffragists expect a field day tomorrow, for after the passage of the resolution by the Assembly they will make every effort to have the Senate Judiciary Committee report the resolution. Mrs. Laidlaw said tonight that the suffrage leaders had the pledges of a majority of the members of the Judiciary Committee, and the pledges for a favorable vote of forty of the fifty-one members of the Senate.

English Suffragist to Speak.

A representative English suffragist, the Hon. Mrs. Bertrand Russell of London, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Suffragists of England under the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, of which Mrs. Henry Fawcett is President, is to speak on "Why English Women Need the Vote in Time of War," tomorrow at 4 o'clock, at Rumford Hall, 50 East Forty-first Street. The lecture is under the auspices of the Educational Section of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party, whose members are Mrs. Winston Churchill, Chairman; Mrs. John W. Alexander, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Bourke Cockran, Mrs. Magee Ellsworth, Mrs. Reginald Fincke, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Miss Marjorie Nott, Mrs. Ernest Peele, Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens, Mrs. Edgerton L. Winthrop, Jr.

Dancers at the Palace.

Maurice and Walton, Joan Sawyer and Belle Baker were the redeeming features of the new program presented yesterday afternoon at the Palace. Before they came on to cheer the audience up, vulgarity and stupidity had contested warmly for the lead in the bill. Hattie Williams was to have appeared in a one-act play by Grace Livingston Furniss, but this was postponed for repairs and to fill the gap, Carrie De Mar was rushed in with a sketch called "Quick Action," the very title of which seemed to inspire the management, for before the afternoon was half spent it was announced that in the place of Miss De Mar's entertainment George Nash would return to the Palace for the evening performance and the remainder of the week.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

In the box with William Winter at the testimonial to be given him this afternoon at the Century will be John Burroughs, Elihu Root, Melville Stone, and William H. Crane. On the opposite side of the auditorium will be Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, Sir Herbert Tree, John Emberkin, and Robert Underwood Johnson.

The curtain for the first performance of Sir Herbert Tree's production of "King Henry VIII." at the New Amsterdam will rise at 8 o'clock tonight, and, as an incident of importance in the drama occurs shortly after the rise of the curtain, it is suggested that the audience be in their seats by that hour.

Kenneth M. Murchison, George S. Chappell, and the members of the company that will appear in their operetta, "Come to Bohemia!" went to Atlantic City yesterday for the premiere of the piece, which will take place on Thursday night at the Apollo.

Signor Antonio de Novellis celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his musical career last night, and after the last act of "The Road to Mandalay," the orchestra of which he is conducting at the Park, the men of his orchestra presented him with a gold watch.

Seats for "Hip Hip Hooray" have been placed on sale at the Hippodrome to May 6.

Sydney Rosenfeld has just completed a new comedy in three acts, entitled "The Love Affair." It is described by the author as an intimate treatment of intimate things in a humorous vein. It will be produced this Spring.

Every Monday evening during Lent the Dramatic Union of the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Washington Heights, will give a performance of "Everyman."

"The Window Gazers," a new comedy sketch by Ben Barnett, will be produced at Keith's Harlem Opera House on Thursday.

"BLUE ENVELOPE" OPENS.

Old-Style Farce Has Its Premiere at the Cort.

THE BLUE ENVELOPE, a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans. At the Cort.

John Doe	Walter Jones
Richard Roe	George Probert
Dr. Andrew Maurice	George W. Howard
Colonel Horatio Bulger	Edwin Forsberg
Dr. Plank	Ralph Nairn
Professor Coogan	John L. Kearney
Attendant	Ford Fenimore
Mrs. Steele	Belle Theodore
Mary Ackers	Ethel Valentine
Mrs. Doe	Beth Franklyn
Alma	Josie Sadler
The Angel	Carrie Reynolds

"The Blue Envelope" is the name of an old-fashioned and uncommonly clumsy farce in three acts which, after several trial performances out of town, was presented to New York for the first time last evening at the Cort Theatre. It is the joint work of Frank Hatch and Robert E. Homans. By the liberal and dizzying use at times of no less than six doorways to get their bewildered characters on and off the stage they have told the always unplausible story of two men who must needs take refuge in a sanitarium in the guise of dangerous patients to escape the toils of an adventuress who claims one as her husband and the other as her lover. The blue envelope is a packet of incriminating love letters, which, like a Sardovian scrap of paper, passes from hand to hand until it is torn to bits in time for the final curtain. Ten hilarious minutes are achieved in the last act, when the more unruly refugee gets to toying with an ether sponge, but these moments come rather late in a farce that, for the most part, was written with little humor and less ingenuity.

George Probert, the best of our younger stage villains here dedicated to romping farce, Walter Jones, Ralph Nairn, and the rotund Josie Sadler emerge with credit. Carrie Reynolds, a graceful and striking blonde, is the adventuress who is foiled at last. Her training in light opera has left her altogether too operatic, for she sings all her speeches and her peculiarly hollow laugh becomes somewhat oppressive. But it was not her fault, nor that of any member of the hard-working and high-spirited company, that last evening's audience was not in paroxysms of mirth from first to last. It was simply because "The Blue Envelope" was empty.

PRINCETON MEN'S CONCERT.

Orphic Order Plays Under the Leadership of Lee West Sellers, '16.

Princeton sent her best musicians to the Hotel McAlpin last night to prove that besides the activities of the Triangle Club, the English Dramatic Association and athletics, there was a genuine interest in serious music and a desire to create a small symphony orchestra. This attempt has been made by a musical organization called the Orphic Order, which was founded in 1875. The concert, which is the third one to be given this year, was held in the ballroom of the McAlpin under the leadership of Lee West Sellers, '16.

About 150 loyal Princetonions were present and applauded the performance heartily, especially the solo of C. L. Heyniger, '16. Mr. Heyniger was this year's President of the Triangle Club and hero of the play. President of the Glee Club and member of the football team. The other soloist was W. M. Phelps, '16, who played as a violin number, "Zigeunerweisen" by Sarasate.

The organization owes to Ernest T. Carter, '88, most of its present success, as he was one of the founders and has ever been a ready helper when a concert was to be given outside of Princeton. Seven numbers were given, among them "Kamenci Ostrow." Rubinstein; Andante Cantabile, Tschaikowsky, and Marche Militaire, Schubert. There are thirty-four members and the program has been arranged under the direction of Herbert Dittler.

Among the patronesses were Mrs. W. I. Lincoln Adams, Mrs. George A. Armour, Mrs. James M. Beck, Mrs. Ernest T. Carter, Mrs. Maitland Dwight, Mrs. Parker D. Handy, Mrs. J. Ambry Haskell, Mrs. John Grier Hibben, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. A. B. Jennings, Mrs. Frederic E. Kip, Mrs. Alvin Krech, Mrs. Adrian H. Larkin, Mrs. George B. McClellan, Mrs. Alfred Noyes, Mrs. William Church Osborn, Mrs. Archibald D. Russell, Mrs. Charles Scribner, and Mrs. Rudolf E. Schirmer.

WAR CHARITIES BENEFIT.

Entertainment at the Century Yields Several Thousand Dollars.

An entertainment for the benefit of a group of war charities was given last night at the Century Theatre. The Belgian Relief, the Lafayette Fund, the Serbian Relief Fund, and St. Dunstan's Regents Park Fund for blinded soldiers were the beneficiaries of the entertainment. Returns from all of the agencies that sold seats had not been received last night, but it was estimated the receipts would aggregate several thousand dollars.

There were two numbers of especial interest on the program. One was a talk by Mrs. Charles H. Farnum, an American woman, who went to Serbia when the epidemic of typhus swept the country. Mrs. Farnum gave a most vivid description of the flight of the inhabitants of the little country and of the sorry plight of those who escaped. Her talk, a part of which was illustrated with stereopticon views, was one of the most interesting made here by any of the observers from the warring countries. Mrs. Farnum is associated with the Scottish Women's Relief, which has been doing magnificent work in Serbia, for which Miss Kathleen Burke is now in this country soliciting funds. Miss Burke returned Sunday from Palm Beach, where she met with success in collecting funds, and went to Boston last night.

The other number was a reading of Emile Cammaerts's poem, "Carillon," by Mrs. Seth Barton French to the accompaniment of the setting composed for it by Sir Edward Elgar and played by the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch. The setting consists of a brief prelude and interludes between the stanzas with only a slight accompaniment during the greater part of the recitation.

Some recitations in French by Ernest Perrin and several selections played by the orchestra completed the program.

TWO TO LEASE CENTURY.

Dillingham and Ziegfeld Expected to Take Up Their Option.

The return of Otto H. Kahn from Palm Beach makes it probable that the contract for the Century Theatre will be closed within the next day or two. It is understood that Charles B. Dillingham and Flo Ziegfeld, Jr., hold an option on the management of the playhouse which expires this week. It is also said they have decided to take up the option, and that the papers will be signed as soon as Mr. Dillingham, who is recovering from an attack of the grip at his home, 390 Park Avenue, is able to take up business again.

Pathe Not In Picture Combination.

Pathé will not join any contemplated combination of motion picture companies according to information given THE TIMES yesterday by an officer of the company. The firm had been mentioned with that of other picture companies in a rumor that said a big combination was about to be formed. The Pathé official said his company was quite content to continue alone.

Mary Pickford to Act in a Sketch.

Mary Pickford, the movie star, will appear at the Hippodrome Sunday night, March 26, in a sketch, staged under the direction of Daniel Frohman. Miss Pickford will donate her share of the receipts to the fund being raised by the motion picture industry for the Actors' Fund Endowment.

$750,000 IS EXPECTED AT TEUTONIC BAZAAR

Total Receipts of $300,000 Up to Yesterday Announced by the Management.

SHARPSHOOTERS HAVE DAY

Official Statement Declares That Representatives of Societies Are Americans First.

Announcement was made last night at the charity bazaar which is being held for the widows and orphans of German, Austrian, Hungarian, and their allied soldiers at Madison Square Garden that the receipts to date, including sums received as contributions before the fair opened, totaled $300,000. A complete tabulation of the receipts of Saturday night showed direct returns of $21,000 from the bazaar, and on Sunday $40,000 more was taken in. The directors of the bazaar have now fixed $750,000 as the minimum sum which they expect to realize before the affair has closed.

There was the same big crowd yesterday, and the German sympathizers came from all sections of the city. It was "Sharpshooters and Bowlers' Day," and the number of pro-German sharpshooters who turned out was amazing. But it was stated that, in the last analysis, they were not German sharpshooters, but American sharpshooters, who were "for the United States first, last, and all the time, and who knew nothing of the hyphen."

The official announcement of the affair included this statement:

This was the day of sport, serious sport at that. The German sharpshooter societies of Greater New York, who do not plan an invasion of Canada, as the fear of our friends across the border had surmised, were having the day of honor at the bazaar. They mean more serious business, they mean to spend money for the innocent victims of the war, the widows and orphans. The invasion of Canada is a myth, but help to the widows and orphans is a real thing. Therefore, they have united in thousands.

They came to the bazaar, and they were there with a multitude. All the New York German sharpshooting societies were united in gala array. First of all came the shooting societies of Manhattan. President Lorentz Zeller of the Harlem Independence Shooting Corps had his whole staff with him.

Mr. Zeller's address emphasized the fact that German American sharpshooters had given their loyalty to the United States in every epoch of danger most gladly, that they had fought under such high and valuable commanders as General Steinke, Franz Sigel, Hecker, McClellan, and, last of all, the great General Grant. He gave assurance that the German Americans would stay loyal to the flag in whatever conflict against any enemy. But he was sure that they would not be called upon to fight against their own blood. Germany had proved really the best friend to the United States, and the German Americans were surely the most obedient and loyal citizens, becoming real citizens and not fictitious fixtures to the community. They had proved shown that as much as the British did for Great Britain only, but for the United States, and when they became citizens they really kept their oath in themselves, as real Americans. His was applauded with great enthusiasm.

Prince Salm-Horstmar, Adjutant General of the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff, sent as a special prize yesterday a dinner set of porcelain, a duplicate of which was owned by the Princess Cecilie. Eleven similar sets have been offered as prizes at German fairs for the aid of the wounded soldiers. There are no other sets in existence. The one contributed by Prince Salm-Horstmar will be sold at Booth 10.

"RAMONA" ON THE SCREEN.

Helen Hunt Jackson's Story to be Shown in 44th Street Theatre.

The Clune Film Producing Company of Los Angeles has leased the Forty-fourth Street Theatre for twenty-six weeks beginning April 1 and during the first week in April will present there a picturization of Helen Hunt Jackson's story "Ramona." The manner of presentation will be novel in that twenty persons will appear on the stage in scenes revealed before the showing of the three portions of the picture for the purpose of creating the atmosphere of the story. Except in songs there will be no word spoken on the stage. An orchestra will play throughout the showing of the picture and at times there will be music on the stage.

The picture was taken at the places in California described in the book, which tells a story of life there from 1840 to 1880. The taking of the picture, which is in fourteen reels and is several hundred feet longer than "The Birth of a Nation," required eight months and an expenditure in excess of $100,000. In some of the scenes there are 1,400 persons, and the Indian, Spanish, and Mexican characters were acted by natives. The book was closely adhered to and great care was taken to make the picture authentic atmospherically, and many of the costumes used were unearthed from trunks in the possession of Spanish settlers.

"Ramona" has long been a lure to the dramatist. Many attempts at dramatizing it have been made, but because of the broad sweep of the story none was successful. The last dramatization to reach the stage was in 1905, when Virginia Calhoun appeared in it.

BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW
23RD REGT. ARMORY
MAR. 8 TO 15 EXCEPT SUNDAY 12 NOON TO 11 P.M.
Unusual opportunity to see collectively the newest models of America's leading makers. 300 cars shown on one floor. Comprehensive display of Motors, Trucks, Motorcycles and Accessories.
Admission 25c
TOMORROW—LAST DAY
The Armory is at Bedford Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Pacific St. Take Subway to Borough Hall, B'klyn; Fulton St. surface car to Bedford Ave. Take City Line or Brighton "L" to Franklin Ave., walk one block east. Special trolley cars at Atlantic Ave. Subway to Auto Show.
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RECTOR'S
America's Leading Restaurant
When the best costs you no more, why not take advantage of the best opportunities? You can get the best dinner, by the best chefs, be entertained by the best vaudeville talent and have the best time with your best girl, wife or friend at the best restaurant in the city—if you make it Rector's for dinner tonight.
Try our Special Dinner at $1.50 a cover—served in the ballroom from 6 to 9. It offers a finer and more elaborate menu for the price than any other restaurant anywhere. Dinner a la carte in the main dining room.
Drop in on us tonight and let us show you a royal good time. Our two entertainments, orchestras and dancing floors in addition to our unexcelled cuisine we believe will convince you that Rector's is the one place to go for a genuinely enjoyable evening.
BROADWAY—48TH ST.—7TH AVE.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20.
ELSIE FERGUSON
in Hall Caine's MARGARET SCHILLER
Great Success.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, WEST 42D ST. KLAW & ERLANGER, Mgrs
Tonight at 8
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2
Sir Herbert Tree respectfully suggests that the audience be in their seats by 8 P. M., as an incident of importance occurs immediately after the curtain rises.
HERBERT TREE
IN
"KING HENRY VIII"
(PRODUCTION DIRECT FROM HIS MAJESTY'S, LONDON)
First Mat. Tomorrow at 2.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD FROLIC

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30.
"EMPHATIC SUCCESS."—Sun.
The Heart of Wetona

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy,
SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEA., B'way, 43 St. Ev. 8:25. MATINEE TOMORROW 2:30
Mitzi in 'Pom-Pom'
"A comic opera as bright and zippy as its name."—Tribune.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Ev. 8:25. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2:25
MRS. FISKE
in a deliciously humorous comedy about the Pennsylvania Dutch,
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

CRITERION
Owing to Mr. Hackett's illness the opening date for "THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR" Will occur MONDAY, MAR. 20, instead of on Thursday Night

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20.
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

FULTON WEST 46TH ST. Evgs. 8:15. Pop. Mat. Tomorrow 2:15.
SPECIAL MAT. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Brandon Tynan's Charming Irish Comedy,
"THE MELODY OF YOUTH"
ABRIM WITH LAUGHTER."—Times.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:20.
The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30.
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER"

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:15 SHARP. Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:15.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

CANDLER WEST 42D ST. BRYANT 6344. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
THE HOUSE OF GLASS
Mary Ryan and the Great All American Cast.

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w, Fri. & Sat. 2:15.
EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
FAIR AND WARMER

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
ABE POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30.
COMMON CLAY

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15
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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1916.

A CLEAR UNDERSTANDING.

The President's agreement to make the crossing of the border by armed forces a reciprocal arrangement was inevitable in the circumstances. We do not want war with Mexico, and the temper of the Mexican people is well understood. CARRANZA, despite the rather bombastic quality of his latest manifesto, which is intended primarily for home consumption, must by this time understand the necessity of the co-operation of United States troops in the suppression of his former chief General. The activities of VILLA are even more threatening to him than they are to the United States. But he must temporize, even with his own staff, and he must take pains to impress upon his people that the sovereignty of the country is safe in his control. The situation has not changed in the least, except that VILLA and his murderous band get further and further away from the neighborhood of the border as the hours pass, and the longer the start of the quest is delayed the longer it must continue. But a mad dash into Mexican territory by unprepared troops would have been fatal. Organization must be perfected before the first forward step can be taken. Railroad service is slow in Arizona and New Mexico, and it takes days to transport large numbers of horses and men with their equipment and supplies.

There is every indication that the expedition will be conducted, though with determination, yet with discretion. General FUNSTON and General PERSHING have thorough comprehension of the delicacy of the task that has fallen to them. That in any possible invasion of such a country as Mexico it would be necessary to treat the inhabitants with kindness and courtesy every trained soldier understands. The expedition has but one well-defined object. The fact that the border troops were not prepared for it, that no invasion was undertaken within a few hours of the assault on Columbus, should assure the Mexicans that we had expected the de facto Government would be able to do its own house-cleaning, and that what we are now about to do will tend, as our brief occupation of Vera Cruz did, to strengthen the hold of the Constitutionalists.

Many of the reports coming from the border are merely conjectural. Nobody except the commanding officers knows how many troops will be in the first detachment to cross the border or how many will be held in readiness to follow. But we are encouraged to believe that the plans will all be carefully perfected and that the experience of the leaders will enable them to accomplish their object with the smallest possible delay and loss. From the beginning it will be a perilous undertaking, and it would be folly to minimize the danger of complications. A slight tactical error might change the aspect of the situation. CARRANZA deliberately charges, in his manifesto, that VILLA'S "reproachable conduct" was instigated by the reactionary Mexican element. As much has been inferred by some persons in the United States cognizant with Mexican affairs, but the proofs are not forthcoming. Perhaps CARRANZA could produce convincing proofs, perhaps he, too, only infers the cause. But that reactionary element is here, safely harbored in the United States, and if the inference is correct these exiles can make more mischief. Certainly a desire to provoke intervention might have been the object of VILLA'S raid, while the very thought of intervention is loathed by the people of the United States as heartily as it is by the majority of Mexicans. Everything that can be done to prevent it will be done by our Government, with the approval of the whole country. We begin our enforced task with that clear understanding.

SENATOR GALLINGER EXPLAINS.

Senator GALLINGER of New Hampshire seems to be perturbed by criticism of his vote for the Gore resolution. In The Manchester Union he explains—and the Senator who has to explain is lost—that he "had no "knowledge whatever what were Mr. "BRYAN'S views on the question," views his agreement with which gave his friends wonder. Evidently Dr. GALLINGER must be a political anchorite. Mr. BRYAN'S impertinent intrusion into Congress never was heard of in the Doctor's seclusion. From American opinion he was equally remote. A Senator from DANIEL WEBSTER'S State willing to surrender American rights is an incongruous, an unhappy spectacle. Senator GALLINGER doesn't deny the right of American citizens to "furnish munitions of war to belligerent nations" and to "take passage on armed merchantmen," but the exercise of the latter right "may lead to war." So give it up:

> It is the very thing that Sweden has done, and nobody claims that Sweden has surrendered any of the rights of her citizens by so doing.

Little Sweden, with her pro-German Court, is an exemplar to the United States, to the American Government! Dr. GALLINGER says that his "correspondence indicates that the great "majority of the 'plain people' agree "with me, [him,] and want to avoid "war by every honorable means."

Dr. GALLINGER was not born in New Hampshire. JOHN A. DIX was. What would General DIX have thought about the cowardly tossing away of an undoubted and necessary American right as an "honorable means" of avoiding war? War is not avoided by the display of weakness. The "plain people" of New Hampshire must have changed marvelously if they had not rather avoid national shame than war.

MR. M'ADOO'S STACKHOUSE IN TRANSIT.

"It is a matter of sincere regret," wrote Secretary MCADOO to Senator MARTIN of Virginia, in defense of the proposed central power plant on the Washington Channel, "that patriotic "and well-meaning citizens all over "the country have, without any in"vestigation on their part and upon "false information, been misled into "believing that Congress and the Sec"retary of the Treasury are seeking "to establish a distressing blot upon "the face of the national capital, "which in fact and in truth they are "merely striving to remove."

A power house, with two smokestacks 195 feet high—there are to be four of these ornaments finally, we believe—shouldering the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, master of the skyline from the Riverside Drive and the Park, jutting its hideousness into a hundred spacious vistas, blotting out the beauty of the ordered plan of Washington and its park system, defacing by its monstrosity of contrast and unavoidable salience of ugliness a whole series of public buildings and monuments, spoiling the pleasure grounds of the people, is not "a distressing blot," but the removal of it!

Some Congressional, some Cabinet, eyes must be curiously blind, some minds behind those eyes must singularly lack the power of visualization. Even the photograph, the picture, didn't impress those darkened orbs and brains. The Committee of One Hundred on the Development of Washington has published some instructive prints of Mr. MCADOO'S gigantic smokestackery. One, ironically called "Smokestacks in Transit Across the Washington Monument," gives us three peeps at the power plant from Potomac Park. In one you see the cloud-pushing chimneys a little at the left, behind the Washington Monument, almost dwarfing it. In another the Monument is sandwiched in perspective between these two tall bullies of the Treasury. A third shows another arrangement, the Monument to the left, the McAdoo Monuments, as in the other views, coughing smoke at the enemy. Still more depressing is the set of views which shows the "Smokestacks in Transit Across the Dome of the Capitol." There the 390 feet of horror dominate or hide the Dome.

Patriotic and well-meaning citizens all over the country are justified in believing, and in getting hot over the fact, that Congress and the Secretary of the Treasury are seeking to establish a horrible eyesore and irreducible disfigurement of the national capital.

THE SHARE OF THE RAILWAYS.

It would be a waste of words to recite all the factors contributing to the brilliancy of present industrial and financial conditions. Expansion is the general note. The iron and steel trade is at the maximum of production, consumption, and distribution. Within a year there has been an increase of a billion of dollars in national bank loans, and a larger increase of deposits. That is to say, the increase of deposits is not the sort which comes from an increase of loans, but is the result in good part of the deposits of new money, profits in many cases. Fifty representative industrials in many lines of trade average 31 per cent. dividends, against an average of 10 per cent. for the preceding year, against deficits in many cases. Wages are rising, and there is a minimum of unemployment. Railways are doing the largest business in their history. There is a shortage of 20,551 cars, the first for three years, compared with a surplus of idle cars of 321,747 a year ago. Some New England manufacturers are getting their supplies of raw materials from Pennsylvania via canal, river, and Sound. Others are getting iron and steel by water and motor car for the last forty or fifty miles. There are some cases in which motor cars carry this heavy freight all the distance from Pennsylvania, and others in which freight cars pay passenger rates in consideration of being hauled as passenger cars. A more strenuous money-making season perhaps was never known.

Yet the railways alone are not happy. Why? Are they chronic grumblers? Are they suffering for their sins in their unpreparedness to meet the demands of the public? The best answer is found in facts, not arguments. The latest issue of The Financial Chronicle shows that the railways in the year 1915 earned net $1,040,304,301, for the first time exceeding the round billion. That is an increase of net by $211,653,900, or 25 per cent., the biggest increase ever known. What more could the railways ask in reason? They might, for example, ask for some returns on the investment which enabled them to make gross earnings without adequate profits. Gross earnings measure the service to the public by piece work, tons or passengers carried, without discount for watered stock or market operations, or any of the recent scandals which occupy space disproportionate to the public aspects of the railway question. Reductions of dividends through such scandals are for the most part private troubles.

It does not dispose of the railway question to say that the roads earned 3.09 per cent. on their property investment in the last half of 1915, as The Railway Gazette convincingly shows. If their extravagance and inefficiency wasted their earnings, the railways were entitled to no more, and are properly suffering in comparison with other enterprises. Appealing once more to the facts, the case is that the railways are working harder for less money than at any time since the new system of accounts was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1907, the latest date for fair comparisons. Last year the railways carried sixty-six billion more tons one mile, and four billion more passengers one mile, without earning anything on the $4,800,000,000 of new investment which alone enabled them thus greatly to serve the public. According to the Bureau of Railway Economics the earnings of the railways, after payment of taxes, which are not included in The Financial Chronicle's figures, were $21,000,000 less in 1915 than in 1907. The facilities supplied with five billions of investment were a gift to the public, but paid for at a great price, the prostration of the railway building industry. In 1915 only $12,910,570 of railway shares for new work were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Railway construction has practically ceased, being at the minimum for years, although the need was never greater. The railways cannot contribute billions of private capital for public use in the approaching years. To serve the public they must replenish their equipment at the top of a rising market. For new capital they must compete with the new enterprises, both public utilities and private industrials, which can offer dividends twice or twenty times those possible to the railways.

Because of their apparent prosperity they are left defenseless against demands for wage increases of $100,000,000 by one-fifth of their employés, and that small proportion the best paid. The congestion of railway traffic shows that the railways do not suffer alone. The limitation of their facilities is the limit of the profit of general trade. It is the limit also of much of the country's agricultural growth. For example, in the prosperous State of Texas, under conditions inviting railway development, the construction for the last fiscal year was sixty-six miles, practically nothing. There are counties in Texas larger than some kingdoms which never have heard a locomotive whistle. The farms in such districts will not sell higher, and their produce will not contribute more to the reduction of the cost of living than when the country was being opened. In short, twenty billions of capital lie at the mercy of regulation by those irresponsible for the results of regulation, either to the railways or to the public. At present those responsible for the results of lawmaking are rewarded by re-election, and those responsible for the results of regulation are about to have their powers increased. This will continue so long as the people wish.

LATIN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

The demonstrations in Rio de Janeiro in favor of the Allies are not without interest. That the creole element in a Portuguese State, long ruled by a King of Portugal and his descendants, should sympathize with the adventure of Portugal, under her ancient tutor, into the world war, is natural enough; and enthusiasm, sometimes trouble, is not hard to find in Rio de Janeiro at any time. The German colonies in the three southern provinces of Brazil, preserving still their language and customs and schools, are of another way of thinking; but the Pan-German dream in regard to South Brazil has hardly impressed anybody but a few fanatics or neurotics; and the German immigration has ceased, while the Italian continues.

Apart from the special connection of Portugal with England, it is fair to assume that Latin America is on the side of France. While the pure Latin element is small and the mestizo caste is great in all the Americas to the south, the cultivated and ruling classes are attached to Latin culture, and Paris is their intellectual capital. Ibero-Indian, Ibero-African in Northeast Brazil, with strains here and there of Italian, English, German, Russian, Polish, even, in the Peruvian and Chilean coast towns, of Japanese blood, the race of the Americas to the south cannot be put under a single name. Indeed, the old Spanish conquerors, coming from provinces then and now almost different nations, imparted separate characteristics to their descendants. Basques, Catalonians, Castilians, Estremadurans, Andalusians, divers bloods of a Spain that is still individual and various, were to mix in the new races out of which a homogeneous one has hardly been formed, save perhaps in Chile, Uruguay, and the Argentine, though there, as in the United States, immigration is still at work, and the final fusing is remote.

But whatever the gradations and blendings, the culture, whether in the old holders of great estates and oligarchists, in the plutocrats, the scholars, the journalists, the professions, the writers, is essentially Latin. The Roman law, the Latin of the Church, far-off descent, preserve the tie. Intellectually France, whose encyclopaedists and philosophers had a hand in the political ideas and new Constitutions of the revolted Latin colonies, even though the United States form of Government was generally adopted, is the mother State of all the Americas to the south. Besides, they fear nothing from her since LOUIS NAPOLEON'S Mexican fiasco. Whereas there is more or less fear of the Germans and the Japanese.

Sentimentally, then, Latin America must be reckoned on the side of France.

PURIFICATION IN THEORY AND PRACTICE.

In the hearings at Albany the city's counsel argued much from authority regarding the difference between theory and practice in the purification of city wastes in his plea against establishing nuisances upon the Croton watershed. The Merchants' Association has now filed a brief giving the facts of record in other cases. According to the reports of the inspections of the State Board of Health the disposal system of the House of Refuge for Women at Albion worked well while now, "but "of late years has become clogged, "and a large part of the time the "sewage has been allowed to flow "around the beds by a bypass with"out any purification whatever." At the New York State School for the Blind "sewage now runs constantly "through one set of chambers with"out receiving any chemical treat"ment." The disposal plants at the Reformatory at Bedford and at the Girls' Training School at Hudson are "nuisances."

This is only part of the record of purification in practice, the case being similar in other States.

These are the conditions which the champions of pollution wish established as an aid to property values. This is the sort of nuisance which the State seeks to inflict upon the helpless citizens who must drink water in such danger of contamination, over objections which are declared "sentimental." The drinkers of Croton water also are sentimental in their objections to drinking sewage purified in any degree whatever. It may be as limpid as a mountain spring, but if the source is known to be a sewer the man who will prefer it to water which never has been defiled is brave indeed.

The Governor who would sign such a bill is even braver. The lawmakers who it is said are intending to pass it over all objections are rather impudent than brave. The point of attack at present is the Senate Finance Committee. According to former Deputy State Health Commissioner SEYMOUR, now counsel for the Merchants' Association, the Finance Committee's intention is to smother the bills forbidding the erection of institutions upon the Croton watershed. The reasons are said by Mr. SEYMOUR to be partly a desire for political patronage as a consequence of the establishment of the institutions, and partly from the idea of property owners that their interests will suffer if the city is allowed to have pure water. The arguments pro and con are before the drinkers of Croton. It is for them to say whether the Legislature shall be allowed to ignore their protests.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Mustn't Ever Be Permitted.

In a city like New York, where such a large majority of both the streets and the avenues are designated by mere dull numbers, it is hard to restrain within parliamentary limits the expression of anger and disgust when some of its inhabitants seriously propose to take from one of its most important thoroughfares the ancient and honorable name that a rare and happy chance has preserved. Not only would these misguided and inappreciative innovators deprive the Bowery of a name possessing every good quality that a street name can have, including euphony and precious historic associations. They would also replace it with "Central Broadway," which has as many faults as the other has merits, beginning with utter inaccuracy, going on into the deception of every stranger or resident who takes it as meaning something, and ending up with a silly duplication of one of the few other good street names we have.

And why is the perpetration of this crime—it would be nothing else or less—demanded of the City Fathers? For the absurd reason that, for certain densely ignorant New Yorkers, the only memories connected with the Bowery are of a brief period when it fell from its high estate and became adversely known for frivolity spiced with wickedness. That ill repute was never really well deserved, and the time when it had something of foundation passed not a few years ago.

Beginning as, and long remaining, the favorite resort and abiding place of metropolitan fashion and substance, favored of great statesmen and great merchants, the Bowery did sink at last to the uses of petty trade, but even in its worst days it remained a domain of song and story, ever it had picturesqueness, originality, and vitality. The Bowery was never dull. Artists have prized it, and the arts, especially the drama, have flourished there, far more a native growth than they were or are on Broadway.

And its present occupants, or some of them, are ashamed of its name and think their interests would be served by abandoning it! They are as much mistaken in that as in everything else, and should be ashamed only of their shame.

An Analogy Perfect for Once.

Representative CAREW will evidently have to seek approval of his effort to keep Americans off the ships of belligerents from one of the two non-neutral classes that come in for his reprehension. That class includes, of course, though perhaps unintentionally and unconsciously, the strangely misinformed clergymen who have petitioned against preparedness on the astonishing ground that Europe is now paying an awful penalty for having been ready for war. Real neutrals and all who see and feel that, when moral questions are involved, neutrality for individuals, however it may be for nations, is submission to wrong for fear of loss and danger, have repudiated Mr. CAREW'S warning and resented his attitude with reassuring unanimity.

And why, instead of accusing his critics of a preference they would never dream of denying, does Mr. CAREW not attempt to answer a question to which several of them have called his attention? What they wanted him to explain was his failure to charge with a reckless selfishness verging into treason the Americans who insist on living in the States that border on Mexico. Obviously, if they would only go way back into the interior of the country, they wouldn't be raided by VILLA and other vivacious persons of his stamp, and they wouldn't get killed in ways that compel the Government to take perilous and expensive measures in defense of rights that are as purely "technical" as is the right to sail on an armed merchantman.

The analogy is for once perfect. In the one case as in the other, Mr. CAREW ought to advise abstention from being the cause of "trouble," and in each case such advice as his would be equally sound and noble.

It would never do for us to say that people live in Texas for the same reason that they now make trips to Europe—because of stern necessity. Anybody who knows the Texans and their liking for and pride in their State also knows how fiercely they would resent the implication that they would get away from it if they could. The fact remains, however, that they could if they would, just as all Americans, if they would, could keep away till the war is over from countries reached only by belligerent ships, and the right of the Texans to be protected in their rights is not a bit better than is that of other Americans to travel as their interests and wishes dictate.

A Horizon by Far Too Limited.

Up in Herkimer, Justice P. G. KLEM, Commander of the Sons of Veterans, is organizing the local members of that organization into a military body for the purpose, as announced, "of protecting the county in case of war." This movement has attracted the attention of the Italians living there, and one of them, PAUL J. PURPURA, has written to the Justice, telling him that 200 other young men who were born in Italy, or are of Italian parentage, are also eager to be organized in the same way and for the same end.

All this shows that Herkimer County is thinking about "preparedness," and that its youth contemplate with more than equanimity the possibility that they were raised to be soldiers in case of need. What one does not understand, however, is their seemingly special anxiety about the safety of Herkimer County as distinguished from that of the State and the other States.

The account at hand is brief and may be misleading in this respect, but surely the young men of that or any other county can do better than gather into little clans, whether as Sons of Veterans or as Italians. The National Guard is open to them all as straight-out Americans, and from that there is at least a door, though it isn't as wide as it should be, into the real army, when or if the great call comes.

These are not the days to be thinking about county lines, and a home guard is no place for young men.

Ideas on Returning Purchases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While on the subject of returning goods to department stores and the abuse of this privilege, I should like to suggest two plans to the shops which may or may not be feasible. One is that in each case of goods being returned a small extra charge be made on bills for "goods returned." The other would be to make a small discount to all customers who did not have any goods returned. Both plans might be worked together, thus benefiting the customers with consciences who rarely or never return goods and yet have to pay the extra expenses of all stores which give this privilege.

MARGARET WHITE.
New York, March 9, 1916.

THE JUMEL FIREPLACE.

I know not if 'twas ghost of Aaron Burr
Or shade of Hamilton I saw last night!
So strangely do old visions blind and blur
When memory wavers in a sudden fright.

That hidden fireplace—could its old bricks speak,
The fair Jumel might wriggle in her grave;
I've read ofttimes that thus the furies wreak
A late revenge on folks who misbehave.

Did Aaron sit there nights and warm his shins
Before the andirons, drinking in delight,
And toast his own and his dear lady's sins
In hot libations, with a lover's right?

Ah, who can answer as to which, of all
Who hugged this fireplace, was most welcome there?
The bricks are dumb, and in my vision's thrall
Ghost fades to ghost and leaves the hearthstone bare.

LURANA SHELDON.

ART NOTES.

Rare Screens by Sotatsu—New Exhibitions of Paintings.

Screens by Sotatsu, follower of Kyetzu, are now on view at the Arden Gallery, lent by private collectors. Sotatsu was a master of detail carrying the portraiture of flowers and grasses to the minutest particular, without, however, sacrificing the general harmony. A couple of his later screens after he had fallen under the influence of his illustrious predecessor, show clusters of growing blossoms on a ground of now tarnished silver, thus lovingly defined. True to the spirit of his race, Sotatsu strove not so much for the salient features of his subject as for its inner spirit. Thus on his sprig of some kind of bearded weed one hardly perceives the fine filaments making aureole around the central head, but the least observant knows that this flutter of filaments is there, beautifully veiling the hard outline. A proof that he, like many a Western artist, carried a favorite motive in his mind for many years before presenting in its fullest significance, is found in comparing his late "wave" screen with one of the screens of his early period. The design of the latter includes a secondary screen, on which a wave pattern appears much resembling the later wave design, but greatly inferior to it in force and life of movement. The early screens with cat motives are extremely amusing and deft in execution, and so also is the "screen of a thousand ducks," but the great wave screen with its tumultuous waters and frail tossing craft holds easily the first place in the exhibition. The attention of the fastidious visitor will be drawn to the setting provided for these rare and refined objects of art. The warm gray of walls and floor is uninterrupted except for a richly lacquered chair and table and a cluster of magnificent Japanese amaryllis in a bowl, the scarlet of the blossoms making a heart of color for the neutral tonality of the room.

Paintings by Richard Blossom Farley.

At the Arlington Galleries is an exhibition of paintings by Richard Blossom Farley which includes figure subjects and landscape. The most important canvas shows a fine old lady seated in a fine old room looking at the past through the medium of the daguerrotype. The mahogany is good, a silhouette portrait hangs on a wall discreetly covered with grasscloth. The human type, the costume and the environment all speak eloquently of good taste and ancestry, inherited ideals brought not too obviously up to date and the absence of disturbing youth in the admirable domicile. As a picture it is pleasant in color and passive. Another painting of a much more modern woman comes nearest of anything in the exhibition to emphatic vitality. It is a school of painting that suits certain interiors in which still life predominates and the color range is restricted. The exhibition lasts until March 25.

Contemporary American Paintings.

At the Ralston Galleries is an exhibition which falls in line with the others held this year at these galleries. A number of American artists are represented each by one picture, the group occupying two galleries with plenty of wall space for a fair showing. In the present exhibition two portraits arrest prompt attention. One is by J. Carroll Beckwith of Henry Rutgers Marshall and has all the qualities of a satisfactory work on the human as well as on the artistic side. It is thoroughly alive, vivacious in color, dignified in treatment, and an excellent likeness in both the psychological and physical senses of the term. The other portrait is by George Bellows, startling in the intensity of its pallor and the sharpness of its characterization, a painting that clamors for the tone of time to veil its brilliant ugliness. It is worth living a decade or so merely to see what such saliency in paint will become. George H. Bogert is particularly well represented with a broad open landscape of mellow tone and a thoughtfully considered sky. Elliott Daingerfield's little girl succumbing to the somnolent influence of poppies makes one think of a Diaz in pottery instead of porcelain. There is the same note of artificiality and fantasy, but a much richer and finer color. Other painters are C. T. Chapman, Bruce Crane, John F. Carlson, A. L. Groll, E. A. Gruppe, F. De Haven, Jonas Lie, Leonard Ochtman, R. W. Van Boskerck, Van Dearing Perrine, and Guy C. Wiggins.

TURKEY'S NEED OF PEACE.

Can't Hold Out Much Longer, Says a Former Red Crescent Worker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having served in the Red Crescent of the Turkish Army at the beginning of the present war, I take the liberty of expressing an opinion on this occasion of rumored separate peace overtures by Turkey to Russia.

The internal conditions in Turkey call for an immediate cessation of hostilities or a separate peace, and granting that these reports are no more than mere rumors, Turkey cannot stand the present situation much longer. Turkey was plunged into the war against her will by the German pet Enver Pasha. Very few realize that Enver was planning for this war as early as March, 1914, five months before the European struggle started, and there is little doubt that he was prompted in this by German influence. At that time sealed messages were circulated throughout the country, to be unsealed at a fixed date. These messages were war summonses.

I had the privilege to come in contact with some officers of high rank in the Turkish Army, who were intrusted with the Suez Canal campaign. They were unanimous in denouncing war and declaring the futility of the impending Suez campaign. But they were under orders and they had to obey. The preliminary campaign carried out in September, 1914, brought out the fact that the Turkish soldier was being dragged to war, and that the least misfortune or reverse would demoralize him. In that preliminary campaign, which did not reach further south than Hebron, a big number of soldiers escaped, while others threw away their armament.

The present crisis will inevitably bring Turkey to her knees. The Dardanelles campaign was a throttled victory for the Allies. They just stopped short of a victory which would have thrown the Turk out of commission. The psychology of the Turk is peculiar, and England should have made better use of her knowledge of the Turk. The Maskobi (Russian) has always been a terror of the Turk.

The present situation, if carefully handled by the Allies, may be the means of solving the problem of the Sick Man of Europe.

F. I. SHATARA.
College of Physicians and Surgeons.
March 10, 1916.

Do Your Garden Shopping Early.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a deal said each year about the poor shop girl and the Christmas rush. Why not say a word for the poor shipping clerks of the seed and fertilizer houses? Everybody puts off Spring shopping till the last minute.

Do your garden shopping early!

EDGAR L. SMITH.
New York, March 9, 1916.

A REFORM PROGRAM FOR THE NEW DUMA.

Liberal Elements Will Demand Sweeping Changes in the Old Russian System of Government.

By CHARLES JOHNSTON.

New York, March 12, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your issue of Sept. 15, 1915, outlined the reform program of the progressive parties in the Russian Imperial Duma. The most important of their measures might be grouped thus:

Political—Autonomy for Poland, Finland, Siberia, Lithuania, Caucasus; liberty for Jews; amnesty of political prisoners.

Constitutional—Limitation of the power of the Upper House, (the Council of the Empire,) Ministerial responsibility.

Social—Liberty of speech, press, assembly, association; democratization of district and local boards; reform of schools and universities.

Commercial—Regulation of commerce, especially in a sense unfavorable to Germany.

The same issue clearly indicated the early prorogation of the Duma, which presently took place. Therefore these reforms were of necessity postponed.

Your readers may ask what their fate is likely to be, now that the Imperial Duma is once more in session. A partial answer is contained in issues of the Russki Vyedomosti, which has been called the organ of Moscow University thought, in editorials and reports of meetings of what we may, perhaps, call the Steering Committee of the Duma.

One of these meetings, held in Petrograd on Feb. 10, (new style,) is reported very fully, and deserves, perhaps, to be quoted at some length, as it gives such an insight into parliamentary life in Russia as it is at this moment.

The Committee, or Council, made up of the leaders of the different parliamentary groups, met in the committee room of the President of the Duma, under the Presidency of M. V. Rodzyanko, and took up the question of the program of the session. But before this part of the day's work was begun the Chairman communicated to the Council an invitation from the French Government, through M. Paleologue, the French Ambassador at Petrograd, asking the members of the Duma who were going to visit England (as announced a few days earlier by M. Sazonoff, Minister for Foreign Affairs) to visit France also, to see, at the front, what France was doing for the cause of the Entente Allies.

It was voted that the sessions of the Committee, or Council, should be open.

Program of the Progressive Bloc.

A list of law projects and legislative proposals was filed by M. V. Glinka, 1,000 in number, of which only 50, however, were ready to be taken up by the Duma in general session.

P. N. Milyukoff and P. N. Ephremoff reminded the Council that as long ago as July, 1915, the Council had drawn up a program of legislation for the Fourth Session of the Duma, of which the present Spring session is a continuation. This program contained bills regulating (1) the censorship; (2) postal employes; (3) co-operative societies; (4) holidays for employes; (5) democratization of district boards; (6) local government in frontier districts; (7) revision of laws; (8) perpetuation of temperance; (9) local boards; (10) municipalities.

Count L. C. Putkammer supplemented this list by mentioning a bill for the removal of all limitations because of nationality from persons of Polish origin.

Program of the Social Democrats.

N. C. Chkheidze moved to include in the program (1) the insurance of workmen in Government employment; (2) regulation of holidays; (3) removal of limitations from persons of all nationalities, not only those of Polish origin; (4) local self-government in frontier districts; (5) liberty (of speech, press, assembly;) (6) parliamentary immunity; (7) inviolability of the person; (8) removal of privileges; (9) autonomy for the Caucasus.

Program of the Labor Group.

Perhaps the most vigorous and outspoken deliverance was that of A. Kerenski, who said: "We, in our turn, brought forward a program of legislative work for the Duma, which we support now. We took the ground that such conditions of civil life must be created at once as would draw forth all the vital powers of the nation. Therefore we insist on (1) amnesty; (2) the immediate removal of all limitations on the freedom of the press, except such as safeguard war secrets; (3) inviolability of the person; (4) civil equality; (5) a Constitution for Finland; (6) liberty of assembly and association; (7) the establishment of professional unions; (8) termination of the right to dissolve professional unions by administrative order; (9) a fundamental law of co-operative societies; (10) establishment of a Bureau of Labor and Conciliation." The Vyedomosti says:

"Only after the Imperial Duma has brought all this to life, it must, leaning on the organized opinion of the country, reform, on the basis of democracy, local, municipal, and district government, using special efforts to create self-governing district units. The ardent wishes of the peasants for a just solution of the land question should also be realized, and certain measures regulating land purchase should be delayed until the land question has been more thoroughly examined.

"Finally, the Imperial Duma must create conditions that will give it real control of the executive power; to accomplish this it is necessary to extend the right of question and to give committees of the Duma the right to scrutinize any department of Government activity. The Imperial Duma must take measures to prolong the present session until laws mobilizing the forces of the country have been passed; and, in order to accomplish this, these laws should be given precedence of Government bills levying new and exclusive taxes. If this had been done last Autumn, as the Labor party wished, what happened then (the prorogation of the Duma) would have been impossible. Very important, also, is the question of the freedom of parliamentary speech, since the Duma, the oasis of free speech, may be prorogued once more. And we should induce the new Premier to declare in advance that there will be no attack on freedom of speech."

A rather satirical editorial suggests that the Government (the body of Ministers appointed by the Emperor and supported by the Council of the Empire) are likely to limit the activities of the Duma to the voting of supplies, and that, for the present at least, there is not very much likelihood that these far-reaching plans of reform will be realized. But it is interesting to have a record of them.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

DR. FRANCKE'S PROPOSAL.

A Game of "Heads I Win, Tails You Lose," Says Professor Mather.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Kuno Francke has generally been so fair-minded in the present international crisis that his letter in your issue of March 10 must count as a temporary aberration.

He proposes that we demand from the Teutonic Empires, on penalty of war, the restitution of Belgium and Northern France, and that we likewise demand, on penalty of war, from the Entente Allies the integrity of German territory and the reasonable satisfaction of her economic demands. The proposal looks speciously fair, but on analysis it reveals ideas of justice which, in default of a better name, we may call German-American.

We are asked in effect to guarantee Germany against suffering other than military disadvantage from possible defeat, and to limit to that extent the possible gains of the Allies from victory. Such a proposal might have been made with a certain propriety at the outbreak of the war. As it is, for a year and a half Belgium, France, and Russia have been exposed to the full hazard of war, including loss of territory. Professor Francke during all this period has never suggested that the United States intervene to limit the conquests of Germany. Now that Germany has reached her maximum advantage, he charges us to set a minimum beyond which she shall not be allowed to lose. The pretext for this strange scheme is to stop needless slaughter. Again a peculiarly German-American notion of fair play. When the Germans were trying to go to Paris there was no hint from Professor Francke that the attempt involved needless slaughter. Apparently the needless sort of slaughter will only begin when the Allies begin to move on Berlin.

I take comfort in Professor Francke's letter because it shows that in one respect Professor Francke is thoroughly assimilated. He evidently knows the Yankee game of "Heads I win, tails you lose." He asks this nation to play that game at the sword's point in behalf of Germany.

He has surely ill read this country if he fails to realize the very simple alternative: Either the United States will continue its pro forma neutrality, in which case the war will be fought out to its military conclusion, or we shall intervene. This is my dearest hope and wish. But if we do ever intervene, it will be not to form a limited partnership with the Teutonic Empires, but an unlimited partnership with the Entente Allies.

FRANK JEWETT MATHER, Jr.
Princeton, N. J., March 10, 1916.

A Ray of Hope.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A man who looked as if he was not blessed with all this world's goods came into our office, and after asking whether he could deposit money for the poor Dutch sufferers here, he collected from the bottom of his pocket four quarters, and asked us to add same to the other contributions. He did not give his name, but said he was not a Hollander but an Italian, and that he had been touched by Mr. Van Loon's letter, and wanted to contribute his share.

You will agree with us that in the present times it is a real pleasure and satisfaction to witness such an unspectacular example of the best feelings humanity possesses. This small gift must greatly strengthen everybody's hopes for a better future.

BOISSEVAIN & CO.
New York, March 11, 1916.

For a Neglected Little Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I write with reference to the condition of the small park at the junction of Broadway and West End Avenue at West 107th Street. It has never been paved and its condition marks it as an eyesore rather than a fitting memorial to a distinguished citizen.

It would seem that immediate attention to change its character would be a proper course for the Park Department to take.

New York, March 10, 1916. R. S.

REPLIES TO CAREW.

Sharp Protests Against His Warning on Armed-Ship Travel.

More letters of protest have been sent to Congressman Carew of this city, who advised his constituent in a recent circular not to travel on armed ships. Some copies of these replies have reached THE TIMES. E. W. Bloomingdale of 115 Broadway said:

> You tell me to remember my duties to my country. Have you remembered yours? Isn't it your duty to uphold your country's honor and dignity, to support those policies which insure the rights of the people and the exercise of those rights?
>
> What would you advise if on next Election Day a band of ruffians should invade your district and proclaim that they would blackjack any one who came to the polls to vote for you? To disregard the warning would precipitate a row, in which it is probable the lives of innocent bystanders—women and children perhaps—would be endangered. Would you say in this case that, while the right to vote is one "which neither the President nor Congress should surrender, it is a right the exercise of which is entirely unnecessary and may possibly involve the Government * * * in serious difficulties?"
>
> I am ashamed, Mr. Carew, of the sentiments contained in your letter and sincerely hope your constituents will disavow your puerile and cowardly views.

William Greenough of 55 Wall Street said in his letter:

> I cannot understand how any person of the most ordinary intellectual honesty can in one sentence admit that an American citizen has a right which neither the President nor Congress can or should surrender and can in the next sentence assert that the exercise of that right is a "treasonable disregard of a supreme patriotic duty." Such half-baked logic is to my mind symptomatic of the kind of superficial and cowardly special pleading which has marked the actions of your party in Congress.
>
> You say that the exercise of the right of an American citizen to travel abroad upon the merchant ships of belligerent nations in the present war today is entirely unnecessary and "If you have to go to sea, go in an American ship." I ask you to what parts of the world an American citizen can today travel on an American passenger ship, except on the American Line with perhaps four antiquated vessels running to Liverpool? I charge you and your party with having driven American passenger ships from the seas by the passage of the absurd La Follette bill at a time when intelligent legislators by wise laws would have taken advantage of circumstances to restore the American merchant marine to its former proud position.

D. H. Bates wrote from the Hotel Ansonia:

> You have no right to utter such a warning, either as a Congressman or as an individual citizen, and your asserted neutrality is a sham, because it leans far in the direction of one belligerent,

RELIGIOUS ANIMUS DENIED BY STRONG

He Says More Protestant Than Catholic Institutions Will Be Criticised.

ASKS PATIENCE OF PUBLIC

The Rev. Father Farrell, Pamphlet Author, Responds to Subpoena but Is Not Questioned.

Replying indirectly to charges by Roman Catholic clergymen that the investigation which he is conducting was "a slander factory," Commissioner Charles H. Strong, who has been conducting the inquiry into the State Board of Charities, declared at the end of yesterday's session that there was no warrant for statements that the inquiry had been directed at the institutions of any one religious faith.

"The investigation is not directed against institutions," Commissioner Strong said. "It has, as one of its objects, the determination of the question whether the present supervision of charitable institutions is the best that can be expected under present conditions. Incidentally, the faults existing in a comparatively few institutions have been pointed out.

"In due time it will appear that on the city's list of seriously defective institutions the Roman Catholic institutions number less than the Protestant institutions and have been less severely rated. If the people of New York will await the termination of this investigation and the rendition of the report, and not form their opinions on the basis of newspaper extracts and pamphlets issued by individuals on either side of the controversy, they will then be in position fairly to decide whether the investigation has been conducted without fear of favor and without a trace of religious or political animus."

The Rev. William B. Farrell, supervisor of charity institutions in the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn, who had attacked the inquiry in a series of pamphlets, appeared before Commissioner Strong yesterday morning, in answer to a subpoena. He was sworn as a witness, and a recess was taken until 2 o'clock out of respect to Thomas M. Mulry, a member of the State Board of Charities, whose funeral was held yesterday morning.

Richard W. Wallace, Chief of the Inspection Staff of the State Board of Charities, was the only witness at the afternoon session. Mr. Wallace, under direct examination by William C. Bowers, of counsel for the State Board, told of the methods used by the State Board Inspectors.

The inquiry will be resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, when Father Farrell will be recalled to the stand.

WOULD SUPERSEDE INQUIRY.

Assemblyman's Move to Override Charities Quiz Is Blocked.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Assemblyman Mark Goldberg, Democrat, of New York attempted tonight to introduce a resolution providing for a legislative investigation of charitable institutions, to supersede the investigation now being conducted by Charles H. Strong, as Commissioner, at the appointment of Governor Whitman. It was necessary for Mr. Goldberg to have unanimous consent for the introduction of the resolution, and it was blocked by the objection of Assemblyman Lord of Chenango. Mr. Goldberg said his resolution was based upon complaints from his constituents that the Strong investigation was conducted unfairly and has for its purpose an unfair motive.

Governor Whitman today said in reply to criticism of the Strong investigation, that he would insist on absolutely fair treatment for every institution. The Governor's attention had been called to attacks made upon the Strong inquiry by members of the Roman Catholic clergy.

"I shall insure absolutely fair treatment for every institution which Commissioner Strong investigates," said the Governor. "I do not believe there is anything prejudiced about the inquiry. Mr. Strong is a fair-minded man of unquestioned integrity and ability. It must be borne in mind that the Strong investigation is not completed. He will look into Protestant, Hebrew, and Catholic institutions alike, all of which come under the general supervision and control of the State Board of Charities.

"When the report is ready if there is anything any of the authorities of the institutions wish to add to correct impressions they may think are not right, they will have ample opportunity. There is nothing secret or unfair about the investigation."

SOCIETY SEES WAR HORRORS

Pictorially Revealed at Exhibit of Paris Ambulance Hospital.

The Junior Committee of the American Ambulance Hospital in Paris opened its exhibition yesterday at 24 East Fifty-seventh Street, which was largely attended from the hour of opening in the forenoon until 6 o'clock in the evening. The exhibit takes up the front part of a large storeroom, the rear being curtained off for daily conferences and tea.

On view were a model operating room, a model hospital and flags that have been in battle many times. The Stars and Stripes were most in evidence, however, and a series of photographs on the walls brought home to the visitors the terrible meaning of war.

There are to be daily talks at 4:30 o'clock all week by American men who have driven ambulances at the front. Regis Post narrated some of his experiences yesterday. At 3:30 each day American nurses are to tell of their work. Miss Kerr, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital, who was at the hospital in Paris at the beginning of the war, told something yesterday of her duties.

Mr. Post spoke of the hospital as a human document, and said that the support of its work was the highest ideal of patriotism in the United States, carrying, as it did, the heart of America to the heart of France.

Mrs. Robert Bacon presided at the tea. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is to preside this afternoon, when Joseph H. Choate will be the guest of honor, and Miss Latimer, a graduate of the Presbyterian Hospital is to tell of her three months' work in Belgrade.

Miss Elsie Nicoll is Chairman of the committee. Miss Harriet Alexander, an active member of the committee, had charge of the guest book yesterday. No admission is charged to the exhibition.

AIDS THE FRENCH WOUNDED.

Mme. The O'Gorman to Tell of Her Work in Flanders Hospitals.

Mme. The O'Gorman, who came to this country a week ago to solicit funds for the poorer hospitals in France, will tell of her work among the hospitals of Flanders next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Hotel Gotham. Mme. O'Gorman will relate some of her experiences, and will make a plea for subscriptions for the French Wounded Emergency Fund of Lowndes Square, London.

Mme. O'Gorman went to Flanders at the beginning of the war and remained there a year and a half. She was in Antwerp six weeks before its fall. Afterward she opened a hospital at Dunkirk, and later one at Poperinghe, near Ypres. Her hospitals are not connected with the fund for which she will solicit subscriptions. The O'Gorman is a Lieutenant Colonel at the front. After a stay of six or eight weeks in America, during which time she will give talks in several other cities, Mme. O'Gorman will return to her hospitals.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, March 11th, averaged as follows: Domestic Steer, 11.48 cents per pound.—Advt.

OFFER VACATION TO GERARD

Denial Is Made of Any Plan to Change Places with Morgenthau.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Although urged repeatedly by the State Department to return to the United States for a rest, James W. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, has not shown any disposition to comply with the department's suggestion. Secretary Lansing said today he had sent word to Mr. Gerard three times that he might take a rest, but twice the Ambassador had declined to take advantage of the offer, and the department still was awaiting an answer to the third tender of leave.

It was denied by Mr. Lansing that there was any intention to replace Mr. Gerard. Other American diplomatic officers in Europe who had been under a tremendous strain on account of the war, which had imposed extra duties on American Embassies and Legations, had been asked to return to the United States on leave, Mr. Lansing said. He asserted that there was no significance in the offer to Mr. Gerard other than a desire to give him an opportunity to take a vacation he had earned.

Rumors have been current here that changes were likely in the American Ambassadorial Corps in Europe, but it was said at the State Department it was not desirable to ship Ambassadors just now. At the time of the departure of Colonel House for his recent visit to Europe, Secretary Lansing cabled to American Ambassadors at the capitals of the belligerent powers that he wished them to remain at their posts to see Colonel House.

Relatives and close friends of Ambassador James W. Gerard were surprised yesterday when they read a dispatch saying the American Ambassador at Berlin was expected to arrive in the United States within a few days, and that he might exchange posts with Ambassador Morgenthau.

Sumner Gerard, the Ambassador's brother, said he knew nothing that would lead him to believe Ambassador Gerard was about to return to the United States.

"I haven't heard from my brother since he had his collar bone broken several days ago," said Mr. Gerard.

Marcus Daly, brother-in-law of Ambassador Gerard, likewise was in possession of information about the return of the Ambassador at Berlin. He said he saw Mr. Gerard the latter part of January when he was in the German capital. When Henry Morgenthau, Ambassador to Turkey, was asked if he knew of any plan of the State Department for him and Ambassador Gerard to exchange places, he sent word he never had heard of such a thing.

MISS LE B. PARSONS TO WED.

Debutante of Two Winters Engaged to Philip Rhinelander, 2d.

The engagement of Miss Le Brun Parsons, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Eugene Parsons, and Philip Rhinelander, 2d, the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, has been made public. Mr. Rhinelander is a grandson of the late William Rhinelander, a nephew of Philip Rhinelander, who married Miss Adelaide Kip, and of Mrs. Lettice Lee Sands Delafield. His brother, before his marriage was Miss Edith Cruger Sands, a daughter of the late Charles Edwyn Sands and of Mrs. Sands. He studied at Columbia, but had lately entered into business life.

His father, T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, and the latter's brother, Philip Rhinelander, 1884 purchased the ancient Castle of Schönberg, near Oberwesel, on the Rhine, and near the estates owned by their ancestors, one of whom, Philip Jacob Rhinelander, was born near Oberwesel and was the first of the Huguenot family of that name to settle in America. He settled in New Rochelle in 1686 and survived until 1737.

Miss Parsons was presented at the Court of St. James's three years ago. She made her début here two Winters ago and was one of the prettiest buds of the season. She has spent several seasons at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Parsons have not formally announced the engagement, as it was not intended to be so until Easter. Several of the close friends of the young people knew of it, however, and through them it became known.

CARDINAL IS GRAVELY ILL.

Prefect of Propaganda Receives Last Rites—Hurt in Fall.

ROME, March 13, (via Paris.)—Cardinal Gotti, Prefect of the Propaganda, is gravely ill. He was given the last rites of the church this afternoon.

Cardinal Gotti was given the Red Hat in 1895. His office of Prefect of the Propaganda is one of the most influential in the Catholic Church. All missionary lands, including some parts of America and Africa, are under the jurisdiction of his office. He was born at Genoa, March 29, 1834.

Last September Cardinal Gotti, while in his office, fainted and fell, his head striking violently against the floor. A slight concussion of the brain resulted.

Miss Correa to Wed James Harden.

The engagement of Miss Golda Correa, a daughter of Mrs. E. H. A. Correa of 20 West Seventy-ninth Street, to James Harden of 44 West Forty-fourth Street, is announced. The wedding is to take place in June. Mr. Harden is President of the Acheson Harden Company of 66-72 Leonard Street. Miss Correa's father was the late Vice President of the Home Insurance Company.

FREES B. R. T. PASSENGER.

Magistrate Refuses to Hold Man Accused of Seizing Guard.

Lupo Goldstein, 35 years old, 1,886 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was arrested last night in the Essex Street Station of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit by Policeman Kelly on the charge of Salvatore Croici, a B. R. T. guard, who alleged that Goldstein in an altercation had seized him by the throat.

When Goldstein was arraigned before Magistrate Murphy in Men's Night Court a lawyer representing the transit company asked that the case be adjourned in order that Croici might get witnesses. This Magistrate Murphy refused to do, and said:

"The people have just as much rights as the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and I see no reason to keep this man in a cell all night."

Goldstein was discharged.

Jurists Pay Tribute to Maddox.

Out of respect to the memory of Supreme Court Justice Samuel T. Maddox, who died on Sunday, all the parts of that court in Brooklyn will be adjourned tomorrow, when the funeral is to be held. A resolution to this effect was adopted yesterday at a meeting of members of the local bench and bar in the Kings County Court House.

At the meeting tributes to the memory of Justice Maddox were paid by Supreme Court Justice David F. Manning, ex-Judge Isaac R. Oeland, Meier Steinbrink, and others. The honorary pallbearers at the funeral of Justice Maddox will be Supreme Court Justices Almet F. Jenks, Luke D. Stapleton, Isaac M. Kapper, and James C. Van Siclen and Lawyers William N. Dykman, Charles J. McDermott, and Frank X. McCaffry.

George McCrea Boyd, Shipbuilder.

George McCrea Boyd, a shipbuilder, and for many years owner of shipyards in Shanghai, China, and at Nagasaki, Japan, died on last Saturday night at his home, 39 East Forty-fifth Street, Bayonne, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year. He was a native of Ireland, and when he came to this country entered the employ of Allaire & Co., shipbuilders. From here he went to Montevideo, Uruguay, S. A., in the forties, and managed a tobacco plantation. Later, Mr. Boyd returned to this city and soon after went to China in a British man-of-war and bought the shipyards of Stewart & Co in Shanghai. For twenty-one years he was one of the largest shipbuilders in the Far East. During the seventies Mr. Boyd returned here and started a shipping company under the name of Platt & Boyd, from which he retired twenty years ago.

Arlington Galleries
274 Madison Ave., bet. 39th & 40th Sts.
PAINTINGS
By R. Blossom Farley

ALLEGED HEIR LOSES SLINGSBY FORTUNE

British Court of Appeals Sustains Contest in Famous Legitimacy Suit.

REJECTS STORY OF BIRTH

Holds That Mrs. Slingsby's Advertisement and Application to Adopt a Child Disprove It.

LONDON, March 13.—The Court of Appeals has allowed the appeal in the Slingsby legitimacy suit.

The hearing on the appeal of the Slingsby brothers against the judgment declaring Teddy Slingsby to be legitimate lasted for seventeen days, and the three Appeal Court Judges who today allowed the appeal had the matter under consideration for five weeks.

In delivering the judgment the Master of the Rolls said it was impossible to overrate the importance of the advertisement said to have been written by Mrs. Slingsby and inserted in a San Francisco newspaper within a few days of the time a child was born to her. The advertisement called for a new born male infant.

Furthermore, the Master said, it was impossible to doubt that Mrs. Slingsby called at the Associated Charities in San Francisco and made application to adopt a child. The Master was unable to make himself believe that a woman expecting to give birth to a child would take such a course, which he said was repugnant to all who knew of the maternal instinct. He held there should be a declaration that the child was not legitimate.

Judge Warrington, concurring in the opinion of the Master, said he regretted it was impossible for him to take Mrs. Slingsby's word without corroboration. He declared she was condemned as a woman who had lied upon the most important matter of the advertisement and had supported her lie with perjury. He expressed it as his opinion that the boy was the child of Lillian Anderson.

Judge Warrington agreed that Sir George Frampton, the sculptor, should have been called in. During the trial of the case in the Probate Court Sir George was invited by the presiding Justice to come into court, and he informed the Justice that he noted an extraordinary resemblance between Teddy Slingsby and Charles R. Slingsby, who contends the infant is his son. Judge Warrington said there was no evidence of likeness which could outweigh the falseness of Mrs. Slingsby's story.

Justice Bray also concurred in the judgment.

History of the Case.

The case, which has now been settled, so far as the British Court of Appeals is concerned, is the most remarkable which has ever been brought under the Legitimacy Declaration act of 1858. For three years it has interested the courts of San Francisco and of England.

An inheritance was left in England to the first male heir of three brothers of the name of Slingsby. The case grew out of the attempt of one brother to establish himself as the father of an heir and the denial by the others. As the alleged heir had been born outside the empire it was necessary to establish the fact of his legitimate birth. Thus in December, 1913, a petition was presented to the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division praying for a decree that Charles Eugene Edward Slingsby of Scriven Park, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, was the lawful son of Charles Henry Reynard Slingsby and Dorothy Mason Slingsby, and that he is therefore tenant in tail male in remainder expectant on the death of his father of the Slingsby estate."

Usually the establishment of British subjects' foreign birth is a mere matter of routine, but in this case that of the legitimacy of the heir was disputed and a court in San Francisco was asked to take evidence, for it was there that Charles Eugene Edward Slingsby was said to have been born at 1,522 McAllister Street on Sept. 1, 1910.

The two principals of the supposed father of the heir, Thomas William and Alan Peter Slingsby, in asking that the petition be denied alleged that there had been no issue of the marriage of their brother and his wife, and that the heir was a wholly supposititious child who had been born on or about Sept. 1, 1910, at 960 Grand Avenue, San Francisco; that his mother was one Lillian Anderson and his father one Paul Colvin, and that about Sept. 2, 1910, through one Dr. W. W. Fraser, he said child had been procured for the petitioners and had ever since passed as their lawful offspring.

In San Francisco it was alleged that Dr. Fraser had further altered the birth record in order to make plausible the child's legitimate birth. This he denied in court. Lillian Anderson and Paul Colvin likewise denied that they, respectively, were mother and father of the child. The California Court held that the child was the legitimate and legal offspring of the Slingsbys.

Judge Saw Remarkable Likeness.

In England, in February, 1915, the courts finally sustained the petition making the infant, Charles Eugene Slingsby, heir to the entailed estates of the Slingsbys. The Judge, in rendering this decision, declared:

"I have watched the little boy in court and have been much impressed with the extraordinary likeness of the boy to Mrs. Slingsby. Moreover it is difficult to speak of Mr. Slingsby in his presence—but he has a full, round face and a peculiarly shaped jaw, and the boy is a counterpart of his father in these respects."

In regard to the testimony obtained in San Francisco the Judges said:

"It is impossible not to be struck with the fact that we have very unscrupulous people to deal with."

The case was appealed by the respondents, and among their counsel was Sir Edward Carson, who had lately resigned from a Cabinet position. He introduced much evidence in the shape of the conflicting testimony from San Francisco and stories on the case printed in American newspapers, together with evidence tending to show that Mrs. Slingsby had sought to adopt a baby at the time she was supposed to have given birth to one and, at that time, neither letters sent home nor her acquaintances in San Francisco tended to show that she was a mother. He did not attempt to establish the fact that the child in question was the Anderson-Colvin child, but merely that it could not be the offspring of the Slingsbys.

He has now won the case, and the effect of the judgment rendered yesterday is that the child be declared illegitimate, thus losing his claim to the Yorkshire estate valued at half a million dollars. Although the Court of Appeals has thus set aside the finding of the Probate Division, a further appeal can be made, in the interests of the alleged heir, to the House of Lords.

J. Davignon, Ex-Belgian Minister.

NICE, France, March 13.—The death of J. Davignon, former Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, is announced.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son
JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32nd Street

THRONG AT MULRY FUNERAL

110 Priests Assist at Services for Banker in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The funeral of Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank and one of the most prominent Catholics in this city, who died suddenly last Friday, took place yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, and was the largest in point of attendance of any held there for many years. The Cathedral was so crowded that the aisles were blocked and mounted policemen were necessary to keep a lane open for traffic in Fifth Avenue.

Large delegations attended from the various organizations of which Mr. Mulry was an officer or member, among which were the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Catholic Club, the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, the Alumni and graduating class of Fordham University, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the State Board of Charities, the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, the University of Notre Dame of South Bend, Ind., and the Catholic University of Washington.

The Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J., President of Fordham University, a brother of Mr. Mulry, was the celebrant of the solemn high mass. The Deacon was the Rev. Father Mallick Fitzpatrick; Sub-Deacon, the Rev. Father William Kerby, and twelve Monsignors also took part in the ceremonies. Bishop P. J. Hayes, pronounced the eulogy, in which he dwelt upon Mr. Mulry's great activities in the way of charity, and Cardinal Farley gave the absolution. There were 110 ecclesiastics in the sanctuary and body of the church, including forty Christian Brothers.

The honorary pallbearers were Michael J. Scanlan, Thomas W. Hynes, James J. Reid, Edmund J. Butler, James F. Boyle, John J. Fitzgerald, Frank P. Cunnion and Patrick McCue of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; William R. Stewart and Robert W. Hebberd of the State Board of Charities; Henry Heide of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin; John J. Pulleyn, John G. O'Keefe and Joseph P. Grace of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; George J. Gillespie, Michael J. Mulqueen, Victor J. Dowling and Errol S. Uler of the Catholic Club; Richard J. O'Gorman of the Catholic Protectory, and Charles A. Peabody of the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Among those in the Cathedral were Marcus M. Marks, President of Manhattan Borough; Edward Swann, District Attorney; Thomas F. Smith, Secretary of Tammany Hall; George A. Lavelle, Deputy District Attorney; John Whalen, former Corporation Counsel; Joseph C. Connor, Deputy Collector of the Port; Justices Cornelius F. Collins and Victor J. Dowling and a large number of city officials and officers of the charitable organizations and societies.

The mourners were Mrs. Mulry and her six children, of whom Joseph, Louis and Vincent Mulry are studying to enter the Jesuit Order. Mr. Mulry's daughter, Mrs. Margaret Monaghan, and his sons, James Mulry and Dr. L. V. Mulry, were also present.

The interment took place in Calvary Cemetery and sixteen priests accompanied the body to the grave.

CHIEF THUNDERCLOUD DIES.

Famous as Blackfoot Warrior, Army Scout, and Indian Model.

Chief Thundercloud, the famous warrior of the Blackfoot Indians, who was a scout with the United States Army during several Indian wars, during which he played a prominent part in the capture of Red Cloud, was found dead in bed at a rooming house in Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday. His wife, who lives at Dingman's Ferry, Pike County, Penn., claimed his body and it was sent to her.

The chief lived in the foothills of the Shawangunk Mountains and was noted as an Indian model. He was a familiar figure at the art schools for many years and posed for Frederick Remington, Edwin A. Abbey, John S. Sargent, George Bruster, Carl Bitter, Howard Pyle, and F. Hamilton Miller. Victor Greene used his head for the last gold coins minted by the Government.

Thundercloud is found in many of the historical paintings in the Capitol at St. Paul, Minn., which are the work of Miller, Kerr, Douglas Volk, and Edwin H. Blashfield. He was born in Canada and was in his sixtieth year. His father was French. He was one of the Indian guides of the late King Edward, who hunted in the wild Northwest while on his visit here when Prince of Wales. In 1872 Thundercloud became a scout for the United States Army and served under General Stanley through several uprisings, leaving the service in 1876, after doing brilliant work.

Twenty years ago Thundercloud married a white woman and their daughter, Waniat, is now studying dramatic art here. His wife was a Southern woman, and Thundercloud met her here while posing in her studio.

'TEDDY BEAR' CREATOR DEAD

Seymour Eaton, Author, Was Noted for His Newspaper Promotion Work

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Seymour Eaton, author, journalist, and widely known as the creator of the "Teddy Bear," whose adventures were first narrated in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES, died today at his home in Lansdowne, near here, from heart disease following an attack of apoplexy, in his fifty-eighth year.

He was also the founder of the Booklovers and Tabard Inn Library of the United States, and was a former director of the Drexel Institute, of this city. Mr. Eaton was noted for brilliant promotion work for newspapers and magazines and last year was twice associated with THE NEW YORK TIMES. In addition, he had been employed by Vanity Fair.

Mr. Eaton was a member of the Poor Richard Club of this city, but during the last few years spent most of his time at his home, where he frequently entertained the leading authors and literary men of this country. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Jennie V. Adsit of Winnipeg, to whom he was married in 1884, and by three sons, Frank, Jack, and Seymour Eaton, Jr.

LAWYER DEAD IN BATHTUB.

Charles B. Hawkes Found with His Neck Cut.

Charles B. Hawkes, a lawyer, 56 years old, was found dead yesterday in the bathroom of his home at 540 West 112th Street. There were several long gashes in his neck and a razor was found at his side. The police of the West 125th Street Station reported the case as apparently a suicide.

Mr. Hawkes was to have gone to a sanitarium today to be treated for nervousness and melancholia. He had ordered his trunk sent up from the basement and chatted a few minutes with Martin Klein, Superintendent of the apartment house, who supervised the removal of the trunk.

To his wife, Mrs. Julia Hawkes, the lawyer said he would take a bath and start on his trip. He went into the bathroom, and after a time, when she heard no sounds, Mrs. Hawkes rapped on the door. There was no response, and she summoned Klein, who broke down the door. Hawkes was found lying in the bathtub almost wholly submerged in the water. Patrolman Cox sent in a hurry call for an ambulance, and when Dr. Leddy responded from Knickerbocker Hospital Hawkes was dead.

The lawyer shared an office at 150 Nassau Street with Abraham C. Finelite. He was a native of Old Orchard, Me., where he owned some property. He was a member of the Yale Club.

Safe Milk for Infants and Invalids
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Rich milk, malted grain, in powder form. For infants, invalids and growing children. Pure nutrition, upbuilding the whole body. Invigorates nursing mothers and the aged. More nutritious than tea, coffee, etc. Instantly prepared. Requires no cooking. Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

MICHAEL CLARKE DEAD,

Editor and Author Who Was Active in the Cause of Ireland.

Michael Clarke, for many years an associate editor of The Irish World and active in the cause of Ireland, died on Sunday at his home, 261 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was born in Geevagh, County Sligo, Ireland, and came to this country from Glasgow in 1883, after working for the Home Rule and Land League movements under the leadership of Butt and Parnell.

Mr. Clarke was mentioned in Michael Davitt's book, "The Fall of Feudalism in Ireland," as one of the Irishmen active in promoting the cause of Ireland in Great Britain.

Obituary Notes.

NATHANIEL W. HOWELL died at his home in Blooming Grove, N. Y., Sunday night, aged 86 years. He was born on a farm within a mile of the place on which he died. Entering Williams College he was in the class of 1853, graduating with James A. Garfield. After his graduation from Williams Mr. Howell became a lawyer in Chicago. Here he became a friend of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Howell was for more than fifty years a Justice of the Peace in Newburg.

STOCKTON BATES, Secretary of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania Masons and President of the Masonic Home, died on Sunday at his home in Mount Airy, near Philadelphia.

PETER J. HUGHES, formerly a Police Magistrate and interested in suburban trolley lines, died on Sunday at his home in Philadelphia, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Reading. Mr. Hughes was noted as a wit.

THOMAS HALL ABBETT, a student at Princeton University and grandson of Leon Abbett, twice Governor of New Jersey, died on Sunday at the University Infirmary in his twentieth year. He was a son of Leon Abbett of 696 Park Avenue.

Judge JAMES C. BARNETT of Montgomery, Mo., for twelve years Circuit Judge of that district and for eighteen years Probate Judge of the county, died on Sunday at his home there in his fifty-ninth year.

HENRY SPARKS CATTELL, one of the Board of Governors of the Philadelphia Law Association, died on Sunday at his home there in his sixty-fifth year.

ERASMUS D. LEAVITT, a mechanical engineer and the designer of the plant of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company at Calumet, Mich., is dead in Cambridge, Mass., in his eighty-first year.

WILLIAM BUCKINGHAM GORHAM, 58 years old, in the insurance business and a member of Montauk Lodge, No. 286, F. and A. M., died on Sunday following an operation. The funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Edward L. Blackman, 1,356 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, this evening.

WILLIAM HENRY McCOMBS, a civil war veteran and for forty years in the employ of the New York Stock Exchange as Assistant Superintendent of the safe deposit vaults, died on last Saturday at his home, 120 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. Mr. McCombs was born in that borough, and for many years was the Warden and a vestryman of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church.

JAMES ANDERSON HARGAN, for the last twelve years chief draughtsman in the Bureau of Designing and Construction in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died on Sunday in his home, 1,516 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, aged 65 years. Mr. Hargan was formerly Superintendent of the William Cramp & Sons shipyards in Philadelphia, and was a member of the American Society of Marine Draughtsmen, De Witt Clinton Council, R. A., and Junius Scott Lodge, F. and A. M. He left a widow, four sons, and three daughters.

Miss MARY CATHERINE ELKINS, daughter of the late George B. and Susan Easton Elkins, and actively interested in the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, died at her home, 1,375 Dean Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday from kidney disease. She was born in Nantucket, Mass.

Dr. HENRY BETZ, well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he had practiced for the last thirty years, died from pneumonia on Sunday at his home, 665 Pompkins Avenue, aged 57 years. Dr. Betz was educated at Bellevue Medical College, and was a member of the Kings County Medical Society and the German Medical Society of Brooklyn. He is survived by his widow.

EDWARD A. LITTLE, for thirty-two years in the employ of Fredrick Loeser & Co., died on last Saturday at his home, 276 Dean Street, Brooklyn, from apoplexy. He was 68 years old.

Colonel WILLIAM BELL SHAFER, a veteran of the civil war and a number of years in the United States Customs service at the Barge Office in Manhattan, died on Sunday at his home, 326 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia. Colonel Shafer was born in Branchville, N. J., seventy-five years ago, and was one of the charter members of the old Brooklyn Union League Club. He belonged to the Invincible Club and to U. S. Grant Post, G. A. R. His widow, three sons, and two daughters survive him.

Mrs. ELIZABETH HAY BETZ, formerly a missionary and active in the work of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church, died at her home, 91 Weirfield Street, Brooklyn, on Sunday.

EDWARD McCARTHY, 68 years old, a retired dairyman, is dead at his home, 160 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, from pneumonia.

TIMOTHY GOLDSMITH ALDRICH, a vaudeville agent and well known in theatrical circles, died on Saturday at his home, 1,500 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 53 years. He was a Mason and a member of the Junior Order U. A. M. and the Daughters and Sons of Liberty.

Miss JOSEPHINE D. LACKEY, daughter of the late Bernard Lackey, a hotel man of Brooklyn, is dead at her home, 612 McDonough Street, Brooklyn.

BERNARD J. LARNEY, aged 59 years, formerly in the glass business, died from Bright's disease on Sunday at his home, 790 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, where the funeral of his sister, Miss Eliza Larney, was being held from her home, 557 Lorimer Street. Mr. Larney was one of the organizers of the Seymour Democratic Club, and left a widow, son, and three daughters.

JOSEPH NAYLOR CHAPMAN, a carpenter and builder for half a century, an attendant of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his home, 476 Twelfth Street, South Brooklyn, on Saturday.

ERNEST A. BUCHMULLER, proprietor of the Canoe Place Inn in Good Ground, L. I., died in the Southampton Hospital on last Saturday, aged 54 years. Mr. Buchmuller was prominent in Democratic politics in his county, and was a member of the German Masonic Lodge of New York.

Captain ANGELO J. ARATA of 1,132 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J., a veteran pilot of the Erie Ferry Company, died yesterday. He was one of the organizers of the American Association of Masters and Pilots.

Mrs. HELEN R. DROSTE, wife of Charles F. Droste, Jr., died on Sunday at her home in Montclair, N. J., in her twenty-ninth year.

JAMES STEVENS, a pioneer in the organization of mutual fire insurance companies in New York, died at his home at Greenville, Greene County, yesterday, aged 83 years.

JOHN J. McALLISTER, a prominent Democrat of Paterson, N. J., and a leading silk manufacturer, died yesterday at his home in that city.

KENNETH McKENZI, a painter and contractor, died on Sunday at his home in Bernardsville, N. J., in his forty-ninth year.

HALSTED C. BURNET, for many years with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and one of the founders of the Calvary Presbyterian Church of Newark, N. J., died in Atlantic City, N. J., on Saturday. He lived at 17 Winans Street, East Orange, N. J., and was in his seventy-ninth year.

JOHN McGUIRE, one of the last of the crew of the Confederate iron-clad Merrimac, died yesterday at the home of Mrs. Edward Gilmore, in Somerville, N. J., where he boarded, in his seventy-ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH N. HALLOCK, widow of Louis St. J. Hallock, died yesterday at her home, 124 Washington Street, Orange, N. J., in her seventy-fourth year.

CORNELIUS C. ANDROVETTE, a retired oyster planter and a member of the old family of that name who lived on Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Knobel, 34 Clinton Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., in his seventy-eighth year.

BRUNO SCHWENTER, a real estate agent of 1,265 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, died suddenly yesterday morning from heart disease at 98 Second Avenue, where he had gone to collect rent.

JOHN A. ADAMS, son of the Rev. Dr. John Coleman Adams of Hartford, Conn., and formerly of Brooklyn, died on Sunday in Pensacola, Fla.

CORNELIUS E. BAIRD, 67 years old, a retired lawyer, who was interested in mining properties and owned considerable real estate in and around Flushing, died of apoplexy at his home in College Point late Sunday night.

FAMOUS Binner CORSET
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER.
A Novel Skating Corset
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Doctrinal Lectures for
NON-CATHOLICS
Paulist Church, 60th St. & Columbus Ave.
TO-NIGHT:
The Church and Education
NON-CATHOLICS Cordially Invited

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

ESQUELLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Esquelle, 61 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., announce the birth of a daughter, March 12, 1916.

Engaged

GILLET—McCREADY.—Emily Ayrune McCready to Langdon Gillet.

Married.

MOORE—STEVENS.—On March 11, 1916, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Newtonville, Mass., Mary Sears, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burton Stevens, to Ledlie Dominick Moore.

Died

ABBETT.—Thomas Hall Abbett, son of Lillian Abbett, in his 20th year, of pneumonia, at the University Infirmary, Princeton. Funeral from Marquand Chapel, Princeton University, on Tuesday, at 1:30.

ALBERTSON.—At Westbury, on seventh day, third month, 11th, Mary Willis, wife of John Augustus Albertson. Funeral services will be held at the home on third day, third month, 14th, at 11 o'clock. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 10 A. M. Returning, leaves Westbury 1:03 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Philadelphia papers please copy.

ANDROVETTE.—Monday, at home of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Knobel, 34 Clinton Av., Port Richmond, Cornelius C. Androvette of Amboy Road, Pleasant Plains, S. I., in his 77th year. Services 8 P. M. Wednesday, March 15, at 34 Clinton Av.

BARNES.—On Sunday evening, March 12, 1916, Albert Barnes, son of the late James and Mary Ellen Barnes, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral private.

BAZIN.—March 13, Kate E., wife of Charles E. Bazin. Funeral services Chapel Stephan Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 161 8th Av., corner 18th St., Wednesday night, 8 o'clock. Interment North Laurel Hill Cemetery, Thursday, noon. Philadelphia papers please copy.

BETZ.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, Henry Betz, M. D., the beloved husband of Louise M. Betz. Funeral service at his late residence, 165 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

BOSWORTH.—On Sunday, March 12, 1916, at her late residence, 132 West 70th St., New York City, Catherine, daughter of the late Stephen and Catherine Foster Bosworth, in the 86th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence on Tuesday, March 14, at 3:30 o'clock in the evening. Burial at Hillsdale, N. Y. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

BROCK.—On Sunday, March 12, Thomas Brock, beloved husband of Elizabeth Brock, aged 71 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock at his late residence, 1,316 47th St., North Bergen, N. J. Funeral at 10 A. M. Wednesday. Interment at Linden Hill Cemetery, Brooklyn.

CHAPIN.—Entered into rest at Chappaqua, N. Y., March 13, Mary Gerald, widow of Heman Chapin and daughter of the late Thomas J. and Hannah Titus Gerald, in the 82d year of her age. Services will be held at Chapel Fir Grove Wood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Thursday, March 16, at 11:30 A. M.

CLARKE.—Michael, Sunday. Funeral 281 Van Buren St., Brooklyn. Mass St. John's, Willoughby and Lewis, Brooklyn, Wednesday, 9 A. M.

COLLINS.—James B., brother of Valentine M., Frank C., and Mary E. Elkins, after a lingering illness at his late residence, 2,892 Bailey Av. Funeral on Wednesday, March 15, at 2 P. M.

DROSTE.—Helen Hamlin Reid, wife of Charles F. Droste, Jr., and daughter of Hugo and Helen Campbell Reid, passed away on March 12 at her

WENCK'S PLAN FOR A SECRET STATE AGENT TO HANDLE WILLARD-MORAN FIGHT FUNDS UPSET

NEW STAKEHOLDER PLAN IS DROPPED

Majority of Boxing Commission Not Inclined to Make a Change.

DEFENSE FOR WILLARD

Champion's Managers Take Up Cudgels Against Criticism of His Training Methods.

The efforts of Fred A. Wenck of the State Athletic Commission for the appointment of a secret stakeholder for the money involved in the Willard-Moran bout on March 25 have been blocked by the other two members of the commission, Frank Dwyer and John Franey. Chairman Wenck was to have announced a new stakeholder yesterday, but the other Commissioners did not come to this city and there was no meeting. In the meantime all the forfeits and checks are held by the original stakeholder, Bob Vernon, who will continue to serve in that capacity.

Chairman Wenck has been the minority member of the commission since its organization, and although he has advocated many new measures, several of them have been defeated by the vote of the other two members, who together control the majority vote. Wenck's plan for a secret stakeholder was said to have been suggested to protect one of the boxers from a possible attachment of his share of the money. Commissioners Dwyer and Franey did not favor this plan and Tex Rickard, the promoter of the bout, was also decidedly against a secret stakeholder. He believed that the public should know who holds the money.

The promoters of the bout, Tex Rickard and Sam McCracken, yesterday complied with the request of the commission last week for a certified copy of all the contracts between the principals, the promoters, and the Show Corporation. These papers were satisfactory to Chairman Wenck, who also announced yesterday that Governor Charles S. Whitman, while in this city on Sunday, took occasion to express his approval of the precaution taken in the details of the bout by the Boxing Commission.

Mike Donovan, who for years was boxing instructor at the New York Athletic Club and a veteran judge of good boxing material, saw Willard in his private workout at the Pioneer Sporting Club yesterday and was pleased with the champion's showing. Donovan thought Willard had much speed for such a big man and he had praise for the champion's marvelous physique.

The boxing which Donovan saw the champion do yesterday was the best he has shown against his sparring partners since he started to train here. He mixed it up more than ever and hit hard against Hemple, Monahan, and Boer Rodel. He boxed seven rounds yesterday instead of six, and will increase his work every day.

Yesterday's exhibition was closed to the general public. Less than half a hundred favored spectators were allowed to see Jess work. Tom Jones, his manager, was in charge of the ceremonies. Willard let himself out a few times, and his stiff left jabs sent Hemple and Monahan off their balance against the ropes.

Maxey Blumenthal, manager of Al Reich, who claims that Jones consented to give $500 for the former amateur heavyweight to box the champion, was on hand yesterday to see what Jones decided to do about it. Jones is still so mad at the fuss which has been stirred up over the champion's refusal to box Reich on Saturday that he absolutely refused to even talk with Blumenthal.

Reich's manager, however, does not intend to let the matter drop and he expects to take every measure possible to make Jones live up to the verbal contract which he is alleged to have made.

"Tex" O'Rourke, who had charge of Willard's training in Havana, saw the champion work yesterday and expressed the opinion that the champion was a little fat and not down to where he should be for the Moran bout.

After Moran's hard day on Sunday, his trainer, Willie Lewis, made him rest yesterday. In the morning he ran about five miles and then came back to the gymnasium at Dal Hawkins's and had a rubdown. He did not do any boxing and will rest again today. Moran will have another severe boxing session with his sparring partners tomorrow afternoon. Lewis announced yesterday that Moran would not box on next Sunday.

JONES AND CURLEY TALK.

Criticism of Willard's Training Camp Stirs the Managers.

Tom Jones and Jack Curley, the managers of Jess Willard, have issued a statement in defense of the big boxer, who has been subject to much criticism for the methods employed since he started to train in this city. The managers have no hesitation in assuring the public that on the night of the bout with Moran at Madison Square Garden, March 25, the champion will be in the best of condition.

Many of the oldtimers who have been criticising Willard's condition are in turn roundly taken to task for methods employed in their own days as boxers. Joe Choynski and Billy Muldoon are made the target for the two managers' remarks. Willard's managers also come to their own defense concerning the admission charged for seeing Willard train.

The statement in part of Jones and Curley follows:

"During the last week many so-called oldtimers have criticised Willard, his manager, Tom Jones, his trainers, and his training methods. In return we wish to say that the Tom Jones now in charge of the Willard camp is the same Tom Jones who, against overwhelming public opinion, conditioned Willard good enough to win the world's championship. Walter Monahan and Jack Hemple are the same trainers who worked with Willard at El Paso and Havana. Willard is training in the self-same way that he followed to win the world's title.

"Concerning criticisms over the small admission charge to training quarters, which was never done with a view of getting any money, but simply to have some form of regulation and not to overcrowd the place with the same people daily, we wish to remind the sport public that every boxer that ever trained in Los Angeles or San Francisco, which includes every well-known glove man, charged admission at both Doyle's and Venice. Jeffries charged admission at Santa Cruz and Johnson always charged admission to his training, but to come right home to New York, even Jim Flynn, in his training at Hawkins's, as well as Grupps's, always received a percentage of the box office for his training. If ever there was a man who disliked training in public, that man is Willard. He would like nothing better than to train before a few personal friends and members of the press and to exclude the general public. As a matter of fact, the downtown training in public was only done to disprove the many yarns about his avoirdupois and ill-health.

"Next comes the criticism of indoor training. Surely no one would expect Willard, than whom there is no greater lover of open-air life, to condition himself in the open air in February and March snowstorms.

"Regarding Al Reich, Willard certainly has the right to know with whom and at what time he shall train. It is also a well-known fact that he is not training for the accommodation of giving various heavyweights try-outs, and above everything else members of a man's training staff should be eighteen-carrat stanch and a servant to the champion and surely not an unwelcome employe or spy. However, had Tom Jones been in good health Saturday and been present at the Pioneer Sporting Club Willard would have unquestionably added Mr. Reich to his training staff."

Reich's Manager Explains.

To the Sporting Editor:

So much that is misleading or worse has been said about the refusal of Jess Willard to go on with his contract to train with Al Reich that, in fairness to Reich and myself, I want the exact facts known.

Reich did not want to work with Willard, and I did not want him to. Tom Jones urged us to make the contract, and I finally consented that Reich should box with Willard for $500 for eight days. We were to forfeit everything if Al failed to respond any day. In addition, we gave up a fight set for March 17 in order to oblige Willard and Jones.

Then when Reich appeared at Willard's training quarters last Saturday, ready to box, the champion flunked, making the assertion that he knew nothing of any arrangement with Reich. As the newspapers had all announced the arrangement with Reich, which was made in the presence of four or five reputable witnesses, Willard's assertion was foolish.

I place most of the blame for the trouble upon Jones, who must hold himself responsible for his own acts, and I intend to see that he lives up to his contract. He owes Al Reich $500, and that amount he must pay. But, as neither Reich nor I would touch money coming from him, the $500 is to go to the United Charities of this city.

MAX BLUMENTHAL,
Manager for Al Reich.

BELL SAVES ROBIDEAU.

Benny Leonard Almost Had Him Out in Philadelphia Bout.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.—Benny Leonard came close to scoring a knockout in his bout with Sam Robideau tonight, the bell saving the Quaker City boxer in the sixth round. Just before the bout closed Leonard sent a wicked left uppercut to Robideau's jaw, and the Philadelphian swayed for a second and then toppled to the floor. At the count of eight he staggered to his feet, only to be met with a volley of blows that in his weakened condition threatened to bring about a knockout. He dropped to his knees, and just then the bell rang. Leonard had decidedly the better of the encounter from start to finish.

Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, asserted that Robideau would have been counted out in the sixth had not the timekeeper rang the bell twenty seconds before the round should have ended.

ZULU KID EASY FOR ERTLE.

Bantamweight Champion Outclasses Brooklyn Boxer.

Johnny Ertle of St. Paul, who won the bantamweight championship some time ago on a foul from Kid Williams, added the name of Young Zulu Kid, a Brooklyn boxer, to his list of victims last night, when he outpointed him at the Clermont Athletic Club in Brooklyn.

The contest was interesting to a degree, but Ertle contented himself with beating his adversary to a left-hand jab to the face, after which he would go to close quarters, and lock the Zulu Kid's arms against an effective return. Through the early rounds the champion failed to box up to the form he is capable of, but in the closing rounds he had his opponent backing around the ring from stiff left and right hand blows to the face and stomach.

Ertle had an advantage of seven and one-half pounds in weight, scaling at 117½ against 110 for the Zulu Kid, but this advantage seemed a detriment rather than a help to Ertle.

Beecher Outpointed by Griffiths.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 12.—Johnny Griffiths of Akron, Ohio, received the decision over Willie Beecher of New York, in a twelve-round bout here tonight. The decision was made by newspaper men at the ringside. Griffiths outpointed Beecher in the early stages of the fight, but was forced to exert himself to keep this advantage throughout the closing rounds. The weights were, Griffiths, 145; Beecher, 142.

A. A. U. DISPLEASED AT COLLEGE MEN

Their Failure to Enter Championships May Bring Rule Against Special Races.

The failure of the University of Pennsylvania to enter Ted Meredith in the national championships of the Amateur Athletic Union may lead to complications after the contesting of the titular meeting at the Armory of the Twenty-second Corps of Engineers on Saturday night. Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary and Treasurer of the A. A. U., in discussing the subject yesterday, asserted that there might be something interesting said some time next week. He did not endeavor to conceal the fact that he is disappointed over the failure of Pennsylvania to nominate Meredith, who is to run on a relay team against Princeton on Saturday night at Louisville, Ky., although he did state that, because of the high-class entry, the national quarter-mile champion would not be missed.

"Some weeks before we announced the date for the championships," said Mr. Rubien yesterday, "we wrote to all the college authorities asking them, if possible, to enter teams or individuals in our senior championships. Yale and Harvard and other institutions responded liberally, but in the majority of instances we got word that the college schedules had already been made up, and no other meets could be included.

"I believe that was the substance of the answer we received from Cornell, yet I am now given to understand that Johnny Hoffmire is coming down from Ithaca to compete in a set of games here tomorrow, which were not announced until long after the date was chosen for our meet. I cannot understand why colleges will allow their men to engage in club meets and them refrain from permitting them to run in national chomponships. I believe the matter will be taken up by the A. A. U."

Mr. Rubien was asked what action could be taken against those athletes who had engaged in the numerous special races held in the vicinity of New York during the Winter, but who would not compete in the championships. "The solution I can see now," he replied, "is to refuse sanction for such races."

Platt Adams of the New York Athletic Club, who several years ago was the world's greatest all-around jumper, will endeavor to come back on Saturday night in the championships. He is entered in both the standing high and standing broad jumps, in each of which he will have for an opponent William H. Taylor of the Irish-American A. C., record holder and champion.

Summemr Adams injured himself while playing baseball, and has not competed in a meet this Winter.

The St. Anselm Athletic Club has announced a six and a half mile road race to be held through the streets of the Bronx on April 2. Many of the leading men of the Bronx have been invited to act as officials.

Another walking sensation has been discovered in Canada in the person of Wallace Jackson, a clubmate of George Goulding in the Central Walkers' Club of Toronto. Jackson has walked a number of mile exhibitions well under 6:40, and his merit is held so highly that he will be sent by his club to the National A. A. U. indoor championships on Saturday, to walk against Goulding and Eddie Renz.

NEW TITLE FOR VOLLMER.

Takes 500-Yard Metropolitan Swim Championship at Rutgers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 13.—Herbert Vollmer of New York A. C., and Columbia University, won the 500-yard metropolitan swimming championship in the Rutgers College pool tonight, but failed in his intention to break the American record. His time was 6:23 2-5. He was pushed right to the finish by his team mate, Joseph Wheatley, whose time was 6:24 1-5. Teddy Cann of Hamilton Institute, the only other starter, was a good third. Vollmer and Wheatley kept abreast of each other, the former winning in a sensational finish.

Chess Masters in a Draw.

Although he had a forced win, two moves before the end, when he overlooked an opportunity to win a clear piece, D. Janowski of Paris permitted Charles Jaffe to draw the ninth game of their chess match yesterday. The New Yorker's bishop was pinned by the French champion's rook, and Janowski proceeded to bring another piece to bear upon the pinned bishop. He made the attack, however, from the wrong side of the board, and this made all the difference between a win and a draw. The game lasted sixty-seven moves.

FRED WENCK TO RESIGN?

Report Says Bernard M. Sandler Will Be Boxing Commissioner.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—According to reports current here tonight, Fred A. Wenck is to resign as Chairman of the State Boxing Commission. No confirmation could be had, and no reason was forthcoming as to why the change was to be made, but even though lacking in details, the rumor would not down.

Bernard M. Sandler of New York, who was here today in conference with Governor Whitman, is said to be the man who will replace Wenck as head of the State Athletic Commission, the report being that final decision was arrived at during the talk with the Governor.

Neither Wenck nor Sandler could be reached last night to either affirm or deny the Albany rumor.

HARVARD SWIMMERS LOSE.

Yale Again Meets Crimson in Water and Wins, 44 to 9.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Harvard's swimming team, weakened by the loss of Captain "Bud" Fuller, was defeated by Yale tonight, 44 points to 9, in their first dual swimming meet in three seasons. Harvard failed to register a first place and scored seconds in only the fancy diving, in which Blanchard, the New England champion, scored second to Benjamin, and in the 50-yard event, in which Marchado failed to push Captain Schlaet of the Elis closely at the finish.

Landstreet of Yale registered a 68-foot plung in winning the floating event and Howe, in the 100 yards, and Ferguson, in the furlong swim, easily splashed home ahead. The summary:

600-Foot Relay.—Won by Yale, (Captain Schlaet, Thomas, Howe, and Ferguson); second, Harvard, (Captain Wentworth, Marchado, Davidson, and Rogers.)

Fancy Diving—Won by Benjamin, Yale; Blanchard, Harvard, second; Scobey, Yale, third.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Schlaet, Yale; Marchado, Harvard, second; Thomas, Yale, third. Time—0:26.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by Ferguson, Yale; Hopkins, Yale, second; Wentworth, Harvard, third. Time—2:24 2-5.

Plunge.—Won by Landstreet, Yale; Kent, Yale, second; Dixon, Harvard, third. Distance—68½ feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Howe, Yale; Schlaet, Yale, second; Marchado, Harvard, third. Time—1:02.

OUTLAW CYCLISTS DESERT.

Cavanaugh, McNamara, and Spears Go Back to Parent Body.

Defections from its ranks threatens the existence of the Federation of American Cyclists. Following the six-day races at Chicago and Kansas City the "outlaw" organization riders have been in a siege of unrest and with the desertion of riders Cavanaugh, McNamara, and Spears, and the possibility of Goullet returning to the National Cycling Association fold, the outlaws have lost their pillars.

McNamara and Spears deserted the new organization Saturday and yesterday Frank Cavanaugh applied to Richard F. Kilsey, Chairman of the racing board, for reinstatement into the National Cycling Association. It is said in Newark that Goullet, who is ill, has sent word that he wants to confer with John Chapman, a leader of the regular governing body, with the intention of coming back to the parent organization.

With McNamara, Spears and Cavanaugh aligned with the National Cycling Association, and Goullet ready to quit it is said the outlaw forces consist of only second-class riders.

The outlaws, however, plan to strike back and threaten to take Frank Kramer away from the National Cycling Association.

NEW ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Long Island Organization Formed at Meeting Last Night.

The Long Island Athletic League was definitely formed at a meeting held last night at the Trinity Club, 157 Montague Street, Brooklyn, ten clubs being represented. Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C., who was appointed Temporary Chairman, named the following committee to draw up a constitution: James Clarke, Emanuel House, J. Rogers, St. Augustine's Club, and George Matthews and Harry Newcome of the Long Island A. C. These men will meet next Monday at the A. A. U. office, 21 Warren Street.

The constitution drawn up by the committee will be presented to the league for ratification at the next meeting on March 27. The first run of the new league will be held Sunday afternoon, starting from Boeckmann's Pastime Club.

The organizations represented at last night's meeting were Brooklyn A. A., Presentation Club, Long Island A. C., Loughlin Lyceum, Knights of St. Antony, St. Augustine's Club, Trinity Club, Emanuel Club, Swedish A. C., and Boeckmann's Pastime Club.

SHOEMAKER POCKET BILLIARDS VICTOR

Champion Takes First Match from Maloney for the Amateur Title.

J. Howard Shoemaker of the Amateur Billiard Club won the opening game of the amateur pocket billiards championship tournament at the New York A. C. last night, defeating James J. Maloney of New York in a one-sided game by a score of 125 to 35. Shoemaker is the title holder.

The other entrants are Edward F. Raynolds and J. M. Munoz, both of the Amateur Billiard Club, Herbert B. Hawkins of Brooklyn, Ferdinand A. Unger of Montclair, and H. S. Osborne of Bridgeport, Conn.

The champion won last night's game as he pleased, and completely outplayed Maloney, except in one frame, when Maloney made his only run and that terminated at 18. Shoemaker played with confidence and ease, and showed effective position play and splendid judgment on combination shots.

It was Maloney's début in a national tournament, and he was noticeably nervous. He made glaring misses on easy shots, and was especially off his form when he had to use the bridge to make a shot. Three times he missed with the bridge, and explained it by stating that he had never used such a bridge.

Shoemaker started out so fast by running off thirty-three balls in the first three frames that his opponent missed easily through nervousness. The champion piled his points up rapidly and at the eighth frame, when he made his first bad miss and got a zero frame, the score was 100 to 16 in Shoemaker's favor. Maloney got only 11 balls in the first eight frames.

Both players resorted to safety play in the ninth frame, when neither would take a chance at breaking into the pyramid of balls. Shoemaker had three scratches at this stage of the match and Maloney made two trying for safety shots. Shoemaker made a kiss combination shot and one bank shot with unusual skill.

Hawkins and Munzo will play this afternoon and Osborne and Raynolds will be opponents this evening. The score by frames:

J. Howard Shoemaker—14 14 11 13 14 10 11 9 0 8 11—125. High runs—33, 17, 13.

James J. Maloney—0 0 3 1 0 4 0 3 5 1 4 6 1—35. High runs—13, 8, 4.

Referee—F. E. Harer.

TIGERS WANT PLAY-OFF.

Decision in Basket Ball Tie Now Rests with Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 13.—Princeton University basket ball authorities have authorized the Tiger five, which is tied with Pennsylvania for the intercollegiate title, to play off the tie, if the Pennsylvania committee sees fit, at its meeting tomorrow evening, to promote plans for a post-season game. Princeton is anxious to have the championship decided, but will not issue a challenge to the Quakers, feeling that the decision must come from the Philadelphia institution.

The undergraduates favor a series of post-season games, and there was keen disappointment when it was suggested that the championship might not be decided.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Jack Dillon vs. Gunboat Smith; Freddy Reese vs. Frankie Daly. Both ten rounds.

Palace A. C., Yonkers.—Battling Levinsky vs. Jack Connors. Ten rounds.

Fairmont A. C.—Amateur boxing contests, (preliminaries;) finals Thursday night.

HAUGHTON HEAD COACH.

Leary and Brickley to be Assistants in Harvard Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 13.—Provision of a staff of coaches for the Harvard University football team next Fall was discussed at a meeting of the Athletic Committee tonight, but no announcement of any decision in the matter was made. It is understood that Percy D. Haughton is to be the nominal head coach; Leo Leary, field coach, and Charles Brickley, first assistant. Word that the latter had resigned as head coach of the Johns Hopkins University eleventh came from Baltimore tonight.

The committee announced that the tennis team would make a Southern trip this Spring for the first time. Matches have been arranged at Richmond, Norfolk, and Charlottesville, Va., and Washington and Philadelphia.

MAY ROW AT ITHACA JUNE 24.

Place for Intercollegiate Regatta is Still Undecided.

As a result of the conference between R. Howard Eisenbrey, Chairman of the Rowing Committee of the University of Pennsylvania, and Morton G. Bogue of Columbia University, the New Yorkers' delegate to the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Regatta, held in this city recently, it has practically been decided that the Intercollegiate Rowing Regatta will be held at Ithaca on Cayuga Lake some time around June 24.

Mr. Eisenbrey, the Pennsylvania representotive on the Board of Stewards, will go to Ithaca this week to look over the course and talk over matters with Charles C. Treman, the Cornell University rowing Chairman.

There is still a chance that the regatta will be held at Poughkeepsie about June 29, but everything points to a change to Ithaca this year, and it is generally believed now that Cornell will have the big regatta on its home course.

YALE TO ROW ON HARBOR.

First Outdoor Crew Practice for Elis to be Held Today.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 13.—Yale's first outdoor rowing will occur tomorrow, according to orders issued tonight by Coach Guy Nickalls. He notified two 'Varsity and two Freshmen eights to be ready for their first practice on the harbor and will give them several short spins at a low stroke. The channel has been cleared of ice by dynamite.

In the search for a stroke oar Edward Harriman, son of the late Edward H. Harriman, will be used for the present, and Captain Seth Low, second, sent back to No. 7. The boating of the first eight will be as follows:

Stroke, Harriman; No. 7, Low; No. 6, Meyer, No. 5, Sturtevant; No. 4, Sheldon; No. 3, Kositzky; No. 2, Gilfillan; bow, Hume; coxswain, Glenn.

Cooperstown Polo Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 13.—The polo schedule has been changed on account of the Fifth Cavalry withdrawing to go to the Mexican border. The remaining four teams are contesting for the Partridge Cups and today's game was the first round and was quite interesting. Cooperstown defeated Aiken 9 to 6. For the Aiken team Fred McLaughlin and R. E. Strawbridge played well, as did F. S. Von Stade and John O'Day for Cooperstown. The line-up:

AIKEN.	Hdc.	COOPERSTOWN.	Hdc.
1—C. A. Munn	1	1—John O'Day	2
2—McLaughlin	6	2—Q. A. Shaw	3
3—R. E. Strawbridge	6	3—F. S. Von Stade	4
Back—McCoy	2	Back—F. A. Clark	3
Total	13	Total	12

Goals.—Aiken: Earned, 7; lost by penalty, 1; net score, 6. Cooperstown: Earned, 8; allowed by handicap, 1; net score, 9.

Terse News of Sports

To Continue Premiums for Breeding.

At a meeting of the Breeding Bureau of the Jockey Club yesterday it was decided to continue the special premiums for 1917. These prizes are open to any of the get of breeding bureau stallions which have competed in 1915 for any of the special prize offered by the bureau and were awarded first, second or third prizes. The amount of $400 is donated as a special futurity prize, $250 to the first, $100 to the second and $50 to the third, for the best yearlings as shown at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse in 1916.

Speed Skaters to Compete Tonight.

The speed skaters will have their inning on the ice at the St. Nicholas Rink tonight when five events will be decided. Seventy-five entries have been received and they include the pick of the skaters in the East. Ben O'Sicky of Cleveland, holder of several records, has entered for the half-mile and mile handicaps. Others to compete in these events are Billy Taylor, Stanley and Arthur Gershel, B. Bjork, the French champion; A. Distler and E. N. Baker. There will be a race for schoolboys under 15 years of age, a quarter mile event for women, and a half-mile contest for novices.

Toledo Gets Shaw and Evans.

Roger Bresnahan, Manager of the Toledo American Association ball club has signed Outfielder Al Shaw as a member of his team. Shaw played with the Kansas City Federal League team last year. Steve Evans, formerly of the St. Louis Cardinals and Brooklyn Federals, has also cast his lot with Bresnahan's team.

Vaughn to Go West to Coach.

Pete Vaughn, basket ball coach at Purdue University for the last four years, will leave tomorrow to become basket ball and assistant football coach of the University of California.

Stakes for Jamaica Racing.

Entry blanks for stakes to be run during the opening week of racing around New York were issued yesterday by the Metropolitan Jockey Club. The season will open May 18 at Jamaica and continue for six days. There will be three important handicaps and two stake races run. They include the Paumonok, Kings County and the Stuyvesant, and the Garden City and Suffolk stakes, both selling affairs, with $1,500 added. The second meeting of the Metropolitan Jockey Club will be held from June 15 to June 28 and seven of the old fixtures have been added to the program. Among these are the Excelsior handicap of $3,000, for three-year-olds and upward, and the Kings County, with $2,000 added. There are four races for two-year-olds. The Youthful, which has a value for $2,500, and the Rosedale, of $2,000, for fillies only, are the most important. The Suffolk Stake of $1,500 is also for two-year-olds over a five-furlong course. The Stuyvesant and Southampton handicaps are exclusively for the three-year-old division.

Atlantic City Golf in May.

The Country Club of Atlantic City has announced the dates for its annual Spring tournament, which will be held May 4, 5, and 6, with a qualifying round of eighteen holes and five sixteens to qualify. The first sixteen will compete for the Governor's Cup, the second for the President's Cup, the third for the Atlantic City Cup, the fourth for the Northfield Cup, and the fifth for the Absecon Cup. The match play rounds will all be at eighteen holes. For those who fail to reach the finals or the semi-finals there will be a handicap medal play tournament on Saturday, May 6. There will also be consolation matches for the beaten eights in all sixteens on Friday, May 5.

Boxers to Aid Pastime A. C.

Eighty-five boxers are entered in the amateur tournament, which starts tonight at the Fairmont A. C., and will be concluded on Thursday night. The receipts of the tournament will go to the Pastime Athletic Club to aid in defraying the cost of a new clubhouse. All of the good amateurs in the Metropolitan district are named among the contestants in the four divisions, 100, 120, 135 and 158 pounds.

Internationals Ready for Schedule.

The schedule meeting of the International League will be held at the Hotel McAlpin on Monday, March 20. As the controversy between the International and the Federal Leagues in Baltimore has been adjusted, it is expected that the troubles of the league are over. President Barrow and his associates, with strengthened clubs and new managers, are now ready for a successful season after two years of baseball strife.

Easy Victory for Cutler Seven.

The hockey team of Cutler School defeated the Irving School seven yesterday morning at St. Nicholas Rink by a score of 6 to 0.

South Side H. S. Newark Champion.

South Side High School basket ball players won the basket ball championship of the Newark High Schools' Athletic Association yesterday by defeating the Central High School five by a score of 42 to 24. The game was the play-off of a tie for first place. The first half ended with the score 21 to 13 in favor of the South Side five.

Passaic Boy Basket Ball Captain.

John Theodore Leonhard of Passaic, N. J., has been elected Captain of the Tome School's basket ball team for next season. Leonhard has been a member of the team for three years, and his playing was marked by exceptional speed under the basket. He has also been a member of the 'Varsity football squad during the same period, and is now a promising candidate for first baseman on the 'Varsity nine. In the basket ball season just ended Leonhard scored the second highest number of points made by an individual player.

Braid at Montclair C. C.

William Braid has been chosen as the new professional of the Upper Montclair Country Club and has reported for duty. Braid comes from the Maryland Country Club, where he spent seven years and won considerable reputation as a green keeper and golfer. He is much pleased with his new position, because he will have more opportunity to play golf than he had in Baltimore, there being more expert golfers in the Upper Montclair Country Club.

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Know right off that this talk is *directed at you* who *can't* smoke a pipe, who *can't* enjoy a rolled cigarette! For men who got away to a false start Prince Albert has a word or two for what ails *their* smokeappetites!

And it should be handed out here that digging joy from a jimmy pipe or makin's cigarette is as easy as it is for us to tip you off to it. All the training necessary is to get the *right packing*—and fire away! And P. A. is the tobacco *you* need!

You'll find Prince Albert waiting your word in all corners of the States, and all over the civilized world! Toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors—and—that classy crystal-glass pound humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such fine fettle—always!

Forget you ever *tried* to smoke, for Prince Albert is so different, so cool and cheerful and friendly, you'll get a new idea of smoke joy! The patented process fixes that—and *cuts out* bite and parch!

And this little preachment is also for men who *think* they're on the right track. All to be said is that the sooner you lay out a nickel or a dime for a supply of Prince Albert, the sooner you'll make a discovery that'll be worth a lot to your peace of mind and tongue

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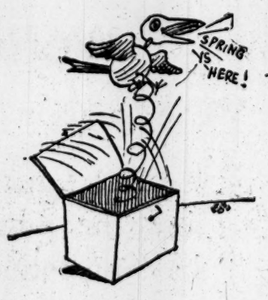

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WOMEN PLAY IN NATIONAL INDOOR TENNIS

WOMEN BEGIN PLAY FOR TENNIS TITLE

Annual Indoor Tournament Starts at Seventh Regiment —Favorites Win.

Women tennis players began competition yesterday at the Seventh Regiment Armory in the annual national indoor championship tournament and completed two rounds in the singles event. The draw did not bring together any of the best players in either the first or second round, and for the most part the matches were won in straight sets by one-sided scores. There was no announcement of the draw until yesterday morning, just before the start of play, and when it was posted interest attached to the positions of Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the champion, and Miss Marie Wagner, these two being considered the strongest in the tournament. Both are in the upper half of the draw, but are so placed that should each win in the early rounds they will not meet until the semi-finals.

Miss Bjurstedt won one of her matches yesterday by the default of Miss Alberta Weber. This promised to be the best match of the first round, and there was disappointment that it went to the Norwegian by default. In the second round Miss Bjurstedt met Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, who advanced by her victory over Mrs. Edwin Shattuck. It proved to be no test for the champion, who won in straight sets, and almost in straight games, the score being 6—0, 6—1. The speed of the Norwegian player was too much for Mrs. Voss, who could not play successfully against the systematic placing which was combined with the speedy drives.

In the second round Miss Marie Wagner played fine tennis when she defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman at 6—2, 6—4. Miss Wagner, who was the champion two years ago and the runner-up to Miss Bjurstedt last year, has been practicing conscientiously for the tournament this year, and there are many who expect to see her retrieve the laurels lost to Miss Bjurstedt. In the match between the two a year ago Miss Wagner for some reason did not play her best game.

In the doubles event, which will start today, Miss Bjurstedt and Miss Wagner will play together, and it is taken as a foregone conclusion that they will have little difficulty in gaining the title. Their playing together in the indoor tournament is said to be the preliminary to an endeavor on the part of these players to win the national outdoor championship, and they will undoubtedly be paired in a number of the tournaments leading up to that event.

The play today will start at 10 o'clock and continue until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The summary:

Women's Championships, Indoor Singles.—First Round—Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Mrs. Robert Miller, 6—4, 6—3; Mrs. F. S. Richardson won from Mrs. John Bailey by default; Mrs. W. H. N. Voss defeated Mrs. Edwin Shattuck, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Miss Alberta Weber by default; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Mrs. L. Mannheimer, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Adele Smith defeated Miss D. Beecher, 6—3, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Miss C. Dellafield, 6—4, 6—4; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss J. Larson 6—2, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. T. R. Bell, 6—3, 6—4; Mrs. L. G. Mosels defeated Miss Teresa Blum, 6—3, 6—0.

Second Round—Miss Florence Sheldon defeated Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Adele Bull defeated Mrs. F. S. Crane, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Caroma Winn defeated Miss Adele Cragin, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Marie Wagner defeated Mrs. Ingo Hartman, 6—2, 6—1; Miss E. S. Knapp defeated Miss Hazel Treat, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Percy Wilbourn won from Miss Cornelia Cousins by default; Miss Ina A. Kissel defeated Mrs. John Bailey, 6—4, 6—1; Miss Molla Bjurstedt defeated Mrs. W. H. N. Voss, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. D. C. Mills defeated Miss Adele Smith, 6—4, 8—6; Miss Abbie Morrison defeated Miss E. S. Knapp, 6—0, 6—1; Miss Helen Alexander defeated Mrs. L. G. Morris, 6—4, 6—1; Mrs. N. B. Huff defeated Mrs. M. McBurney, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Miss Ruth Schwab, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4; Mrs. Frederick Schmitz defeated Mrs. Edgar M. Avery, 6—3, 6—0; Mrs. Arthur Dean defeated Mrs. C. C. Parsons, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Margaret Taylor defeated Mrs. F. W. Jenkins, 6—0, 6—0.

GIRLS OUTSKATE BOYS.

Miss Judels and Miss Seligman First and Second at Rink.

The ice carnival week at St. Nicholas Rink was started last night with fancy figure skating contest for amateurs. Little Miss May Judels, winner of the junior class in the recent contests at the Hippodrome, was a double winner at the rink. In the junior class Miss Judels was opposed by Miss Susan Seligman, Miss R. A. Nussbaum, Arthur Healy, and Robert Irving. There were two silver cups to be distributed in this class, one for the winner of the boys' class and one for the girls, but in the opinion of the judges the work of the girls was so much better than that of the boys that both cups were awarded to the girls. Miss Susan Seligman was awarded second place.

G. M. Lynes was the winner in the senior class, with Mrs. A. P. Riker, the only woman entered, capturing the silver cup for second place. Lynes won by his free skating performance, as Mrs. Riker was more graceful and made better tracings in the school figures. Max Horn, who learned his fancy figures in the Orient, was placed third.

The waltzing contest, won by a "dark horse team" J. Hall and Miss Natalie Mathews, proved the greatest attraction of the evening and drew round after round of applause. P. Cooper Bryce waltzed with Mrs. Arthur Vogetlin and Mrs. Riker joined with Max Horn, but Miss Judels and her partner, G. M. Lynes, once more caught the eyes of the judges and they were awarded second prize.

Worcester Club Franchise Sold.

WORCESTER, Mass., March 13.—Paul McHael, owner of the Worcester Baseball Club of the Eastern League, today agreed to sell the franchise to Patrick H. Horan, Edward F. Smith, and John J. McMahon, all of Worcester, and Billy Hamilton of Clinton. The latter will be manager of the team.

Hiram T. Brewer, New York, and former Federal Baseball Secretary, who has had an option on the team for three weeks, today took down his money and announced he did not care to buy the club.

Cordier Wins Squash Match.

Five matches were played in the third round of the Yale Club squash tournament yesterday. A. J. Cordier, the champion, won his way through this round by defeating J. H. Walker. The summary:

D. McKay defeated A. Corey, 15—12, 9—15, 15—12; A. J. Cordier defeated J. H. Walker, 15—0, 15—1; S. H. Johnson defeated L. Bradford, 15—11, 15—7; F. Johnson defeated H. W. Carhart, 15—10, 15—3; P. M. Bidogratt defeated T. M. Mobank, 15—7, 15—9.

Golf for Vanderbilt Trophies.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., March 13.—In the annual match golf play for the William K. Vanderbilt trophies, at the Palmetto Golf Club today, Mrs. George T. Smith and Joseph E. Davis won. There was a field of over 100 players.

SKATING IN THE PARKS.

Van Cortlandt Park—No skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

WIND RETARDS GIANTS.

Poor Practice Game at Marlin—Await Kauff and Robertson.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, March 13.—Although John B. Foster, secretary of the Giants, was reported to be in this vicinity today accompanied by Kauff and Dave Robertson, he had not entered the city up to a late hour tonight, and the Giants were obliged to pass another lonesome day.

A premature announcement of Kauff's arrival was sent out yesterday as the result of a report that he and Foster were awaiting a train connection at a junction about thirty miles from here. However, the late trains this afternoon failed to solve the mystery of the whereabouts of Foster and his quarry.

The Giants resumed training today without Kauff, but the day was not prolific of great results because a wind storm made good baseball impossible. The temperature was around 85 degrees this afternoon, but a gale from the west blew up clouds of dust from the prairies, which have not had rain for a month. Sometimes the Giants could see what they were doing, but the outfielders seldom caught up with windblown fly balls. In a nine-inning practice game thirty-eight hits were made, and about thirty of them were due to the wind.

Tris Speaker, famous outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, was a caller at Emerson Park this afternoon. Speaker, who has not signed his Boston contract, but expects to next week, drove in his automobile fifty miles over rough roads from his home in Hubbard City, and remained during the game.

Honus Lobert, playing his first practice game this Spring, captained the winning team today and Doyle led the losers. The score was 16 to 7.

Pol Perritt and Tesreau showed more than any of the other pitchers. Perritt went four innings for the Loberts after Stroud was knocked out. Despite the wind, which at times nearly blew him off the mound, Perritt allowed only six hits and two runs. Tesreau permitted no runs in three innings.

Jim Thorpe had a good afternoon. He cut loose with two singles, a double, and a home run. In the seventh inning Thorpe stole home.

Arthur Fletcher was forced to lay off today with a slight ankle sprain which he contracted in Dallas. Kramer, who was taken ill in Waco Sunday, was able to pitch a couple of innings today. The batting order:

Doyles—Hunter, 3b.; Brainerd, ss.; Doyle, 2b.; Burns, lf.; Cole, lf.; Farrell, cf.; Kelly, rf.; Rariden, c.; Kenny, c.; Wacker, Benton, Anderson, and Kramer, pitchers.

Loberts—Lobert, 3b.; Sharman, lf.; Elsh, cf.; Jacobson, cf.; Thorpe, rf.; Martin, ss.; Babbington, 2b.; Rodriguez, 1b.; Sandberg, c.; Stroud, Perritt, Tesreau, and Palmero, pitchers.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	R.	H.	E.
Loberts .....1 0 0 1 7 2 5 0 0—16	21	2	
Doyles .....1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 4— 7	17	0	

Two-base hits—Doyle, Cole, Kelly, (2,) Lobert, Elsh, Thorpe, Martin. Three-base hits—Elsh, Doyle. Home runs—Hunter, Jacobson, Thorpe, Sandberg, Perritt. Umpires—Charley Doolin.

PLAY FOUR-BALL TIE.

Whittemore and Phelps Break Even with Carter and Skehns.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 13.—P. W. Whittemore of Brookline and Mason Phelps of the Chicago Golf Club, who twice won the Western amateur championship, broke even in a four-ball match over the No. 2 course today with "Phil" Carter of Nassau, junior metropolitan champion, and Charles Skehns of Woods Hole. Whittemore and Phelps were 2 down at the turn, and 3 down when they had four to play. By making the last four holes in par they were able to win three of them and halve the match.

The Tin Whistles today played the first eighteen holes of the fifty-four holes, medal play, which will decide their championship. Sixty-nine players started, which establishes a new record. The leaders at end of the first day's play were: C. B. Hudson, P. W. Whittemore; W. H. Faust, and Robert Hunter, who tied at 80. The balance of the field followed closely behind. The best net scores were made by J. D. Foot of Apawamis, 81, 14—67, and H. H. Rackham of the Detroit Golf, 90, 23—67. The summary:

Robert Hunter, Weeburn, 41, 39—80; P. W. Whittemore, Brookline, 42, 38—80; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, C. C., 41, 39—80; C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 39, 41—80; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 41, 40—81; W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, 41, 40—81; J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 40, 41—81; W. E. Truesdale, Fox Hills, 40, 41—81; C. M. Ransom, Buffalo C. C., 45, 37—82; T. B. Boyd, St. Louis C. C., 43, 41—84; C. S. McDonald, Lambton, 45, 40—85; P. S. McLaughlin, Scarsdale, 46, 39—85; I. S. Robeson, Oak Hill, 44, 41—85; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, 42, 42—85; Donald Parson, Youngston, 46, 40—86; C. L. Becker, Woodland, 43, 44—87; J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 46, 41—87; C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 47, 40—87.

SEVERINS DOUBLE WINNER.

First in 20-Yard Dash and 176-Yard Run at West Side Games.

F. W. Severins won two of the races in the athletic meet held at the West Side Y. M. C. A. last night. He won first place in the 20-yard dash, and, running from scratch, led the field in the 176-yard run. E. H. Church took the honors in the 1,000-yard run, winning the position from the back mark. Following the games A. H. Dolder was elected Captain of the track team and F. W. Severins was the choice for Lieutenant. The summary:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by F. W. Severins; E. H. Church, second; F. Hendrich, third. Time—0:03.

176-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by F. W. Severins, (scratch;) H. J. Schellenberg, (8 yards,) second; F. Hendrich, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:20 1-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. H. Dolder, (scratch;) W. A. Weber, (7 yards,) second; F. W. Severins, (scratch,) third. Time—0:55 2-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by E. H. Church, (scratch;) H. Stalder, (7 yards,) second; J. E. Dier, (65 yards,) third. Time 2:24.

Winning Relay Team.—Smith, Rohrbach, Greenwald, Duff, and Dolder.

LONGER GRAND NATIONAL.

Steeplechase at Belmont Park to be Run Over Three-Mile Course.

It has been decided by the officials of the Westchester Racing Association to increase the distance of the Grand National Steeplechase from two and one-half miles to three miles, at the request of the National Hunt and Steeplechase Association.

This season the nominator of the winning horse will receive a silver cup, valued at $100, donated by the Steeplechase Association, and is apart from the regular purse which goes as usual to the winning owner. The new prize has been added with the idea of encouraging the breeding of jumpers which can go a longer route.

While the nominations for this race, which will be held at the Spring meeting at Belmont Park, will not close for a few days, a large number of owners have already sent in their entries. Among them are Edward B. McLean of Washington, who has registered the names of Bonnie Laddie and Exton; Archibald Barklie, who has nominated four, including Blandenburg, the winner of last year. Mike Daly has included King Cash, Superhuman, Razzano and Lincore.

The Greentree Stable, owned by Mrs. Payne Whitney, has sent in the names of Cherry Malotte, Imp. Ben Wybis and Imp. Nennphar, who is by Santry, out of Sanphire; the dam of the young stallion Wrack, which was recently imported to this country, and is now standing in Kentucky. James Park will enter his veteran jumper, Duke of Duluth.

BAKER TAKES ROLE OF PINCH HITTER

Home Run King Gets Into His First Game for Yankees and Flies Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MACON, Ga., March 13.—Feeling the need of a pinch hitter for his second team this afternoon, Manager Donovan of the Yankees, called on his injured third baseman, Frank Baker, to fill that rôle, and the home run king thereby got into his first game for the New York Club. He batted for the Team B pitcher in the seventh inning, took a swing at the first ball sent up by Allen Russell, who was pitching for Team A at the time, and sent long fly soaring to Lee Magee in left field. Magee caught the fly, but did not return it with accuracy, and the two runners who were on the bases advanced.

Team B made six runs in this inning and beat the regulars 6 to 3. It was a poorly played game, in which the best work was done by the pitchers. The batting wasn't much and the fielding was worse. It was fine baseball weather but not fine baseball. The regulars could do little with the pitching of Cullop and Shocker in the first six innings, and the second team did about the same against the twirling of Shawkey and Blodgett.

Every run in the ragged contest was founded on an error, and with perfect fielding there wouldn't have been any scoring off Russell in the seventh inning. Russell, however, became unsteady in connection with his poor support. A triple and a single by Aragon in this inning, two bases on balls, a compound error by Gedeon, who dropped a ball and then threw it wild, and a two-bagger by Layden rounded up six runs for the second team.

Team A made two runs off Love in the eighth, but neither would have materialized if Miller had not dropped a liner from the bat of Gedeon, a wickedly hit ball.

Following his custom with Team B, Donovan had in his young outfield, Brown, Miller, and Layden. Every other day he plays High, Hendryx, and Cook in the outfield. In all he has three sets, and he works a shift on Team B in order to give every player practice in games. Mullen was again at first base for Team B. Donovan is using him there in preference to young McGovern so that he may get batting practice.

Layden with two hits, Miller with one, Aragon with two, and Cullop with one, did the swatting for Team B, and Hendryx, Gilhooly, Beckinpaugh, and Watters did the hitting for Team A. The score by innings:

	H.	H.	E.
Team B .....0 0 0 0 0 0 6 0 0—6	6	3	
Team A .....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3	5	4	

Batteries—Cullop, Shocker, Love, Schwert and Alexander; Shawkey, Blodgett, Russell, Walter, and Nunamaker.

Bill Percy, the tall and youthful Californian, showed an attractive line of twirling in the morning practice. He uncovered a knuckle ball, which caught the eye of the sharps, and made the sphere describe freakish and sharp shoots as it bent from a straight line and sailed away from the plate at a pronounced angle. It was all the backstops could do to shift their hands for the ball which did not revolve as it angled off eccentric flight.

Captain Huston has received a request from the National Security League to give the views of the New York players and officials on preparedness for national defense. The answer sent is that the club wants preparedness, and a lot of it.

DODGER COLTS WIN.

Defeat Regulars 10 to 8—Nearly Every Player Gets a Tryout.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTONA, Fla., March 13.—The Brooklyn team's colts woke up this afternoon and defeated the regulars by a score of 10 to 8 in a game in which changes were made frequently. Manager Robinson wished to give every player an opportunity to show his ability.

Notwithstanding the changes it was a much better contest than the score shows. Young Wickman, who played centre for the Colts, showed more speed than ever on the bases. His fielding also was good. No fly seemed too difficult for him to grasp, and most of his chances were anything but easy. Weather conditions were perfect at both sessions today, and indications are that it will last for the remainder of the week. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Colts .....0 0 3 0 0 5 0 0 2—10	14	1	
Regulars ....0 2 1 0 4 0 1 0 0— 8	11	3	

Three-base hit—Cutshaw. Two-base hits—Wheat, O'Mara, Smith, Colwell, C. Miller. Stolen bases—Hickman, O'Mara, Getz, McCarty, Cutshaw. Hits—Off Priest, 4 in three innings; off Pfeiffer, 4 in three innings; off Stevenson, 6 in three innings; off Rucker, 4 in three innings; off Dell, 4 in three innings; off Coombs, 3 in three innings. Bases on balls—Off Priest, 1; off Stevenson, 2; off Coombs, 1; off Dell, 2; Struck Out—By Priest, 1; by Stevenson, 1; by Coombs, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Klem.

BALL PLAYER BRINGS SUIT.

William Cristall Fined and Suspended Without Cause, He Claims.

William Cristall, manager of the Hamilton Baseball Club of the Canadian League, yesterday filed a complaint in the New York County Supreme Court against the Board of Arbitration of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues. In the papers, which were drawn up by David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, Cristall alleges that he was notified last November of the imposing of a fine and suspension without explanation of the charges made against him or being given an opportunity to defend himself.

The suspended manager alleges that he has endeavored to ascertain the charges upon which his suspension and fine were based without success. He demands, through his attorney, that the fine and suspension be lifted and damages be awarded him for the financial loss incurred as a result of his suspension.

Of Interest to Motorists.

Another conference between representatives of the Perlman demountable rims and of the rimmakers took place yesterday, but no agreement as to the amount of royalty to be paid for the right to manufacture the rims was reached. Alexander Schwalbach, press representative of Mr. Perlman, said that if it turned out that an agreement was not possible, Mr. Perlman would proceed to manufacture the rims himself. There is yet a wide gap between the rimmakers and the owner of the paent. When the negotiations were opened after the decision of the patent suit in Mr. Perlman's favor he asked a royalty of $1 per set on all rims that had been manufactured up to this time and $1.50 per set for all rims turned out in the future. The manufacturers proposed to pay 5 cents a set on rims already made and marketed and 50 cents a set on rims manufactured in the future.

The Brooklyn Automobile Show is drawing record-breaking crowds. The exhibitors are much pleased with the amount of business done so far; the number of inquiries indicates that the price of gasoline will not deter Brooklynites from buying cars. The show will close tomorrow night.

CUP RACE NEXT YEAR.

Lipton Says He Hopes to Compete Then for Yachting Trophy.

LONDON, March 14.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in a letter to the Essex Yacht Club, says he hopes to compete next year for the America's Cup.

Sir Thomas Lipton in 1913 built the yacht Shamrock IV., which was to have raced off Sandy Hook the following year with the America's Cup defense yacht Resolute. The Shamrock IV. arrived in New York shortly after the outbreak of the war, but the races were postponed and the challenger was housed in a Brooklyn shipyard, where she now is.

N. Y. A. C. WINS FOILS TITLE.

Three-Cornered Event Undecided Until the Last Bout.

New York Athletic Club foilsmen last night won the senior championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America in one of the most stubbornly contested tournaments ever held in the rooms of the Fencers' Club. The Mercury Foot team triumphed over a trio of Lieutenants from the United States Military Academy and the team entered by the Fencers' Club.

The tournament was not decided until the final bout, in which Lieutenant W. H. Wilbur, who fenced in splendid style, was defeated by P. W. Allison, giving the match to the New York A. C. by 5 bouts to 4. Previously the New York A. C. squad had disposed of the Fencers' Club by 6 bouts to 2.

The fine work of Leon Nunez, champion of Rome, who has showed well in all of the Winter meetings, was largely responsible for the triumph of the Mercury Foot organization. Out of five bouts, he was returned winner in four, his only defeat being sustained at the hands of Lieutenant Wilbur by a score of 5 to 1.

Lieutenant Oliver A. Dickson, who was the first West Point man to ever gain a national foils championship when he triumphed at the Hotel Astor last year, met with two reverses in six bouts, but he made a hard fight in every exhibition in which he participated. One of his defeats was administered by Paul Meylan, of the Fencers' Club, a former national title holder, and the other by Nunez.

There was continuous wrangling over the decisions made by the judges. Several changes were made in officials during the competition, but that had little or no effect on the fencers. At one stage of the tournament a New York A. C. adherent among the spectators jumped out of his seat and loudly criticised a decision which was made against one of the Mercury Foots. He did not stop his complaining until he was threatened by the referee, with suspension from the Amateur Fencers' League.

The contestants:

West Point—Officers—Lieutenants O. A. Dickinson, Gregory Hoisington, and W. H. Wilbur. New York Athletic Club—P. W. Allison, Leo Nunez, and Sherman Hall. Fencers Club—Arthur Lyon, Paul Meylan, and R. Van Nordroff.

The summary:

West Point vs. Fencers Club.—Dickinson defeated Lyon, 5 to 3, and Van Nordroff, 5 to 2; Lyon defeated Hoisington, 5 to 2; Meylan defeated Dickinson, 5 to 4; Hoisington defeated Van Nordroff, 5 to 3; Van Nordroff defeated Hoisington, 5 to 3; Wilbur defeated Lyon, 5 to 3, and Van Nordroff, 5 to 3. Score—Fencers Club, 5; West Point, 4.

West Point vs. New York A. C.—Dickinson defeated Allison, 5 to 2, and Hall, 5 to 4; Nunez defeated Dickinson, 5 to 2, and Hoisington, 5 to 1; Hall defeated Hoisington, 5 to 3; Wilbur defeated Nunez, 5 to 1, and Hall, 5 to 3; Allison defeated Wilbur, 5 to 3, and Hoisington, 5 to 0. Score—New York A. C., 5; West Point, 4.

New York A. C. vs. Fencers Club.—Allison defeated Lyon, 5 to 4, and Meylan, 5 to 4; Schatz defeated Hall, 5 to 4; Hall defeated Van Nordroff, 5 to 3, and Lyon, 5 to 2; Nunez defeated Lyon, 5 to 3, and Meylan, 5 to 3; Van Nordroff defeated Allison, 5 to 4. Score—New York A. C., 6; Fencers Club, 2.

Total—New York, 11; West Point, 8; Fencers Club, 7.

BOSTON TERRIERS IN RING.

H. B. Leake's Chummie Dick Best in Show at Hotel Gregorian.

Between thirty and forty dogs were shown last night at the fortnightly match of the Boston Terrier Club of New York at the Hotel Gregorian. The contest was to have been an intercity affair between Philadelphia and New York, but the only representative of the Quaker City was the judge, W. L. Young. Connecticut took the place of Pennsylvania, and E. D. Boehm of Bridgeport, with Boehm's Pompy, captured a number of blues.

The best dog in the show award went to H. B. Leake's Chummie Dick, with Boehm's Pompy in reserve. The best in the opposite sex went to R. B. Craig's Caledonia Pansy, with Mrs. F. Dix Taylor's Alice Taylor in reserve. The special for the best of either breed was awarded to Caledonia Pansy. The awards:

Limit, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; E. D. Boehm's Pompy, second.

Open, Dogs, under 17 pounds.—Won by H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; E. D. Boehm's Pompy, second.

Limit, Dogs, over 17 pounds.—Won by Mrs. J. M. C. McGlone's Moshuia Hing.

Winners, Dogs.—H. P. Leake's Chimmie Dick; reserve, E. D. Boehm's Pompy.

Puppy, Bitches, under 6 months.—Won by Mrs. Chase's Miss Pat 2d; Mrs. Whitesse's Dandy Maid, second.

Puppy, Bitches, over 6 months—Won by F. Dix-Taylor's Alice Taylor; E. Ramsey's Society Doll, second.

Novice, Bitches, under 17 pounds.—Won by P. J. Sullivan's Lady Grand; E. D. Boehm's Tidy Girl, second.

Limit, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; G. Heinlein's Bell, second.

Open, Bitches, Under 17 Pounds.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; G. Heinlein's Bell, second.

Novice, Bitches, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Lee's Little Derby Model; H. Minor's Minor's Toots, second.

Limit, Over 17 Pounds.—Won by J. Lee's Little Derby Model; H. Minor's Minor's Toots, second.

Winners, Bitches.—Won by R. B. Craig's Caladonia Pansy; reserve, Mrs. F. Dix-Taylor's Alice Taylor.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 18, SS St. Louis.

France—Close at 11 A. M. March 14, SS Chicago, and at 11 A. M. March 18, SS Touraine.

Belgium—Service suspended

Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 5, SS Cretic.

Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 15, SS Vasileus Constantinos.

Liberia—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 25, SS Memnon.

Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.

Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Sweden—Close at 9:30 A. M. March 15, SS Stockholm, and at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Norway—Close at 9 A. M. March 16, SS Heilig Olav.

Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. March 13, SS America, and at 7:30 A. M. March 21, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Monteagle.....Mar. 16

Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Mar. 16

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia .....Mar. 17

Hongkong and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tjisondari.....Mar. 18

Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Mexico Maru..Mar. 19

Hilo, Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Great Northern.....Mar. 19

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru.....Mar. 23

Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport...Mar. 31

Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.)—Makura.....April 3

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Chinese, Shanghai, Feb. 14; Yokohama, Feb. 21, and Honolulu, March 3—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Persia Maru, were dispatched east on March 10, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails dated Melbourne, Feb. 16; Sydney, Feb. 17; Wellington, Feb. 21, and Auckland, Feb. 22, which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on March 10, and mails dated Manila, Feb. 8; Hongkong, Feb. 14; Shanghai, Feb. 17, and Honolulu, March 4, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer China, were dispatched east on March 11. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, March 15.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:10|Sun sets..6:02|Moon sets..3:29

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:26	4:00	10:12	10:09
Governors Island	4:22	4:54	10:54	11:08
Hell Gate	0:28	7:00	13:34	12:43

Arrived—Monday, March 13.

SS St. Paul, Liverpool, March 5.
SS Ioannina, Gibraltar, Feb. 22.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, Cardiff, Feb. 20.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, March 10.
SS City of Sparta, Baltimore, March 11.
SS City of Vienna, Boston, March 10.
SS Coamo, San Juan, March 8.
SS El Norte, Galveston, March 6.
SS City of Mexico, Gibara.
SS Marie N. Rousses, Naples, Feb. 11.
SS Pythia, Plymouth, Feb. 26.
SS Antillas, New Orleans, March 8.
SS Memnon, Dakar, Feb. 15.
SS Exford, Havre, Feb. 14.
SS Bjerko, Huelva, Feb. 16.
SS William O'Brien, Jacksonville, March 9.
SS Kasenga, London, Feb. 24.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, March 11.
SS Martin Saenz, St. Thomas, Feb. 21.
SS Goyaz, Rio Janeiro, Feb. 12.
SS Mexico, Havana, March 9.
SS Munwood, Cafbarien, Feb. 28.
SS Siberia, London, March 2.
SS Servian, Dartmouth, Feb. 25.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, March 10.
SS Kirkoswald, Gibraltar, Feb. 18.
SS Prins F. Hendrik, Curacao, March 1.
SS Hannington Court, Bordeaux, Feb. 8.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

*Touraine	Bordeaux	Mar. 5
*Metapan	Cristobal	Mar. 6
*Havana	Havana	Mar. 11
*Cameronia	Liverpool	Mar. 4
Manhattan	London	Feb. 17
Cayo Citano	London	Feb. 20
Mongonevro	Genoa	Feb. 15
Atlanten	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Belgier	Azores	Feb. 23
Pheodia	Rotterdam	Feb. 20
Hudson	Bordeaux	Feb. 23
Strathtay	Gibraltar	Feb. 26
Narragansett	London	Feb. 25
Yamato Maru	Gibraltar	Feb. 30
Atahualpa	Manaos	Feb. 23
Ocean	Rotterdam	Feb. 21
Palacine	Fowey	Feb. 27
Guahyba	Pernambuco	Feb. 29
Samarinda	Rotterdam	Feb. 26
Alston	Havre	Feb. 26
Escalona	Liverpool	Feb. 29
Isle de la Reunion	Gibraltar	Feb. 24
Regina d'Italia	Gibraltar	Mar. 2
Tenryu Maru	Cardiff	Feb. 26
Wegadesk	Port Talbot	Feb. 26
Neches	Galveston	Mar. 6

DUE TOMORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	Mar. 7
Noordam	Falmouth	Mar. 6
Caserta	Naples	Mar. 3
Philadelphian	London	Feb. 29
Roanoke	Leith	Feb. 29
Panama	Cristobal	Mar. 9
El Sol	Galveston	Mar. 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Navajo	London	Mar. 1
Castlemoor	Algiers	Feb. 28
Caracas	San Juan	Mar. 11
Almirante	Kingston	Mar. 11
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Mar. 13
Comus	New Orleans	Mar. 11

DUE FRIDAY.

King Edward	Havre	Mar. 2
Lutetian	Dartmouth	Mar. 2
Quebra	Liverpool	Mar. 2
Rover Sarra	Barcelona	Mar. 1
Concho	Galveston	Mar. 11

DUE SATURDAY.

Celtic	Liverpool	Mar. 9
Manchuria	London	Mar. 7
Bacchus	Lisbon	Mar. 8
Chariois	Amsterdam	Mar. 2
Sanuka Maru	London	Mar. 7
Monterey	Progreso	Mar. 13

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Montanan, Bahia	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Nanaimo, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

*Stockholm, Gothenb'g	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Vasilefs Constantinos, Piraeus	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Zulia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Acre, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
B. Bjornson, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Com. Rollins, Haiti	4:00 P.M.	6:00 P.M.
Edward Pierce, Rio		3:00 P.M.
Monte Pedro	1:00 P.M.	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Jacinto, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Evelyn, San Juan		12:00 M.
Olinda, Naples		12:00 M.
Times, Havana		12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Borglum, Tampico	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Czaritza, Kola Bay	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Heilig Olav, Christiansand		3:00 P.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Caribe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Van der Duyn, Santiago		12:00 M.
Philadelphian, London		12:00 M.
Munwood, Cardenas		12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Touraine, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
*Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
*Coamo, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Byron, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	2:30 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Bowden, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Comonfort, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Alamo, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Camerona, Glasgow		11:00 A.M.
Francisco, Hull		12:00 M.
Verona, Naples		12:00 M.
Pannonia, London		10:00 A.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Canopic, at Ponta Delgado, March 10.
SS Carewe Hall, at Madras, March 9.
SS Copenhagen, at Antofogasta, March 11.
SS Uganda, at Savona, March 9.
SS J. B. Aug. Kessler, at Port Sudan, March 9.
SS Larenberg,

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Western States Gas & Electric Company

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We shall be pleased to send a copy of our March General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Surge Forward—Trading Very Active—Influence of Mexican Situation.

The financial community was inclined yesterday to the view that the movement against Villa supplied a practical argument in favor of preparedness, and the stock market reflected this interpretation of the Mexican situation by a brisk advance in the industrials, with the railroad shares following less actively and more sedately. Trading was more active than on any other day this year.

Other factors entered into the market's strength, but the main inspiration for the upbidding of stocks came from the thought that the turn which had come in Mexican events would lead to enlarged orders by this Government for war-like supplies, and this without specific reference to the possibility of the punitive expedition against Villa assuming the proportions of a more important military undertaking.

The rise in prices could not be attributed to the belief that the steps which the country has undertaken would lead to intervention in Mexico, for that would surely be an adverse development. But a practical argument in favor of preparation which would fall short of involving the country in war, even though with a country like Mexico, was seized upon as a bull argument, particularly in case of those stocks which had already felt the benefit of war orders from abroad.

Had the fears concerning the outcome of the sinking without warning of a ship with Americans on board been increased over Sunday instead of being lessened by the latest reports regarding that incident, the market might well have been called upon to encounter selling which would have offset the influence of the new-found enthusiasm for the war-order stocks. But neither in that quarter nor in the news concerning the progress of events on the western front did traders find any ground for fresh concern, and they gave themselves over with a good deal of freedom to making the most of the prospect of more active pursuit of preparedness by the United States.

The markets of recent weeks had left open a considerable short interest, and those who undertook yesterday to bid up stocks had this as one of the factors which they were able to bring into play. Short covering found the market not overlargely supplied with offerings, and the buying by those who had previously taken a bear position, coupled with new buying for the long account, carried prices upward very easily.

In a time of easy money and business prosperity such as the United States is now enjoying the presumption is in favor of the market and not against it. Less explanation, therefore, is needed for an advancing movement at such a time than is called for when prices decline. Improvement in the market is the normal accompaniment of improvement in business. In these times the normal requirements for peaceful undertakings are closely intertwined with the abnormal requirements for war, and this intertwining was reflected in yesterday's market.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta		4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis		4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas		4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3	3½	3½	3½
New York	3	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5			
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3	3	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2½	2	2¼	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¾@3
90 days	3
4 months	@3¾
5 months	3@3¼
6 months	3@3¼

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	@3¼
30 to 90 days	2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76¼	$4.76	$4.76¼	—.00¾
Cables	4.76¾	4.76⅛	4.76¾	—.00¾
Paris—				
Demand	5.90%	5.91⅛	5.91¼	—.00¾
Cables	5.90	5.90½	5.90½	—.00¾
Berlin—				
Demand	72.25	71.93¾	71.93¾	—.43¾
Cables	72.31¼	72.0	72.00	—.43¾

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76¼	4.76¾
5.1826 Paris	5.91¼	5.90¾
95.28 Berlin	71.93¾	72.00
20.20 Austria	12.40	12.54
26.70 Scandinavia	28.60	28.70
19.29 Spain	19.10	19.15
5.1826 Switzerland	5.24	5.23
40.19 Holland	42.37½	42.50
19.295 Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826 Italy	6.70½	6.70
51.45 Russia	....	32.23
China—		
Hongkong	46.65	46.80
Shanghai	64.50	64.67½
India—		
32.44 Bombay	33.00	.....
32.44 Calcutta	33.00	.....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.50	42.62½
42.44 Rio	23.25	23.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70½	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $298,910,309; balance, $24,822,024; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,120,322.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $4.37½ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37d unchanged. New York, 50⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 45⅝c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$7,915,956	$139,770,289
Ordinary int. rev. rcts.	11,255,330	264,011,105
Income tax	645,805	19,248,787
Miscellaneous	1,433,105	31,542,511
Total receipts	$21,238,291	$454,572,473
Excess of ord. disbursements over ordinary receipts	4,136,929	56,993,811
Excess of total disbursements over total receipts	3,128,379	43,199,962
Expenditures	25,370,221	511,506,284

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	899,062
Same day last year	129,253
Year to date	33,795,151
Same period last year	12,767,023
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.62 +1.66
Same day last year	61.21 + .15

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
139	141	400	Adams Express	140	141	139	140	— ⅞
21⅞	22	4,300	Alaska Gold Mines	22½	22½	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅜
9⅞	10	500	Alaska Juneau	10	10	9⅞	10	...
31⅜	32⅜	15,250	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30⅜	32½	30⅜	32½	+2½
80	81	2,600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	79	81	79	81	+2
67⅛	68	350	Am. Agricul. Chem	68¼	67⅞	68½	67⅞	— ⅛
70⅝	70½	5,400	Am. Beet Sugar	69¼	70½	69¼	70½	+1½
180¾	185	100	Am. B. S.& F.pf.tr	180	180	180	180	+5
61⅞	62	16,000	Am. Can	60⅝	62⅜	60¼	62	+1⅜
111⅜	112	200	Am. Can pf	111⅛	111⅞	111½	111⅞	+ ⅜
73¼	73⅜	15,800	Am. Car & Fdry	70	74	69¾	73¼	+3½
163	164½	2,100	Am. Coal Products	162½	164½	162½	164½	+2½
97⅛	70	900	Am. H. & Leather	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	...
49½	50	400	Am. H. & Leath.pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49¾	+ ⅝
30	30½	2,000	Am. Ice Securities	29¾	30⅜	29¾	30⅜	+ ⅝
21⅞	22	500	Am. Linseed	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅜
40	40¼	200	Am. Linseed pf	40	40	40	40	...
79	79¼	61,700	Am. Locomotive	78	79¾	72¼	79	+5
103½	104	1,600	Am. Locomotive pf	102¼	103½	102½	103½	+1⅛
8½	9	200	Am. Malt	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
100⅞	101	47,000	Am. Smelt. & Ref	100¼	101⅜	98⅞	100⅞	— ⅝
111½	112¼	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112	112	112	...
111½	112¼	20	Do., odd lot	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	...
93¼	93⅝	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅝	93⅞	93⅝	93½	+ ⅛
93¾	93⅝	95	Do., odd lot	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	...
87	88	100	Am. Smelters pf. B	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
54	54½	1,400	Am. Steel Fdries	53	54⅝	53	54½	+1½
108⅞	109¼	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	108	109	108	108⅞	— ⅛
65	75	20	Am. Tel. & Cable	69¼	69¼	69¼	69¼	...
128⅝	129	2,300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	128¾	129	128¾	128⅞	+ ⅛
198	199	130	Am. Tobacco	198	198	198	198	—1½
105½	106½	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	+ ¼
53⅞	54	4,700	Am. Woolen	54	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝	+ ⅝
100½	100⅞	1,100	Am. Woolen pf	100⅞	100⅞	100	100⅞	— ⅛
10½	11	100	Am. Writing P. pf	11	11	11	11	...
85⅝	86	12,400	Am. Zinc Lt. S	85	87	84½	85¾	—1¼
87¾	87⅞	16,300	Anaconda Cop. Co	86	88	85¾	87⅞	+1⅝
103⅝	103⅞	1,320	Atch., Top. & S. F	102¼	104	102¼	103⅞	+ ⅛
110	111	300	Atlantic Coast Line	109	110	109	110	...
111¼	111½	47,330	Baldwin Loco	107¾	111⅝	106¾	111⅝	+5¼
88⅛	88¼	2,000	Baltimore & Ohio	88	88¼	87¾	88⅛	+ ⅜
76	76⅝	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76⅜	76⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ⅛
...	...	2	Bank of Commerce	172	172	172	172	...
2½	2⅝	1,000	Batopilas Mining	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	...
529	525	4,100	Bethlehem Steel	488	524⅝	488	524⅝	+36¼
85	85⅜	500	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	85⅜	85	85½	+ ⅛
10¾	11½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½	—1⅛
95	95½	9,400	Butte & Superior	95	95⅞	93½	95¼	— ¾
24½	24⅝	1,600	California Petrol	24	25	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
54	54⅜	800	California Pet. pf	54	54	54⅜	54⅜	+ ⅛
165¼	165⅞	1,400	Canadian Pacific	163¼	165⅞	163½	165⅝	+1⅛
54	55	2,200	Central Leather	54	54⅞	53¾	54	...
109½	110½	200	Central Leather pf	110	110	110	110	...
93⅞	94	3,100	Chandler Motor	92½	94	91¾	94	+2
61	61⅜	1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	61⅞	61	61¼	+ ¼
12⅞	13	200	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	13	12⅞	13	...
36	36¼	1,400	Chi. Gt. West. pf	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
94	94⅝	1,200	Chi., R. I. & P.	93¼	94⅝	93¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
129	129½	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	129½	129½	129½	129½	...
126	128	400	Chi. & Northwest	126½	126⅞	126½	126⅞	— ⅜
16⅜	17¼	1,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	17	17	16½	16⅝	— ¼
16⅜	17¼	50	Do., odd lot	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	...
22⅜	22⅞	900	Chile Copper	22⅛	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	...
56	56½	3,500	Chile Copper pf	55⅝	56⅜	55¼	56	+ ⅛
75	77	200	C., C., C. & St.L.pf	75	75	75	75	...
46	46¼	6,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	44	46½	44	46¼	+2
40	45	100	Col. & South. 2d pf	40	40	40	40	—8
45	46¾	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	45½	45¾	45½	45¾	—½
83	85	1,550	Continental Can	82¾	84	82½	83½	+2½
127½	23	5,800	Corn Products Ref	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
98⅝	99	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
92¾	93	115,000	Crucible Steel	85	93	85	92⅞	+8½
116	116½	1,000	Crucible Steel pf	115	116⅜	115	116	+2⅝
208	210	500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	208	209⅞	208	209⅞	+4½
105	107	200	Cuban-Am. Sug. pf	105	105⅞	105	105⅞	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Deere & Co. pf	95	96	95	95	+ ⅛
150	151	300	Delaware & Hud	151	151⅜	150⅞	150⅞	+ ⅛
15½	17	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	16	16	16	16	— ¼
...	...	15	Det. Edison rights	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	...
45⅜	49	12,400	Distillers Secur	47¼	49	47¼	49	—1¼
24⅜	23¼	300	Dome Mines	24	24	24	24	+ ⅛
36⅜	37	8,400	Erie	37⅛	37⅛	36⅜	37	+ ⅛
52⅜	52½	1,000	Erie 1st pf	52	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅛
44¼	44⅞	100	Erie 2d pf	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅛
52	54½	300	Federal M. & S. pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	+ ½
171	172	1,200	General Elec	168½	172	168½	172	+2½
469	475	600	General Motors	464	470	464	470	+ ¾
73⅜	73⅝	9,100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72¼	74¼	72	73⅜	+1
91	93	100	Granby Consol	92	92	92	92	...
121½	122	600	Great Northern pf	121	121⅞	120⅞	121⅞	+ ⅝
45	45½	5,000	G. N. certs.ore prop	44	45¾	44	45	+1¼
50	50⅝	4,000	Greene-Cananea	50¼	50⅝	49	50	—1¼
21	21¼	1,100	Guggenheim Explor	21⅛	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	...
102	103	400	Illinois Central	102	102½	102	102½	+ ½
47¼	47⅝	18,520	Inspiration Copper	46⅜	47⅝	46½	47⅜	+1
16½	16⅝		Interboro Consol	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ⅛
72	73	400	Interboro Con. pf	73	73½	73	73	— ⅛
19½	20	200	Int. Agricul	19	19	19	19	— ⅛
59	60	500	Int. Agricultural pf	60	60	60	60	+1
17	17¼	2,700	Int. Mer. Marine	16½	17⅜	16½	17	+ ⅛
69¼	69⅝	10,600	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	69½	71	69	69⅝	...
47¼	48	2,800	Int. Nickel	46⅝	47½	46⅜	47½	+ ⅝
10½	10⅝	900	Int. Paper	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
46	48⅜	800	Int. Paper pf	46	47	46	47	—2
71	72¼	400	Jewel Tea	71⅛	73¼	71	72¾	+1½
106	106	100	Kansas C. So. pf	106	106	106	106	...
25	26⅜	3,200	Kansas City Southern	25	26⅜	25	26½	+ ⅝
72¼	73½	5,000	Kelly Spring Tire	72¼	73½	72¼	73½	+1½
56¼	57⅜	40,700	Kennecott Copper	56¼	57⅜	56¼	57¼	+1½
77¼	79⅜	5,900	Lackawanna Steel	77¼	79⅜	77¼	78⅝	+1½
50⅞	51		Lee Rubber Tire	77	77½	77	77½	+ ½
77	78	300	Lehigh Valley					
20½	21¼	200	Long Island	21	21	21	21	+ ½
197⅞	198	300	Lorillard (P.) Co	197⅞	198	197⅞	198	+2
122¾	123	200	Louis. & Nash	122¾	123	122¾	123	+1
129	131	100	Manhattan Elev	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	...
62¼	62⅜	4,100	Maxwell Motors	60⅜	63⅜	60	62⅜	+2⅝
83½	84¼	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	84	84½	84	84½	...
46¼	47½	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	45	47½	45	47	+1½
101⅜	102	86,500	Mexican Petroleum	100	102⅝	99¼	101⅞	—1⅛
99	99	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	99	99	99	99	...
86	86¾	3,000	Miami Copper	86	86¾	86	86¾	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾	200	Minn. & St. Louis	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
4¾	4¾		do., odd lot	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
4½	5	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas	4½	5	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
11⅜	11½	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
4⅞	4⅞	200	Missouri Pacific	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
76	77	300	Montana Power	77	77	77	77	...
25½	26	200	Nat. Enam. & Stg. Co	25½	26⅜	25½	26	+ ⅝
67½	67⅝	1,400	Nat. Lead Co.	67	67⅝	67	67⅝	+ ¼
113	115	15	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113	113	113	113	...
6⅜	7⅛	800	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	...
15⅞	16	1,200	New Yen. Copper	16	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
146	147	1,800	N. Y. Air Brake	144	147	144	146⅞	+1
106⅜	105⅝	7,000	N. Y. Central	104⅛	106⅝	104	105½	—1¼
65⅞	66¼	1,900	N. Y., N. H. & H.	65¼	66¼	65	66¼	+1½
119	119⅜	3,100	Norfolk & Western	119	120¾	118¾	119¾	+ ⅝
86	86	100	Norfolk & West. pf	86	86	86	86	...
70¾	71	200	North American	70¾	71	70¾	71	+ ½
112½	113	200	North Pacific	112½	113¾	112½	113¾	+ ½
73	73	200	Old Dominion	73	73	72½	72¾	+ ⅛
25	26	1,000	Pacific Mail	25	26	25	26	+2
36	36	200	Pacific Tel. & Tel	36	36	36	36	...
57	57	4,000	Penn. R. R.	57	57¼	57	57	...
104⅞	105	200	People's Gas, Chi	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅝	+ ⅛
42¼	42⅝	200	Philadelphia Co	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	...
28½	29	1,300	Pittsburgh Coal	28½	29¼	28½	29	+ ⅛
102¼	102½	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	+ ½
94½	94⅝	100	Pittsburgh Steel pf	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
54⅝	56	2,700	Pressed Steel Car	54⅝	56	54⅝	55¾	—1⅞
162⅞	163¼	400	Pullman Co	162⅞	163¼	162⅞	163¼	+ ⅜
4½	4⅝	100	Quicksilver	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
6⅞	7	300	Quicksilver pf	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6¾	—1⅛
40	42	3,600	Railway Steel Sp	40	42	39½	41¼	+1¼
23⅞	24¼	3,750	Ray Con. Copper	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24¼	...
83⅞	84⅝	11,100	Reading	83⅞	84⅝	83⅝	84½	+ ⅛
44	45	300	Reading 1st pf	45	45	45	45	...
44½	46¼	700	Reading 2d pf	44½	44⅝	44½	44⅝	...
53	53⅜	6,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	51⅝	53⅜	51⅝	53⅜	+ ⅝
111½	112	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	111¾	112	111¾	111¾	+ ⅛
3	3½	2,000	St. Louis & San F	3	4	3	4	— ⅛
231	234	2,175	Seaboard Air Line	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	16¼	100	do. cash	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
126¾	127¼	100	Sears, R. & Co. pf	127¼	127¼	127¼	127¼	...
38	38¼	3,600	Shattuck-Arizona	37⅝	38¼	37½	38¼	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	57¼	57¾	57¼	57¾	+ ⅛
98⅞	99⅛	7,800	Southern Pacific	98¾	99⅝	97⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
172	180	100	So. Porto Rico Sug	179⅞	179⅞	179¼	179¼	+3⅞
21⅜	21¼	1,700	Southern Railway	21⅜	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
146¼	146⅞	22,400	Studebaker Co	139	146⅞	138	146¼	+5¼
56	56⅞	2,300	Tennessee Copper	56	56⅞	56	57⅞	+1⅜
193½	196¼	3,100	Texas Co	191½	196¼	191½	196	+4
7½	7⅝	100	Texas & Pacific	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
61½	61⅝	100	Third Avenue	61½	61½	61½	61½	+ ⅛
108	108	400	Tobacco Prod. pf	108	108	108	108	—1
7⅝	7⅞	100	Union R. & P. Co	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
30⅜	30⅝	11,200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
132	133½	3,700	Union Pacific	132	133½	132	133	+ ⅞
83	83	200	Union Pacific pf	83	83	83	83	— ⅛
60	60	100	United Cigar Mfrs	60	60	60	60	+ ⅛
9⅝	9¼	400	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	...
143¼	144½	1,200	United Fruit Co	143¼	144½	143	144½	+1
14	14¼	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
29	29	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	29	29	29	29	—1
21¼	23½	3,400	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¼	23½	21¼	23½	+1¾
45¼	45¼	100	U. S. Express	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	+ ⅛
153	158½	18,520	U. S. Indus. Alco	153	158½	153	157½	+2
47	48¾	900	U. S. Ind. & Imp. Co	47	48¾	47	48¾	+2
51½	52	2,100	U. S. Rubber	51½	52	51¼	51⅞	— ⅛
83⅜	85½	107,600	U. S. Steel	83⅜	85⅝	83⅜	85½	+1⅝
116¼	116⅞	300	U. S. Steel pf	116¼	116⅞	116¼	116⅞	+ ½
82½	83⅜	9,200	Utah Copper	82½	83⅜	82½	83⅛	+ ½
44½	46	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	44½	46	44½	46	+ ¼
14	14¼	300	Wabash	14	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
42¾	43¼	1,500	Wabash pf A	42¾	43¼	42½	43⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	500	Wabash pf. B	26¼	26⅞	26	26⅞	+ ⅛
26⅞	27½	200	Western Maryland	27	27½	27	27	— ⅛
90	90½	700	Western Union Tel	89½	90	89½	90	+ ⅛
63⅛	63¾	22,800	Westinghc. E. & M	64⅜	66¾	63¾	66¼	+1¼
75	77	100	Westinghouse 1st pf	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ⅛
3	3½	100	Wheeling & L. E	3	3	3	3	—1
231	234

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ROCK ISLAND PEACE HOPE OF CONFEREES

Committees for Stockholders and Debenture Bonds Reported Near Agreement.

REORGANIZATION IS LIKELY

Arrangement Made for Any Deficiency Needed to Pay Interest on First and Refunding Bonds.

Interests concerned in the reorganization of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway had two meetings at the Bankers Trust Company yesterday, and at the conclusion of the second meeting it was said that the prospects for saving the Rock Island from an involuntary reorganization were brighter than at any time for many months. The meeting was ostensibly a get-together meeting for the Amster and Hayden stockholders' committees and the Prosser committee for the debenture bonds. Other interests, however, including the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., were represented. Jacob M. Dickinson, the receiver of the Rock Island, also attended the meetings.

Two things of immediate importance were decided at the conference: First, the debenture bondholders, in the event that the $500,000 semi-annual interest on their bonds is not paid when due tomorrow, will waive the technical provision in the mortgage which declares the entire $20,000,000 principal due when an interest payment is defaulted; second, the April 1 interest on the first and refunding bonds, represented by a protective committee formed by Harris, Forbes & Co., will be paid when due. This amounts to nearly $2,000,000.

The following brief statement of the action of the conference was given out by Mr. Dickinson:

A meeting was held today at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, composed of representatives of the Amster Committee, the Hayden Committee, the Debenture Committee, the Board of Directors of the road and the receiver of the road.

The members of the Hayden Committee and the Debenture Committee pledged themselves to arrange for any deficiency that may be necessary for the payment of the interest on the first and refunding 4 per cent. bonds due April 1, and the meeting unanimously agreed to proceed at once toward plans for the reorganization of the road.

In view of the outlook for agreement on the terms of the reorganization plan, it is not the intention of the Debenture Committee, if the interest is not paid on March 15, to take immediate steps toward declaring the principal of the debentures due.

Mr. Dickinson would not elaborate on the formal statement, and others who attended the meeting refrained from making any statements. It is understood, however, that the debenture interest will not be paid tomorrow and that no demand to pay it will be made by the Prosser Committee. Holders of the debenture bonds will seek to get their claims adjusted later or wait, if necessary, for favorable terms under a reorganization plan. The interest which will be passed tomorrow was really due two months ago, and in four months, therefore, another $500,000 will be due.

The plan to pay the interest on the refunding bonds was considered as a coup to prevent a technical foreclosure under the refunding mortgage. If the April 1 interest were paid, it was argued, the committee formed by Harris, Forbes & Co, and known as the Peabody Committee would have no effective basis for a foreclosure. This committee, as a matter of fact, is not on record to refrain from starting foreclosure proceedings on technical grounds, and the committee was not represented at yesterday's meeting. It remains a conjecture, therefore, whether the Peabody Committee will start the proceedings after all.

Many varying views bearing on a reorganization of the Rock Island were presented at the meeting. Estimates of the amounts needed ran all the way from $10,000,000 to $60,000,000. Some heated discussion, it was said, marked the conference. Various methods of raising money were also suggested, but the sentiment leaned toward an issue of preferred stock, to be taken up by the present stockholders in lieu of a cash payment. One of those present suggested the sale of more common stock, it was learned. Conferences will be held today and later in the week to formulate a definite plan of reorganization. Today's meeting will probably be held at the offices of Speyer & Co. Mr. Dickinson, it was learned, urged haste in the adoption of a definite plan.

J. P. Morgan & Co. were represented at the morning meeting by H. P. Davison. Mr. Davison, it was noticed, remained only a short time, and it was said that he took no part in the discussion. He did not attend the afternoon meeting, but this had no special consequence, it was said.

Among those at the meeting were Mr. Dickinson, N. L. Amster, W. Emlen Roosevelt, S. M. Strook, and Charles G. Dawes of Chicago.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	21	23
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	76	79
American Gas Co.	120	122
*American Gas & Electric	137	142
*American Gas & Electric pf.	50	51
American Light & Traction	380	385
American Light & Traction pf.	112	115
American Power & Light	64	66
American Power & Light pf.	86	87
American Public Utilities	47	49
American Public Utilities pf.	75	78
American Waterworks & Electric	7½	8½
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	57	60
Associated Gas & Electric pf.	50	65
Atlantic Power & Light pf.	92	95
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	102	106½
Cities Service	137	139
Cities Service pf.	81	83
Colorado Power	27½	28½
Colorado Power pf.	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	61	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929	102	104
Consumers' Power pf. (Me.)	93	94
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.	100	..
Empire District Electric pf.	79	82
Federal Light & Traction	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.	46	49
Gas & Electric Securities	120	125
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	88	92
Great Western Power 5s, 1946	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power	15	18
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	59	62
Northern States Power	52	55
Northern States Power pf.	92	93½
Ozark Power & Water	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric	62½	63
Pacific Gas & Electric (original)	91½	92½
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.	89½	92½
Republic Ry. & Light	25	27
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	70	74
Southern California Edison	89½	91
Southern California Edison pf.	104	105½
Southwest Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric	8¼	9¼
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	30½	31½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	12½	13½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	51	53
Toledo Traction, Light & Power	17	20
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf.	45	50
United Light & Rys.	51	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.	58½	59½

*Par value $50.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange:

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin (spot)	55.00	....	55.00	....
Lead	6.75	....	7.10	....
Spelter	16.50	17.75	17.75	....
Antimony	44.00	45.00	44.00	45.00
Quicksilver	$240.00	....	$260.00	....
Aluminium	*87.00	90.00	*91.00	92.00
Iron, No. 2X Fry.	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27¼@27c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Monday. £	s.	d.	Friday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	103	0	0	103	0	0
Copper, futures	101	0	0	101	0	0
Tin, spot	192	10	0	189	10	0
Tin, futures	191	0	0	189	0	0
Spelter	35	0	0	33	0	0
Lead	33	5	0	33	10	0

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 13.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 62 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 22½ centimes.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Strength on a largely increased volume of trading developed on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. The munition stocks were the early leaders in the upward movement, with the bullish stimulus they applied extending later on to the list as a whole. Developments relating to the Mexican situation were the governing influences in the market.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
180	Alaska Gold	22	22½	21¾	21¾
970	Allis Chalmers	31	32¾	31	32
20	A. Chal. pf.	79½	79½	79½	79½
420	Am. Beet Sug.	69¾	70¾	69¼	70
1,460	Am. Can	60½	62½	60¼	62¾
1,950	Am. C. & F.	70¾	73¾	69¾	73¼
10	Am. Ice Sec.	30	30	30	30
10,010	Am. Loco.	73¼	79¼	72¾	78¾
8,480	Am. Smelt.	100¾	101¾	98¾	101
10	Am. Sugar	109	109	109	109
10	Am. Zinc	88½	88½	86½	86½
3,160	Anaconda Cop.	86¼	88¼	85¾	88
4,830	Baldwin Loco.	107¾	111¾	106¾	111¼
60	Balt. & Ohio	87¾	88	87¾	88
280	Butte & Sup.	95	95¾	94¾	95¼
270	California Pet.	23¾	25	23¾	25
20	Cent. Pacific	136¾	136¾	135¾	136¼
140	Central Leath.	54	54¼	53¾	54
60	Ches. & Ohio	61¾	61¾	61¼	61¾
60	C., M. & St. P.	94	94¾	94	94¾
20	C., R. I. & P.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20	Chile Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
80	Chino Copper	55½	56	55¼	56
890	C. Fuel & I.	44½	48¾	44	48¼
80	Corn Prod.	22¼	23¼	22¼	23
26,720	Cru. Steel	88	93¾	87	92¾
290	Dis. Securities	47¼	49	47¼	48¾
50	Dome Mines	24½	24½	24½	24½
420	Erie	37	37½	36¾	36¾
120	Goodrich Co.	71¾	74	71¾	73¾
280	G. North. Ore	44½	45	44½	45
60	Greene-Can.	49¾	50¾	49¾	49¾
420	Inspirat. Cop.	46¾	47¾	46¾	47¼
70	Interboro Con.	16¾	17	16¾	17
470	Int. M. M. pf.	69¼	70¾	69	69¾
10	Int. Nickel	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
15	Kan. City So.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
70	Kelly Sp. Tire	72¾	73¾	72¾	73¾
470	Kenn. Copper	56¾	57¼	56¾	57¼
80	Lack. Steel	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¼
10	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
220	Maxwell M.	62¾	63¼	62¾	63
4,120	Mexican Pet.	100¼	103¾	99¾	101¾
20	Miami Cop.	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
60	Mo. Pac. t. r.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Nevada Con.	16	16	16	16
470	N. Y. Central	104½	105¾	104½	105½
80	N.Y., N.H. & H.	64¾	66¼	64¾	66
10	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½
50	Pitts. Coal	29¼	29¼	28¾	28
40	Pressed S. Car.	55¾	57	55¾	57
50	Ry. Steel Spr.	40	40¾	40¾	40¾
70	Ray Copper	24	24½	23¾	24½
690	Reading	83¾	84¾	83¾	84¾
110	Rep. Iron & S.	52	53¼	52	53¼
120	Southern Pac.	98¼	99¼	98¼	99
10	Southern Ry.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
1,050	Studebaker	139¾	146	139¾	146
180	Tenn. Copper	66¾	67¾	66¾	67½
90	Un. B. & P. pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
380	Union Pacific	132	133¾	132	133¼
205	U. S. Ind. A.	153	158¾	153	157¾
40	U. S. Rubber	61¾	62¾	61¾	62¾
28,870	U. S. Steel	85¾	86¾	85¾	86¼
880	Utah Copper	84¾	84¾	83¾	83¾
10	Va.-Car. Chem.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
10	Wabash pf. A	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
560	West. E. & M.	64¾	66¾	64¾	66¾
96,810					

MINING STOCKS.

$00	Atlanta	.17	.17	.17	.17
600	Booth	.37	.37	.37	.37
50	Batopilas	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½	2.62½
300	Elkton	.34	.34	.34	.34
200	Iron Blossom	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½	1.67½
500	Isabella	.25	.25	.25	.25
500	Jumbo Ext.	.89	.89	.89	.89
800	Midway	15½	.16	15½	.16
500	North Star	.15	.15	.15	.15
2,400	Rescue Eula	.25	.28	.25	.28
450	Tonopah Ext.	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50
200	Union Con.	.45	.45	.45	.45
7,400					

'RUSSIA'S PROBLEMS OURS.'

Guaranty Trust Company Issues Pamphlet In View of Loan.

Interest which has been awakened in this country over the possibility of new trade fields in Russia has led the Guaranty Trust Company to issue a pamphlet containing information about that country. The Guaranty Trust Company, with the National City Bank, has been negotiating for the placing here of a Russian loan of between $75,000,000 and $100,000,000. Concerning Russia the pamphlet says:

"The withdrawal of the Teutonic organization that, before the war, practically conducted the industry and finance of Russia, at first almost paralyzed the operations of the empire, but taught the people the folly of depending in peace too much on citizens of a foreign country which might become at any time an enemy power.

"It is only a short time since war between Great Britain and Russia was not only a possibility but a probability. There is no other country in Europe or Asia which may not be Russia's enemy within a few years after the present conflict is ended. The United States is the only great power with which Russia can trade with complete security as to a peaceful future. Moreover, the problems that confront Russia are similar to the problems that we have faced and familiarized ourselves with in the past hundred years.

"We doubt whether any other nation is by training nearly as well qualified as our own to assist the Russian people in the work that lies before them. Our needs of yesterday are Russia's needs of today and tomorrow—the building of railroads, the furnishing of power and light and water and transportation, the construction and equipment of great manufacturing plants and of organizations to develop and turn into finished products the natural resources of a vast area of untold richness."

ANTICIPATE METALS SLUMP.

National Lead Co. Sets Aside Special Reserve of $200,000.

Because of abnormal prices for metals used by its plants, the National Lead Company last year set aside a special reserve of $200,000 to offset a possible slump of metal prices.

"The purpose of this metal reserve," said President W. W. Lawrence in the annual statement yesterday, "is to guard against great losses which might come to us, particularly in our operations in tin and antimony. It may not be generally known to our stockholders that we are probably the second largest consumer of tin in the United States, if not in the world.

Before the outbreak of the war, antimony was selling in the New York market at from 6 to 7 cents per pound. Today the price ranges between 43 and 45 cents. Tin, which sold in June, 1914, at about 30 cents, is today worth about 40 cents per pound. Therefore, it is clearly evident that a day of reckoning will surely come when values will begin to decline, and in all probability decline heavily."

The year's net income was $2,710,528, an increase of $234,232 over the preceding year. The figures represent results after the metal reserve had been set aside and $200,000 more had been reserved for the insurance and plant reserve funds than in 1914.

CASH IN CHICAGO BANKS.

Have $1,300,000,000 in Deposits—Loans Total $900,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, March 13. — Chicago's banks now contain approximately $1,300,000,000 of deposits. Their loans are nearly $900,000,000. Their cash position is the strongest in their history.

National banks in the city today reported deposits of $623,190,164, a gain of $72,129,255 since Dec. 31, 1915, and of $132,438,539 since March 4, 1915, the latter figure representing an increase of 26.45 per cent.

The national banks' loans amount to $431,179,795, an increase of $39,022,000 from the first of the year and of 23.94 per cent. since March 4, 1915.

Deposits in the State banks of Chicago approximate $650,000,000.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Mexican Situation Causes a Decline in These Issues.

LONDON, March 13.—The Stock Market opened the week with a good tone. There was a fairly active demand for Argentine rails, which closed strong. Some specialties and the South African and Russian mining groups received attention, while Japanese bonds were weaker. The Mexican situation caused a decline in Mexican issues, and occasioned some irregularity in American securities, but business was light. Colonial rails declined five points following the removal of minimum prices.

Money was in better demand and discount rates were quiet.

BELL SYSTEM EARNS $239,900,000 IN 1915

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Reports Gain of $559,509 Over 1914.

$34,618,637 FOR DIVIDENDS

Shortage of Material Due to the War Necessitates the Use of Paper Insulation.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company's net income from investments in concerns comprising the Bell System amounted to $41,117,487 in 1915, a gain of $559,509 over the preceding year. This was after all expenses had been paid, and when bond interest was accounted for there remained for dividends $34,618,637, the equivalent of 9.09 per cent., on the $380,477,100 stock, against 9.38 per cent. the year before on $344,681,900 stock. The year's increase of stock, amounting to nearly $36,000,000, was brought about by the conversion of bonds. Through the bond conversion the company's capital obligations were reduced by $3,517,100.

A feature of the statement yesterday was the announcement that less than 3 per cent. of the stock was held abroad, a reduction of about 1 per cent. having occurred during the year. No more than 3 per cent. of the company's shares was in the names of brokerage firms when the year ended, and of the 65,512 share owners a majority were women. The number of stockholders on Dec. 31 was 6,097 greater than on Jan. 1.

President T. N. Vail said that during the year the company had completed important and confidential work in co-operation with representatives of both the army and navy in the matter of new methods of wireless and wire communication.

"For the benefit of the army and navy authorities," he continued, "studies and investigations have been made into the wire communications and connections of our plant throughout the United States. The work, which is still going on, has made it clear that the comprehensive wire network of the Bell plant, by a simple plan of co-operation, will supply to the scheme of national defense a working system of communication unequaled by that of any other nation."

New construction in 1915 was carried on by the Bell System on the same scale as before the war, about $32,864,000 being spent. This year, it is estimated in the report, fully $37,000,000 will be the outlay for extensions. The number of stations in operation when the year ended was 9,151,221, a gain of 502,228. Of this increase, considerably more than half occurred in the last six months. The total mileage of wire in use for exchange and toll service on Dec. 31 was 18,606,543 miles, a gain in 1915 of 1,029,951 miles. Underground wires comprised 10,536,887 miles, representing a cost of $305,700,000.

Because of the war, the report said, there was a serious shortage in material used for insulating wires. This was overcome by the perfection of substitutes, chiefly in the way of paper insulation. The development of new construction methods by the engineering department enabled the company to do without vast quantities of fine wire which had been necessary before and which could not be obtained in sufficient quantity because of congestion at wire mills.

The gross revenue of the complete Bell System in 1915 was $239,900,000, a gain of $18,900,000. Of this $84,500,000 was spent for operation, $13,100,000 for taxes, $31,200,000 for maintenance, and $44,900,000 was reserved for depreciation, leaving a balance of $66,200,000 for interest and dividends, a gain of $6,934,478 over 1914.

Liggett & Myers Earn $8,633,448.

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company reports net profits of $8,633,448 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, against $7,231,161 the year before. After meeting interest charges and paying preferred dividends there remained a balance of $5,723,410 for the common stock, in comparison with $4,814,309. A surplus of $2,283,986 was left over at the end of the year, a gain of $1,400,000 over the 1914 surplus. The Directors yesterday declared an extra dividend on the common stock of 4 per cent., the same as was ordered a year ago at this time.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1	Am. Radiator	395	395	395	395
955	Am. Shipbuilding	42	44½	42	44¾
5	Booth Fish. pf.	75	75	75	75
20	Chi. Pneu. Tool	68	68	68	68
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4	1½	1½	1½	1½
100	Edison	142¾	142¾	142¾	142¾
73	Mont. Ward pf.	114¾	115	114¾	115
70	Nat. Carbon	175	176½	175	176½
65	People's Gas	104¾	105	104¾	105
15	Public Serv. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½
75	Sears-Roebuck	176½	176¾	176½	176¾
670	Stewart-Warner	87¾	88	87	88
802	Swift & Co.	131½	131¾	131¼	131½
50	Union Carbide	173¾	173¾	173¾	173¾

BONDS.

$4,000	Chicago Rys. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
7,000	City Rys. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
25,000	Edison 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Met. gold 5s	72	72	72	72
2,000	Morris 4½s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
1,000	Ogden Gas 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
8,000	Public Serv. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
4,000	U. Station 4½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000	So. Side L. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
150	Adventure	2½	2½	2½	2½
125	Ahmeek	104½	107	104½	106¾
250	Alaska Gold	22¼	22¾	21¾	22
1,350	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Allouez	72	73	72	73
8,815	Am. Zinc	86	87¼	85	86
280	Anaconda	86¼	88	86¼	88
100	Ariz. Com'l	9	9	9	9
1,672	Butte & Sup.	95	96	93½	95¾
885	Cal. & Ariz.	72¾	73	72¼	72¾
21	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	560	560
26	Centennial	17	17	16½	16½
50	Chino	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼
3,215	Copper Range	60½	60¾	60	60
50	Daly West	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
210	East Butte	13	13	12¾	12¾
20	Franklin	10	10	10	10
75	Granby	91	92	91	92
337	Green Can.	50	50¼	50	50¼
20	Hancock	16	16	16	16
175	Indiana	4	4	4	4
465	Island Creek	46	47	46	47
125	Isle Royale	29½	29¾	29½	29¾
300	Keweenaw	4	4	4	4
710	Lake	18	18½	17¾	17¾
30	Lasalle	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
240	Mason Valley	3	3¾	3	3¾
300	Mass. Con.	14	14¼	14	14¼
617	Mohawk	100	101¾	100	101¾
135	Nevada Con.	16¼	16¾	15¾	15¾
31	New Idria	19	19	19	19
140	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
970	North Butte	30¼	30¾	30	30¾
50	Ojibway	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
250	Old Dominion	72	73	71¾	72½
1,001	Osceola	96	100	95	100
545	Pond Creek	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼
257	Quincy	94	96	94	95
100	Ray Con.	24¼	24¼	24	24
455	Shannon	10¾	10¾	10¼	10¾
769	South Lake	8¼	8¼	7¾	7¾
700	South Utah	85c	85c	85c	85c
110	St. Mary's Ld.	72	72¾	72	72¾
60	Sup. & Bos.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
115	Sup. Copper	18	18	18	18
145	Tamarack	52	53	52	52
10	Trinity	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
17,888	U. S. Smelting	69¾	70	69¼	69¾
640	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¾	51	50¼	51
1,040	Utah Apex	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Utah Con.	14¾	15	14¾	14¾
80	Utah Copper	82¾	83¼	82½	83¼
9,155	Utah Metal	11	11¼	11	11¾
20	Winona	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
152	Wolverine	61	61	60	61

RAILROADS.

100	Boston & Alb.	193¼	193¼	193¼	193¼
75	Boston Elev.	86	87¾	86	87¼
5	Bos. & Lowell	138½	138½	138½	138½
10	Boston & Me.	44½	44½	44½	44½
15	Boston & M. pf.	69	69	69	69
2	Boston & Prov.	235	235	235	235
121	Pittsburg pf.	77½	77¾	77	77½
100	Mass. Elec. pf.	37¼	37½	37¼	37¾
5	Nor. & W. pf.	160	160	160	160
50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63½	66	63½	66
15	Union Pacific	132¼	133¼	132¼	132¾
11	West E. St. Ry.	65½	65½	65	65

MISCELLANEOUS.

75	Am. Ag. C. pf.	98	98	97½	97½
25	Am. Pneu. S.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
20	Am. Pneu. S. pf.	14	14	14	14
102	Am. Sugar	109	109	108	109
17	Am. Sugar pf.	115¾	116	115	115
1,438	Am. T. & T.	128¾	129¼	128¾	129¼
25	A. G. & W. I.	31	31	30	31
488	A. G. & W. I. pf.	48¼	48¾	48	48¾
21	Edison	247¾	248	247½	247½
15	Gen. Elec.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87½
5	General Elec.	160	160	160	160
136	Mass Gas	84	84½	84	84½
40	Mass Gas pf.	88¾	87	86¾	87
75	N. E. Tel.	136	137	136	137
200	Pullman	162¾	163½	162¾	163¼
95	Reece Button	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
20	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
112	Swift & Co.	131¾	131¾	131	131½
100	Torrington pf.	31¾	31¾	31¼	31¾
224	United Fruit	143	144	143	144
725	Un. Shoe Mach.	65¼	65¾	64½	65
150	Un. Shoe M. pf.	29¾	29¾	29	29¼
1,640	U. S. Steel	83¾	85¼	83¾	85½
21	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116¼	116	116½
1,270	Ventura Oil	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¾
5	Western Union	89¾	90	89¾	90

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Ag. C. 5s	99	99	99	99
30,000	A., G. & W. I. 5s	77½	77½	77	77¼
7,000	C., B. & Q. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
5,000	Mass Gas 4½s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Swift & Co. 5s	99½	100	99½	99½
8,000	Un. Fruit 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
3,000	Western Tel. 5s	100	100	100	100

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,327	Balt. Tube	116	116	115	116
325	Balt. Tube pf.	95¼	98	95¼	98
10	Chalmers Oil	7	7	7	7
10	Cons. Coal	100	100	100	100
5	Cons. Power	110	110	110½	110½
65	Cons. Power pf.	112	112	112	112
535	Cosden Ref.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
390	Cosden O. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
720	Cos. O. & G. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
30	Dav. Chem.	61½	62¼	61½	62¼
300	Elkhorn Fuel	19	19	18¾	18¾
35	Poole Eng.	130	134	130	134
883	Sapulpa Ref.	14¼	14¾	14¼	14¾
50	Sapulpa Ref. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
43	Sapul. Prod. pf.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
28	Symington	50	50	50	50
50	State Bk. of Md.	25	28	25	23
120	Un. Rys

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Alaska Steamship
50 Amer. Lithographic Pfd.
50 Coal & Iron Nat'l Bank
50 Dixon Crucible
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Germania Insurance
20 German American Insurance
100 Gray Nat'l Tel. Ctfs. of Dep.
25 Hanover Insurance
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com. & Pfd.
50 Niles-Bement-Pond Com.
25 Niagara Insurance
50 Phelps, Dodge & Co.
50 Remington Typewriter Com.
25 Singer Manufacturing
25 Victor Talking Machine
5 Winchester Repeating Arms
25 Washington Steel & Ordnance

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Amer. Wat. Wks. & Elec. 1st Pfd.
100 Bucyrus Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com.
100 Central Petroleum Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Foundation Co. Pfd.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Int. Acheson Graphite
17 Ingersoll-Rand Pfd.
13 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Mohawk Valley
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 N. Y. State Rys. Com.
25 Victor Talking Machine
15 Washington Steel & Ordnance
5 Winchester Repeating Arms

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Semet Solvay
Solvay Process
Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

United States Steel
1st 5s 1951
Hallowell & Henry
Tel. John 3456 27 PINE ST., N. Y.

Northern States Power
Common & Preferred

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

Pere Marquette Cons. 4s, 1951
Ozark & Cher. Cent. 1st 5s, 1913
Det., Gr. Haven & Mil. Eq. 6s, 1918
Lex. Av. & Pavonia Fer. 5s, 1993

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Advance in Prices on a Large Volume of Trading in the Curb Market.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 503,128 shares of stock and $403,500 of bonds.

The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 234,693; oil, 46,455, and mining, 221,980. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
24,800	‡Aetna Ex., w.i.	21⅝	23⅝	21¼	23½
900	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70¾	71¾	70¾	71⅝
635	A., G. & W. I. S. S.	30½	31	30½	30¾
100	A., G. & W. I. S. S. pf.	49	49	49	49
130	Balt. Tube Co. com.	120	120	120	120
5,600	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
20	‡Carbon Steel.	70	70	70	70
500	‡Car. Lt. & P.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Carwen Steel	9	9	9	9
1,150	‡Chevro. Motor Car Co.	149	149½	148	149½
2,100	Corp. of R.&H.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5
100	‡Crocker W.	103	103	103	103
7,600	‡Cuba Cane S.	56½	57⅛	56¼	57⅛
300	Cuba Cane S. pf	98	98	98	98
150	Curtiss Aero	47	50	47	50
620	Driggs-Sea.	140	142	138	141
420	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	‡Elec. Boat pf.	375	375	370	370
58	Emerson Phon.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	Hall Signal	16	16	16	16
2,000	Haskell & B. Car Co.	43	43¾	43	43¾
2,440	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp.	22¾	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
100	Inter. Motors.	21	21	21	21
500	‡Int. Mot. pf.	37½	40	37½	38
2,500	Katho. Br. pf.	22	24¾	20¾	24
35,000	Kene. Z. Cor.	14-14½	14⅞	14	14⅝
1,500	‡Lake Tor. B.	10	10⅝	10	10½
500	‡Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.		10½	11	11
4,500	‡Lynn Phono.	5	5	3½	4¼
400	Marc. of Am.	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3½
700	‡Max. Munition	6	6½	6	6¼
74,600	‡xxMid. Steel.	67	68¼	68½	68¾
35,000	‡Mid. S. rights	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
5,000	‡Nevins Elec.	¾	¾	¾	¾
400	Peer. Tr. & M. Corp.	28	*28½	27⅜	28
900	‡Poole E. & M.	129	135	129	134
260	Redtop El. Inc.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
100	‡Saxon M. Car.	69¼	69¼	69¼	69½
3,500	‡St. Jo. Lead.	15¾	16	*15½	15⅝
300	Stand. Motors.	9	9	8¾	8¾
300	Sterling Gum.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	St. L.R. Mt. & P. v. t. cfs.	37	37⅛	37	37⅛
1,800	Sub. B. v.t.ctfs.	38¼	39	38	38¼
3,950	‡Tobacco Prod.	46	46½	45	45½
2,800	United P. S.	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
1,200	‡Univer. Motor	8¾	8¾	8	8¼
125	‡U. S. L. & H. Corp., pf.	4½	*5	4½	4½
2,000	White M. Co.	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾
700	World F. Corp. v. t. ctfs.	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
1,000	Anglo-Am. Oil.	16	15¾	16	+ 1
30	Illinois Pipe.	185g	185	185	+ 1
90	Ohio Oil	236	233	234	+ 1
400	Prairie Pipe L.	233	230	232	+ 1
30	S. O. of Cal.	256	256	256	+ 1
25	S. O. of Ind.	538	535	538	+ 3
20	S. O. of N. J.	519	518	519	+ 1
80	S. O. of N. Y.	214½	213	214½	+ ½

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,150	Am. Oil & Gas.	1½	1½	1½	1½
800	‡Barnett O.&G.	3	3	3	3
900	Cosden & Co., Oil Ref.)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½
600	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10
300	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i. pf.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,400	Empire Pet.	6⅞	7	6¾	6¾
2,500	‡Fed. Oil	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
800	‡Int. Petroleum	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
20,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	73	76	73	73
1,500	‡‡Mid. Oil pf.	100	100	97	98
1,335	Midwest Ref.	64	69	64	68
3,000	‡Muskogee Ref	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8,000	‡Sapulpa O.&G.	14⅜	15	14⅜	14⅜
385	‡Vent. Con. Oil	9⅜	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝
3,000	‡Victoria Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4,100	Wayland O.&G.	8½	8⅝	*8½	8⅝

MINING STOCKS.

4,000	‡‡Atlanta	17½	17½	17	17
1,500	Big Ledge	1½	1½	1½	1½
9,000	Bingham Min.	11⅝	12	11⅝	12
2,500	‡‡Booth	38	38	37	37
3,900	‡‡Bos. & Mon.	52	52	50	51
16,500	Butte & N. Y.	3⅜	4½	3⅜	3⅝
10,000	B.C.&Z.v.t.cfs.	11	11¼	10½	10⅞
350	‡Calaveras Cp.	3¼	3½	3¼	3¼
4,700	‡Caledonia	100	100	98	98
600	‡Canada Cop.	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
800	C. de P. Cop.	39	39	38¼	38¾
200	‡‡Comstock T.	10	10	10	10
2,100	Con. Ariz. Sm.	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜
2,600	Cons. Nev.-U.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
5,200	‡‡Emma Cop.	57	58	53	55
6,400	‡‡F. R. M. C.	21	22	20	21
1,250	First Nat. Cop.	6¼	6¼	5¾	6⅛
790	†Goldf. Cons.	90	90	88	89
4,600	‡Goldf. Merger	13¼	13¼	12½	12⅝
1,100	†Greenwater	6	6½	6	6
850	Howe Sound.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
1,750	‡Hecla Mining.	4½	4½	4⅛	4½
8,800	‡‡Int. Mines.	12	15	12	15
500	‡‡Iron Blos.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
1,500	‡‡Jim Butler.	87	88	87	88
1,600	Jumbo Ext.	87	90	88	89
1,500	‡‡Kewanaa	16	16	15½	16
200	Magma Cop.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
20,000	‡‡Marsh Min.	40	41	40	41
3,600	McIntyre	90	93	90	91
2,500	‡McKin.-Dar.	40	42	40	42
840	Mines of Am.	3¼	3¼	2¾	3
320	‡Mojave Tung.	5⅝	5⅝	*5	5⅜
1,000	‡‡Mont. Cons.	⅞	1	⅞	1
13,000	‡‡Mother Lode	29	30	29	29½
400	N. Utah Bing.	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼
1,000	Nip. Mines Co.	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	‡‡O'man Cres. (a Prospect).	46	46	46	46
600	‡O'man Big Jim	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
500	‡‡Oatman Ex (a Prospect).	16	16	16	16
3,000	‡O. Lazy Boy (a Prospect).	34	34	32	32
100	‡‡O'man Nellie (a Prospect).	32	32	32	32
5,000	‡‡Oro	4½	4½	4½	4½
4,000	P'b'y Con. Cop.	4	4	3¾	3¾
1,000	‡Peterson Lake	28	27	26	27
3,000	‡Ray Her. Min.	3	3¼	2¾	2¾
1,500	‡‡Rex Con. M.	20	21	20	21
1,800	‡Roch. Mines.	62	62	62	62
700	‡‡Ruby Silver.	55	55	55	55
6,900	‡San Toy	17	18½	17	18½
2,700	‡S. G. G. Min.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1⅛
800	‡Seven T. C.	41	41	41	41
4,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	7	7	6½	7
800	Stan. Sil.-L.	1½	1½	1½	1½
2,500	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
2,000	‡‡Success Min.	90	90	86	87
6,500	‡S. M. Co. (a prospect)	34	36	34	35
2,000	‡‡Temiskaming	54	54	53	53
1,500	‡Ton. Exten.	4⅞	4½	4⅞	4½
12,700	‡Tono. R. E.	25	26	24	26
2,500	United Eas.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	‡U. S. C. Min.	12	12	11½	11½
5,350	‡Un. V. Ext.	17	17⅝	16½	17⅝
5,000	‡‡Un. W. (a prospect.)	36	33	32	31
180	‡W. O. Min.	6½	6½	6	6½

BONDS.

$20,000	‡C. U. S. 4½s.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
11,000	‡Ariz. S. 4s.	40	40	40	40
120,000	‡E. C. 4s, w.i.	87⅞	87⅞	87¼	87⅝
2,500	‡Erie rights.	¾	¾	¾	¾
250,000	‡M. S., c. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. §Ex dividend.

Note—Saturday low sale in Butte Copper & Zinc was 11.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug. Syndicate.	12¼	12⅝	12	12⅝
Balt. Tube Co. pf.	95	98	90	92
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord.	14	15	14	15
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	14	15	14	15
Fed. Dye. & Ch., w. i.	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Guantanamo Sugar	75	77	75	77
Hartman & Corp.	72	78	72	73
Ingersoll-Rand	65	66	65	66
Inter. Mer. Marine.	15¼	16	14⅜	15¼
Lima Locomotive	18	23	18	23
Marconi of America.	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Marlin Arms	32	34	32	34
O. Eisenlohr Bros. pf.	100	101	100	101
Pyrene Mfg.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Triangle Film	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
U. Cigar Stores	94	97	95	96
U.S. Light & Heat pf	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Virginia Railway	23½	24	23	23⅝

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17½	19½	18½	19½
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15½
Savoy	9½	10½	9½	10¼

MINING STOCK.

Bannack Gold	1½	1¾	1½	1¾

BOND.

Pierce Oil Co.	83	85	83	85

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	78	81	78	81
American Brass.	235	255	235	265
Atlas Powder.	240	250	242	262
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	125	120	125
Bliss, (E. W.).	365	380	360	375
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	83	75	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	155	185	155	185
Canadian Explosives.	300	330	300	330
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	845	865	845	865
Du Pont Powder. new.	342	352	342	352
Du Pont Powder pf.	104	107	104	107
Hercules Powder.	380	395	388	398
Hercules Powder pf.	117	120	117	120
International Arms.	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.	480	495	480	495
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2400	2600	2400	2500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting yesterday gross earnings for the first week of March showed the following changes compared with last year:

Chicago Great Western.	$291,849	+$43,150
Colorado & Southern.	254,792	+ 8,414
Detroit & Mackinac.	22,607	+ 2,650
Grand Trunk.	992,026	+139,875
Minn. & St. Louis.	219,928	+ 22,990
Mo., Kansas & Texas.	584,568	+ 1,795
Tol., Peo. & Western.	18,122	+ 534
Tol., St. L. & Western.	100,394	+ 1,618

The following is a summary of the gross earnings of the roads that have so far reported for the first week of March:

Seventeen roads.	$7,505,313	+$1,263,026

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for January—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$36,139	$38,855	$48,228
Net aft. taxes.	3,189	11,915	11,574
Def. aft. chgs.	12,646	3,733	4,718
7 mos. gross.	339,116	340,548	419,870
Net after taxes	82,646	82,736	125,854
Def. aft. chgs.	34,103	32,168	*8,813

*Surplus.

TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for February—

Gross	97,426	90,655	91,825
Net	11,807	1,893	1,761
Def. aft. chgs.	3,007	18,308	19,059
8 mos. gross.	830,213	822,624	900,226
Net	117,412	74,541	40,638
Def. aft. chgs.	35,075	113,184	122,025

Miscellaneous Earnings.

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	492,074	473,725	18,349
Net	305,789	284,234	21,555
Sur. aft. chgs.	200,192	180,834	19,358

HOMESTAKE MINING CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Total income.	6,625,782	6,808,723	6,319,368
Tot. disburse.	*4,180,237	4,629,166	4,200,853
Surplus	2,845,545	1,679,556	2,118,515
Dividends	2,210,208	2,210,208	2,146,225
Surplus	135,337	*530,652	*27,710
Prev. surplus.	897,595	1,428,248	1,455,958
P. & L. surp.	1,032,932	897,595	1,428,248

*Deficit.

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net prof. fr. op.	.....	.....	7,860,985
Dvs. fr. sub. cos.	.....	.....	447,681
Total prof.	8,633,449	7,231,161	8,308,666
Chgs., &c.	1,833,173	1,839,987	1,848,936
Surplus	6,800,276	5,391,174	6,459,731
Pfd. divs.	1,076,866	1,076,866	1,076,866
Balance	5,723,410	4,314,308	5,382,865
Com. divs.	3,439,424	3,439,424	3,439,424
Surplus	2,283,986	874,884	1,943,441
Prev. surplus.	8,821,376	7,746,491	5,803,050
Total surplus.	10,905,362	8,621,376	7,746,491

NATIONAL LEAD CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings.	2,710,526	2,476,292	2,468,306
Pref. div.	1,705,732	1,705,732	1,705,732
Balance	1,004,794	770,560	762,574
Com. divs.	619,662	619,662	619,662
Surplus	385,132	150,898	142,918
Prev. surplus.	5,852,230	5,201,332	5,058,420
Total surplus.	5,737,362	5,352,230	5,201,332

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Anglo-Fr.	5	Oct. 15,'20	94	94¼	6.15
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101½	4.10
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95⅛	95⅝	4.80
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101¼	101⅝	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅜	101⅝	5.45
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100½	4.65
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99⅝	100	5.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	2.80
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.15
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	99⅛	100¼	1.00
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99⅝	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100⅝	102	4.65
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.20
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100⅜	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅜	100¼	4.90

Company Issues.

Ala. Power.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅝	101¾	4.05
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	1.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅜	100¾	4.10
Aanacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	3.40
Ark. Val. Ry., Lt. & Pow.	6	July	1,'19	97½	99
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	2.00
*Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101¼	101½	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅜	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sept., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅝	103	5.40
Ches. & Ohio.	5	June, 1919	100	100¼	4.95
Chi. & W. Ind.	5	Sept., 1917	100¼	100½	4.80
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	98	96	13.70
Con. Power.	6	May 1,'17	99⅜	100½	..
C.P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102½	103	4.50
E. Pow. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	..
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101½	101¾	3.80
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅞	101¼	4.40
Gd. Tk. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	3.90
†Lack. Steel.	6	Mar., 1917	101	101⅝	1.00
Louis. G.& E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	..
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	102	5.35
Mid. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1,'25	90	97½	..
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100¾	101⅛	..
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	90	94	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	98½	99½	6.50
Morg. & Wr.	5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	101⅝	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99½	100	6.00
N.Y., N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Nor. States P.	6	June, 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June, 15,'21	101⅜	102	4.10
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅜	100⅝	4.75
Rem. Arms-Un. Met. Ctg.	5	Feb., 1919	99⅜	99½	5.10
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	3.87
Sulzberg'r & Sons.	6	June, 1918	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Tn. St. Smelt.	6	Feb., 1926	100⅝	100¾	5.15
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	100	6.00
†Unit. Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅝	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101⅜	4.30
Wesingh. El.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.70
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	5.10
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101	..
W. Pwr. Co.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	..
W. Va. Tr. & El. Co.	6	June, 1917	97	99	..
Wln. Rptg. A.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	100	5.00
W. Sta. G.& E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	..

*To be called May, 1916, at 101.
†To be called March 31, 1916, at 101.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼
Atlantic Refining	660	665	660	670
Borne-Scrymser	295	305	295	305
Buckeye Pipe Line.	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	740	750	740	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	290	295	285	295
Crescent Pipe Line.	42	45	43	45
Cumberland P. L.	60	65	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line.	220	225	223	227
Galena Signal Oil.	154	157	154	156
Galena Signal Oil pf.	134	137	134	137
Illinois Pipe Line.	181	184	182	183
Indiana Pipe Line.	106	108	105	107
Int. Pet. Co. Ltd.	11¾	12¼	11¾	12¼
National Transit	19	21	20	22
N. Y. Transit.	198	203	198	203
Northern Pipe Line.	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	234	236	233	236
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	63	65	63	65
Pierce Oil	15	15½	15¼	15½
Pierce Oil cv. '26.	84	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.	425	428	423	427
Prairie Pipe Line.	231	233	227	230
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line.	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	358	362	362	366
Southwest Penn.	110	115	112	117
Stand. Oil of Cal.	255	258	255	258
Stand. Oil of Ind.	535	540	535	535
Stand. Oil of Kan.	455	465	455	465
Stand. Oil of Ky.	355	360	357	362
Stand. Oil of Neb.	355	365	353	365
Stand. Oil of N. J.	517	520	516	519
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	214	216	213	216
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	540	550	540	550
Swan & Finch.	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	84	82	84
Vacuum Oil	225	226	220	225
Washington Oil	42	48	42	48

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	101	99	101	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young.	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto-Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds.	475	485	460

URGES INVESTMENTS FOR OVERSEA TRADE

J. Howard Ardrey Asserts Americans Should Own Foreign Securities.

U. S. GOVERNMENT MUST AID

Banker Tells Students Trusts Should Be Encouraged to Win the World's Markets.

"Forget for the moment any inconsistency in fighting trusts at home and encouraging them in foreign trade against our commercial rivals abroad."

This was the advice given to students of the College of the City of New York in the co-operative course of study in foreign trade by J. Howard Ardrey, Vice President of the National Bank of Commerce, at the Custom House yesterday afternoon. Mr. Ardrey's subject was "Our Banking System and Foreign Trade."

He urged vigorous action in foreign fields by combining and co-ordinating all American governmental, financial, commercial, and industrial agencies for the successful promotion of overseas trade. He maintained that the necessity of such combination would bring about a better understanding among all interests, and thereby develop from foreign experience the best and final solution of many of the trust and trade problems which had so harassed the business interests of the country.

"In considering the adequacy of our banking power to aid foreign trade," said the speaker, "account is usually taken only of financing actual purchase, sale, and delivery of commodities, whereas the first demand on banking power is purchase and distribution among American investors of securities of foreign Governments and foreign industrial enterprises.

"I am convinced that unless tied to America by her ownership of foreign securities, foreign trade will never develop in efficient degree; likewise, foreign securities are not profitable for American investors unless supported by foreign trade. In my opinion the highest development of foreign commerce is ultimately the exchange of our commodities for interest-bearing credit instruments of foreign Governments and industrial enterprises by which the balance of trade is settled."

Mr. Ardrey described the superior wealth of England, Germany, and France as heretofore due to the fact that they "compelled" trade from other countries to pay exchange on bonded indebtedness of debtor nations, and said:

"Government agencies must give assurance of protection to American investments in foreign countries. Opportunities always carry responsibilities. The Government must not discourage American investments in foreign securities through fear of entanglements as in the case of the Chinese loans, and other transactions that might be named. In this connection we should organize without delay a foreign banking corporation to which all banks can subscribe capital."

The closest cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the Federal Trade Commission, the Department of Commerce, and in fact every Governmental agency was urged. In conclusion Mr. Ardrey said there must be frank recognition of the virtue of combinations of large capitals to effectively develop foreign opportunities through joint selling agencies, and in other directions.

DENY VENNER PROVES CASE.

Motion Made to Dismiss His Lake Shore-N. Y. Central Suit.

At the continuation of the trial before Justice Morschauser of the suit brought by Clarence H. Venner, a broker, against the New York Central under the Sherman act to set aside the consolidation of the New York Central and Lake Shore railroads, routing instructions and letters from the traffic manager, purporting to show the allotment and percentage of the receipts to each road, were introduced by the attorneys for the plaintiff.

Alfred H. Smith, President of the New York Central Lines, testified at length concerning the acquisition of the various lines, the character of the business done over the roads and the money spent in the electrification and other improvements. The Grand Central terminal, the witness said, was built on land owned by two railroads.

When questioned about the Nickel Plate Road, President Smith admitted that he had never been over it, despite the fact that he was a director and attended the directors' meetings. It was brought out that ten of the thirteen directors of the Nickel Plate road were also directors of the New York Central.

Following the testimony of Dwight W. Pardee, Secretary of the railroad, who traced the history of the Vanderbilt family's interest in the lines, Alex S. Lyman, general counsel for the defense, made a motion to dismiss, which was held under advisement by Justice Morschauser. The motion was urged on the grounds that none of the acts were unlawful, that the plaintiff had no standing to invoke either the Sherman act or the Clayton act, and that so far as complaint was made of the acquisition of the roads alleged to be parallel and potentially competing, none of the acts of which complaint was made, had been shown to have been committed within ten years of the suit.

The trial, which is being held in the Grand Terminal, because of access to bulky records, will be resumed this morning. An adjournment will then be taken until March 31, when briefs will be submitted.

FRANKLIN LIBRARY ON SALE.

Claudin's "Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France" Brings $62.50.

The sale of the library of the late William M. Franklin of East Orange, N. J., was begun at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. Charles Scribner's Sons paid $42 for Walter Armstrong's "Gainsborough and His Place in English Art." They obtained Emile Gebhart's "Sandro Botticelli" for $35 and the "Catalogue of the Pictures Belonging to the Duke of Portland" for $36.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago gave $35 for John Chamberlain's "Original Designs of the Most Celebrated Masters of the Bolognese, Roman, Florentine, and Venetian Schools." Dr. Joseph Martini gave $62.50 for A. Claudin's "Histoire de l'Imprimerie en France." Bonaventure bought William Westall and Samuel Owen's "Picturesque Tour of the River Thames" for $52.50. Hone's "Political Tracts," with illustrations by George Cruikshank, went to Curtis Walters for $53. H. Mischke paid $45 for "The Novelist's Library," with seventy-four etchings by Cruikshank.

The sale will be continued today.

MRS. BURDEN WILL BUILD.

Plans Drawn for New Five-Story House in East 91st Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the construction of a five-story private dwelling for Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., at 109 and 111 East Ninety-first Street. The proposed structure will have a frontage of 80 feet and a depth of 57 feet, with a façade of pressed brick in Colonial styles, with balconies at each window. Fred J. Sterner, the architect, has estimated the cost of the building at $50,000.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Textiles and Slippers Were Among Articles Passed On.

Collector Malone was affirmed yesterday by the Board of General Appraisers in a controversy with importers regarding the kind of weaves used in linen crash. The Collector took the view that the goods were woven in a fancy manner, and accordingly assessed duty at 35 per cent. under the privision for "manufactures of flax." The merchants claimed 30 per cent. on the plea that the fabrics were plain woven. Judge Cooper held that the record and samples in the case did not bear out the claim. The importers were Neilson & Crossley and G. W. Sheldon & Co.

The board ruled on several distinct claims as to slippers of different kinds. Thomas Meadows & Co., imported cotton and wool slippers embellished with silk ornaments, either one or the other of the materials named being the component of chief value. The Collector returned the goods at 60 per cent. as ornamented articles, while they were claimed dutiable at 35 per cent. as wool wearing apparel, or at 5 per cent. less under the cotton wearing apparel section. It was decided that the slippers were dutiable as claimed according to the material of chief value in the goods.

J. J. Gavin & Co. brought in slippers composed of straw and lined and ornamented with cotton terry cloth. Appraiser Sague reported the goods in chief value of cotton, the Collector taking 30 per cent. duty as cotton wearing apparel. As it was shown to the satisfaction of the tribunal that straw predominated, the board ordered entry at 25 per cent. as manufactures of straw. Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago, were partly sustained in claims relating to slippers made of cotton and leather. The goods were returned at 30 per cent. as cotton wearing apparel, whereas the importers asked free entry as "boots or shoes made wholly or in chief value of leather." The board decided that the slippers invoiced as No. 3,188 were entitled to duty exemption, the Collector being affirmed in his classification of the remainder.

A dispute regarding the values put on high-grade silk netting from Simon Mayr & Co., Nottingham, resulted in a reappraisement by Judge Fischer, who at the request of the importers of the goods asked for a review of Appraiser Sague's action in advancing the goods. Despite the testimony of trade witnesses at the trial, the General Appraiser held that the appraising officials acted properly in raising values, since the Government proved market prices in Nottingham had gone up. The merchandise as described by the invoices consisted of 72-inch flesh, black, and white silk Brussels net. The importers, not content with the values put down by the shippers, entered the goods at 30, whereas Judge Fischer concluded duty was properly taken on the basis of 34½d. per yard.

The same General Appraiser held that extra assessments made by the Appraiser here on iron drugs or containers from Major & Co., Hull, would have to stand duty on the higher level fixed by the customs men, when the case was called for trial Assistant Attorney General Hanson objected to the jurisdiction of the General Appraiser on the ground that no "sample" of the merchandise was before the representative of the board. Counsel for the importers said the drums were too bulky to be brought conveniently into the court room. This explanation not being satisfactory, the protest was dismissed.

EXCHANGE TO SELL GOWNS.

Millinery Also in New Department —Mrs. Sage a Patroness.

Mrs. Russell Sage, Vice President of the Woman's Exchange, 334 Madison Avenue, is to be one of the patronesses of a new departure of the Exchange, the opening of a section of exclusive Summer hats and gowns to which its members and friends and the public generally are invited. The exhibition will continue through the month. There will be a number of afternoon teas given on Wednesday and Thursday at the Exchange. Mrs. Robert C. Ream, Chairman of the new department, will have twenty-six guests on Wednesday, and Mrs. John Seeley Ward, President of the Exchange, will give a tea on Thursday. Miss Mary Choate, Chairman of the domestic department, will also have guests to tea.

The models which the Exchange's consigners will show are many and interesting. One smart coat is of white with a new deep cape, the edge bound with black and white checks. The many outing gowns include a golf suit which has a divided skirt, the division carefully concealed. There is a new bathing suit in brown and black silk, with cap to match, which will be copied. There are many charming negligees and simple Summer frocks. The broad brimmed outing hats of straw are painted, embroidered, and have cretonne designs appliqued upon them. The Exchange in its recent sale of old lace disposed of all its heirlooms of wedding veils, but two others have since come in.

FRENCH LINE AGENT RETIRES

Paul Faguet to be Succeeded Here by a Local Board.

A cable dispatch was received yesterday at the office of the French Line saying that Paul Faguet, for many years General Agent of the line here, would retire on May 1 and return to his home in France. After that date the company's general offices in this city will be managed by a General Representative from France, to be announced later; Oscar R. Cauchois, Director General of Freight Traffic for America, and Maurice W. Kozminski, Director General for America for Passenger Traffic.

Mr. Faguet came to this country as the head of the French Line in July, 1905. He succeeded Eugene de Bocande, who was for many years the line's General Agent at this port. On Jan. 2, 1911, Mr. Faguet received the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

VALOR MEDALS FOR POLICE.

Mayor Mitchel Will Make Presentations to Fifteen Today.

Medals awarded by the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps will be handed today to fifteen members of the Police Department by Mayor Mitchel at City Hall. The following will receive recognition of their actions which resulted in the saving of human life:

Lieutenant Joseph O'Connor, Amity Street Station, Brooklyn; Sergeant A. C. Anderson, Old Slip Station; Patrolmen J. H. Redmond and Edward O'Loughlin, Rockaway Beach; Dennis W. Callahan, Butler Street, Brooklyn; Thomas E. Carmody and A. C. Freed, Oak Street; F. J. Malcomson, Richmond Hill; William Nevin, Traffic Squad C; Patrick N. Walsh and Patrick J. Frawley, Tremont Station, the Bronx; Luke H. Grace, Harbor A; Joseph W. Finnegan, Harbor B; C. A. Pflug, Old Slip, and H. E. Parrott, Liberty Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Cuba Cane Sugar Pays Dividend.

The newly formed Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation, brought out by Wall Street men under the leadership of Manual Rionda, a practical sugar expert, inaugurated dividends yesterday with a declaration of 1¾ on the 7 per cent. preferred stock. The dividend is payable April 1 to stock of record March 20. The company has $50,000,000 of preferred stock and 500,000 shares of common stock. A provision of the bylaws says that no dividend shall be paid on the common stock until a surplus equivalent to two years' dividends on the preferred, or $7,000,000, shall have been accumulated. A Director of the company said yesterday that the advance in the price of sugar had increased earnings to such a point that the required dividend reserve should be on hand at the end of the first year of operation.

THE COTTON MARKET GAINS 17-19 POINTS

Early Trading Develops a Slump, but Bull Support Comes to the Rescue.

TEXAS NEWS HELPS BUYING

Unusually Light Rainfall Reported and Mexican Difficulty Causes Anxiety.

Cotton yesterday closed firm at a net gain of 17 to 19 points. In the early trading there was considerable irregularity, with prices declining 7 to 9 points on heavy local selling. Bull support, however, came to the rescue and the scattered offerings were readily absorbed.

Texas news furnished the chief incentives for buying. Strangely enough, this related almost entirely to the new crop. Several wires from the Southwest were received, laying stress on the Winter drought. It was pointed out that during February Texas received only .09 of an inch of rain compared with a normal of 1.89 inches. The combined rainfall in Texas during January and February was 2.81 compared with an average of 3.78 inches.

An unfavorable construction also was placed on the Mexican difficulty. It is known that a great deal of Mexican labor is employed in the planting, cultivation and harvesting of the Texas crop. Local bulls made a good deal of capital out of claims that any embroilment with Mexico would cut down the labor supply in Texas and probably affect the crop of that state by fully 1,000,000 bales.

A New Orleans news dispatch states that the Farmers' Union at a meeting held in that State adopted resolutions urging the elimination of Section 11 and 11-a of the United States Cotton Futures act. The resolution recites that Section 11 was injected for the purpose of forcing all foreign countries to adopt the American standard of grades by levying a toll of 2c a pound on transactions of American dealers in foreign markets and that Section 11-a proposes to levy the same toll on all transactions of foreign dealers in American exchanges. It is declared that the adoption of the American standard under such a penalty would be without benefit to producers and the burden would be borne by the farmers.

The Census Report on the supply and distribution giving the figures of American mill consumption during February will be issued at 10 o'clock this morning. The consumption by American mills will compare with 542,000 bales in January and 463,000 bales in February last year.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 20 points decline. The Norfolk 7 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was steady, 10 points advance, 11.90c. for middling. Futures closed firm.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.65	11.58	11.59@11.61	11.42@11.44
May	11.96	11.91	11.94@11.95	11.77@11.78
July	12.16	11.86	12.14@12.15	11.95@11.97
Oct.	12.29	12.00	12.27@12.28	12.08@12.09
Dec.	12.45	12.19	12.44@12.45	12.26@12.27
Jan.	12.51	12.28	12.50@12.51	12.34@12.36

Total receipts, 18,081 bales; last week, 12,888 bales; last year, 33,909 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
New Orleans	4,120	2,809	9,001
Galveston	4,266	5,937	10,988
Mobile	210	77	239
Charleston	210	42	1,056
Savannah	1,665	1,586	5,000
Wilmington	292	123	2,125
Norfolk	2,130	294	6,030

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	847	360	630
Memphis	706	1,312	7,458
St. Louis	370		4,350
Houston	6,445	7,024	13,635

Exports, 7,187; total thus far this season, 3,679,045; total last season, 5,076,284.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Middling. Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
319 Galveston	12.15	299,389	447,415
5,185 New Orleans	11.60	383,374	874,088
26 Mobile	11.50	20,784	41,526
1,061 Savannah	12.00	175,911	192,970
— Charleston	11.50	70,894	87,481
— Wilmington	11.50	44,675	65,379
181 Norfolk	11.56	114,962	87,078
1,729 Augusta	11.69	151,684	138,525
1,850 Memphis	11.75	205,748	217,350
37 St. Louis	11.75	19,948	36,772
2,598 Houston	12.20	139,985	170,365

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton with middling 3 points decline at 7.77d. Sales 7,000 bales. Receipts 20,000 all-American. Market closed quiet.

A TROUBLESOME DECISION.

Can't Go Back of Consular Certificate Except for Fraud.

Appraising officials of the customs at this port were in considerable doubt yesterday regarding the ultimate effect on future appraisals of a decision made last week by Judge Dayton in the United States District Court in the undervaluation case of Lugerman & Morrison. Members of this firm had been on trial for undervaluing Swiss watches, whereby the Government lost revenue. The court, on a point made by Carl E. Whitney, counsel for the importers, ruled that since the Consular invoice was certified to by an American Consular representative as correct, the Government had no case unless it was shown that the Consul had acted fraudulently.

Although Assistant District Attorney Carstarphen was taken by surprise, and declared to the court that the point raised by Mr. Whitney was "extraordinary and novel in the extreme," the Judge replied that the novelty did not mitigate its validity and directed a verdict of acquittal.

George W. Wolf, Special Deputy Appraiser of the Port, said yesterday that the court's ruling, if given general effect, would "knock the bottom out" of the procedure followed by customs officials for years in arriving at the proper dutiable values.

"The rule that invoices must be certified to by a Consul," said Mr. Wolf, "was made many years ago, when that officer's indorsement as to values of merchandise prevailing in his district seemed to be the only way by which customs officials here could base duties. Consuls, no doubt, make the certifications to the best of their knowledge, but information obtainable frequently by the Government shows that values were higher on a given date than certified to by the Consul. This, of course, may be due to an imposition practiced by the shippers, but the Government has always held to the right to raise values on invoices whenever it was shown to the satisfaction of appraising officers that the certified prices were not correct."

At the Custom House an official made the flat statement to a reporter for THE TIMES that many certifications by Consuls possessed little or no value, since Consuls had been stated frankly that their certifications were merely formal acts directed by the State Department at the request of the Secretary of the Treasury acting under the customs administrative law.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson, in charge of the Government's tariff litigation before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court, said, while the ruling made by Judge Dayton was directly in conflict with valuation practices of many years' standing, it remained to be seen what attitude the board would take in the matter should an importer's attorney cite the District Court decision in a given case as authority for dropping proceedings against a client.

Mr. Hanson conceded that it was not unlikely that the Lugerman & Morrison case might be brought up shortly as a precedent for dismissing actions against importers. He added that, after such a case had arisen, it would be determined what steps should be taken by the Government to safeguard its interests.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was weak and lower early in the day, prices declining 2¾ to 3¼c from the final of Saturday under heavy liquidation which uncovered stop loss orders. The May position in Chicago sold down to $1.06½, compared with $1.08, the low point of the downward movement in February, while July sold down to $1.05¾, compared with the previous low of $1.05. On the decline there was sufficient buying to bring about a rally of about 2 cents, and final quotations were 1¾ to 1¼c net lower. The visible supply in the United States showed an increase for the week of 340,000 bushels, while the total visible in America, including bonded wheat and the Canadian stocks, decreased 268,000. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.27¾, No. 2 hard $1.23¾, No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.31¾, No. 1 Northern Manitoba $1.46¾, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.16¼	1.18¾	1.68⅝
July	..	..	1.09¾	1.11½	1.32¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	1.08⅜	1.06½	1.08⅛	1.09⅝	1.58⅝
July	1.07⅜	1.05¾	1.07⅜	1.08½	1.24¼

CORN.

The corn market declined ⅝@⅞c early in sympathy with the break in wheat, but the undertone was very steady, and the market showed strong resistance to pressure. Toward the close a firmer tone developed on good buying, and final quotations were ⅜c net higher. The visible supply in the United States increased 823,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 557,000 last year. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 84¾@85c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
May	76⅝	75½	76⅛	76¾		75½
July	77⅝	75¾	77⅜	76⅝		77⅜

OATS.

Oats were easy at the start with the other markets, but rallied on reports of export sales of about 200,000 bushels, and final quotations were ¼@⅜c net higher. The visible supply decreased 1,403,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 1,044,000 a year. The local cash market was firm; standard quoted at 50½c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 4 white, 49@49½c; fancy clipped white, 50½@52c, and ordinary clipped white, 49@50c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	43	42	44	43⅝	50⅜
July	42⅞	42	42⅞	42⅝	35¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market showed a firm undertone, with a good demand from commission houses. Prices were a little easier early owing to a slightly heavier tone to the hog market, but later rallied, and closed firm. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 54,000, estimated for Tuesday, 17,000; Kansas City received 13,000 and Omaha 8,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	11.37	11.20	11.25	11.27	10.80
July	11.62	11.40	11.50	11.52	11.07
Ribs—					
May	12.45	12.20	12.37	12.42	10.20
July	12.65	12.37	12.57	12.50	10.52
Pork—					
May	23.40	22.95	23.25	23.00	17.90
July	23.20	22.85	23.05	22.95	18.40

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day with some of the active positions making new high records. Crude oil was very firmly held, but on the advance longs here seemed disposed to take profits which resulted in a reaction which left the market 1 to 5 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 19,700 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	10.40	10.40
March	10.54	10.54	10.43@10.51	10.02
April	10.50	10.50	10.45@10.50	10.02
May	10.55	10.54	10.51@10.53	10.46
June	..	..	10.48@10.51	10.46
July	10.54	10.46	10.47@10.48	10.45
August	10.54	10.40	10.49@10.50	10.47
September	10.42	10.40	10.38@10.40	10.37
October	9.51	9.46	9.48@ 9.49	9.46

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a further upward tendency, and most of the active positions made new high records for the season, selling slightly above the previous high record made on March 2. Trading was not active, sales amounting to only 23,250 bags, but offerings were small, and there was good buying by trade interests, which was thought to be based on continued strength in Brazil. The local spot market was a little more active, as buyers were impressed by decreasing stocks, and prices were firm at 9½c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.02	8.00	8.07@8.10	7.99
April	..	..	8.13@8.15	8.04
May	8.20	8.13	8.19@8.20	8.09
June	..	..	8.21@8.23	8.10
July	8.25	8.15	8.24@8.25	8.11
August	..	..	8.26@8.28	8.13
September	8.29	8.20	8.28@8.29	8.16
October	..	..	8.31@8.33	8.19
November	..	..	8.34@8.36	8.23
December	8.38	8.30	8.38@8.39	8.27
January	..	..	8.42@8.44	8.31
February	..	..	8.46@8.48	8.35

SUGAR.

There has been a fairly active market in futures owing to continued strength in the raw situation and the probability of a further advance in refined sugar, the Pennsylvania Refining Company already having announced an advance of 10 points. The local market opened 2 points lower to an advance of 8 points, and on good general buying values advanced several points at midday, with the tone very firm. The market closed very steady, unchanged to a net advance of 6 points, with sales for the day 9,050 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	4.62	4.62	4.60@4.65	4.58
April	..	..	4.65@4.67	4.59
May	4.73	4.70	4.69@4.70	4.65
June	4.79	4.79	4.74@4.75	4.70
July	4.85	4.80	4.79@4.80	4.75
August	..	..	4.84@4.85	4.79
September	4.92	4.90	4.89@4.90	4.84
October	4.93	4.93	4.91@4.92	4.83
November	..	..	4.77@4.79	4.76
December	4.61	4.60	4.57@4.59	4.54
January	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.45
February	..	..	4.45@4.55	4.45

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 16,184 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal but not excessive. There is strong demand, stock is clearing promptly on receipt, and the market for general offerings shows a fairly firm tone, firsts ranging in value chiefly from 20½@21c, with occasional lots of exceptionally prime Western more or less graded reaching 21½c, and some fair lots of Southern eggs ranging down to 20c. Near-by whites are in fair supply, but meeting a pretty good demand and values are fairly well maintained, although buyers at top quotations are critical and more or less defective stock has to be shaded rather more than heretofore. Duck eggs are scarce and wanted at 24@25c; gathered, extras, per dozen, 22@23c; extra firsts, 21½c; firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 20@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 19@19½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 17½@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 28@29c; ordinary to good, 26@27c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 26@28c; small whites, 26c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 25@26c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 23@24c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@22c; duck eggs, State and near by, fancy, by Indian runners, 30c; Maryland, Baltimore, selected, 37c; Western and prime Southern, 32@34c; common to fair, Southern, 29@31c.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday 5,268 packages. Considerable stock carried over from last week, milder weather and some pressure to sell combine to make lower and unsettled market feature nearly all grades of fresh creamery. Held creamery ruling about steady, and renovated, ladles and packing stock are well sustained. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 33c; higher scoring, 33½@33¾c; firsts, 31½@32¼; seconds, 32½@32¾c; thirds, 30@31c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 32¼c; higher scoring, 33c@33½c; firsts, 31c@32c; seconds, 29½@30½c; thirds, 27c@29c; State Dairy, finest, 32c@32½c; good to prime, 31c@31½c; common to fair, 29c@32c; renovated, extras, 26½c@27½c; firsts, 25½@26c; lower grades, 22@24c; imitation creamery, firsts, 25@25½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 24@24½c; seconds, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22¼c; packing stock, current make, fine, 23c; No. 2, 22½c; lower grades, 20½@22c.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13. — Sixty-six corporations, having aggregate capital stocks of $3,182,500, were chartered today. They include:

House Wire Wheel Co., Inc., Buffalo, wire and all other kinds of wheels, $2,000,000; E. L. Falk, H. A. House, Jr., M. H. Mark, 627 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

Furniture Arts Building, Inc., Jamestown, furniture, materials, merchandise, realty, exhibitions, $150,000; F. O. Anderson, R. C. Sheldon, C. E. Jones, Jamestown.

Community Ice Co., Inc., Hobart, artificial ice, cold storage, refrigeration, $100,000; A. J. Peck, J. V. Simpson, G. W. Alger, 611 West 110th St. New York.

Savidge & Reed Co., Inc., Brooklyn, pianos, organs, phonographs, talking machines, $100,000; J. H. Link, W. E. Reed, E. G. Savidge, 600 East 16th St.

Ellicott Investors Corpn., Buffalo, realty, brokerage, $100,000; W. H. Means, L. C. and E. F. Wick, Buffalo.

Motion-Picture News, Inc., Bayshore, publishing, printing, advertising, $100,000; H. A. Wyckoff, E. K. Gillett, W. A. Johnson, 729 7th Av.

John W. Bunker, Inc., Lawrence, surgical instruments, apparatus, bells, attachments, $50,000; M. K. Harris, F. X. Muiry, C. C. Bunker, Far Rockaway.

Guarin Spanish Import and Export Corpn., goods, wares, merchandise, tools, machinery, moving pictures, $10,000; R. H. Roberts, S. Bachrach, R. C. A. Peterson, 46 East 34th St.

Norseman Turbine Explosives Engine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, engines, motors, boilers, machinery, vehicles, compressed air, $50,000; L. Lunseen, A. J. Stern, C. E. Peterson, 239 East 4th St., Brooklyn.

McCabe & Bolger Mfg. Co., Inc., Queens, exercising couches, textiles, hardware, supplies, $25,000; E. C. Knauber, R. S. Bolger, B. F. McCabe, 324 Spruce St., Richmond Hill.

Sani Ware Co., Inc., Buffalo, cleansers, polishes, dressings, soaps, $25,000; E. C. Koester, C. C. Cherry, W. R. Burns, 361 14th St., Buffalo.

Smithfields Pure Co., Inc., Clarkson, preserving fruits, vegetables, cereals, meats, $25,000; W. A. Smith, R. J. Whiting, H. E. Miller, 686 Hazelwood Terrace, Rochester.

Ashley Novelty Corporation, Brooklyn, fountain pens, stationery, novelties, $30,000; J. F. Giles, F. M. and J. J. Ashley, Jr., 17 East Park St., Newark, N. J.

Jared Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, bonds, mortgages, $20,000; A. Rosenblum, H. B. Davis, T. B. Peck, 640 Madison Av.

The Sherburne Hotel Co., Inc., Sherburne, hotel, restaurant, livery, garage, $30,000; W. S. Sanford, C. S. and A. O. Gorton, Sherburne.

Engelhardt & Co., Inc., cafe, restaurant, $15,000; E. Kellow, M. and W. Engelhardt, 885 8th Av.

Fass Restaurant Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, $10,000; M. H. and M. Fass, 32 West 31st St.

The Terminal House Co., Inc., hotel, restaurant, theatres, $10,000; E. B. Maltby, O. Dommasch, C. M. Barbery, 328 West 58th St.

Morgan Sweet Bowling Co., Buffalo, bowling alleys, pool, billiard rooms, lunchroom, confectionery, tobacco, $10,000; A. T. Kirby, A. L. Swartz, R. W. Morgan, 193 Herkimer St., Buffalo.

Buchanan & Son, Inc., Manhattan, lumber, masonry, painting, contracting, $20,000; H. Pressprich, N. K. and W. L. Buchanan, 35 Waller Av., White Plains.

Buffalo Waste Paper Co., Inc., Buffalo, waste paper, metal scraps, rags, $10,000; J. and H. Luxenburg, J. Rlokin, 725 Ashland Av., Buffalo.

Winton Holding Corp., realty, cabinet, wood work, construction, $10,000; S. Dressel, A. G. and J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St.

General Map Co., Inc., designing, printing, publishing maps, charts, $15,000; C. S. Warner, E. and O. Lindberg, Westfield, N. J.

Quality Film Service, exhibit motion pictures, $15,000; H. Fischer, G. Hardy, A. H. Fischer, 149 Broadway.

Germania Engineering and Construction Co., Inc., contracting, construction, engineering, $10,000; H. P. Austin, S. M. Curry, W. J. McKettrick, 423 West 22d St.

Bielofil Chemical Works, Inc., chemicals, products, $10,000; E. Hirschson, E. Hirschson, 741 East 182d St.

Rotax Co., Inc., apparatus for cooling, dispensing water and beverages, $10,000; A. F. Rhatigan, A. Hornblow, Jr., H. E. Reilly, 43 Exchange Place.

R. Rasschuch, Inc., Brooklyn, shirts, blouses, wearing apparel, $5,000; L. Weinberger, M. Weiss, J. Weinberger, 5 Beekman St.

National Pottery, Inc., Queens, kitchenware, garden furniture, tiles, lamps, art goods, clay articles, $10,000; H. and O. E. Hernstadt, B. R. Seuberg, 75 Fort Washington Av.

American Ingenuities Corp., Brooklyn, edible drinking cups, novelties, devices, restaurant, confectionery, $10,000; P. L. Bateson, P. F. Acer, J. H. Seeba, 166 Rutland Road, Brooklyn.

Vivolumbia Co., Inc., talking machines, records, accessories, $6,000; D. M. Cohn, W. Phillips, D. Levine, 1,472 Broadway.

Waumbeck Realty Co., Inc., realty, construction, $5,000; F. and M. Weinstein, J. Bernstein, 608 Jerome St., Brooklyn.

Chambers Bros., Furriers, Inc., fur articles, ladies' wear, $5,000; C. Goldsmith, J. and M. Chambers, 272 Manhattan Av.

Excellent Embroidery Works, Inc., embroidered novelties, $10,000; M. Wieder, D. Friedman, R. Deibel, 174 Lewis St.

Burdeau Motion Picture Corp., motion pictures, $10,000; E. Burdeau Suckert, R. Dean, M. M. Burger, Flatiron Building.

R. H. Roberts Co., Inc., investment securities, vessels, yacht brokers, construction, mining, land development, $10,000; R. C. A. Peterson, S. Bachrach, R. H. Roberts, 29 West 26th St.

Interocean Holding Corp., Queens, realty, cement, brokerage, $10,000; A. M. Wald, L. Kornfeld, C. E. Singer, 91 Forest Parkway, Woodhaven.

Schuyler Taxi Corp., garage, $5,000; E. Stearn, B. and J. Irving, Jr., 451 Amsterdam Av.

Standard Ferment and Food Corp., cultivate rye, wheat, oats, corn, manufacture foodstuffs, by-products, capital no par value, begin business with $1,000; P. Altenfeld, E. D. Feldman, F. S. Betts, 220 36th St.

Maletzky & Balamut, Inc., ladies' and misses' clothing, $5,000; J. Maletzky, G. Milch, D. S. Balamut, 534 West 179th St.

Ford Realty Corp., realty, construction, capital no par value, begin business with $500; E. J. A. Sylvester, E. D. Roser, E. Rowles, 311 West 51st St.

Waldorf, Hafner & Schultz, Inc., drawing materials, engineers, architects, supplies, $6,000; H. J. Schultz, G. Waldorf, P. Hafner, 3,731 Olinville Av.

George E. Myers, Inc., Mount Vernon, plumbing, $5,000; J. B. Cartright, E. Wilson, G. E. Myers, 5 North 2d Av., Mount Vernon.

James Bain, Inc., Bronx, realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; J. W. J. and C. I. Bain, 679 Rhinelander Av., Bronx.

Escambia Chemical Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, foodstuffs, merchandise, $5,000; S. J. Isaacson, G. E. Schenbach, G. H. Werner, 246 Water St.

The Export Press, Inc., printing, engraving, embossing, binding, publishing, $5,000; J. M. Arnow, J. Medofsky, J. Friendman, 651 East 13th St.

The Helen Moller Co., Inc., dancing, music schools, theatres, opera houses, $5,000; O'Rourke, A. Lewis, H. L. Bennett, 31 Nassau St.

D. Lichtman Co., Inc., wearing apparel, $5,000; F. A. Schlanger, J. C. Kohn, D. Lichtman, 65 Bay 23d St., Brooklyn.

Milo Holding Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; B. H. Maltz, C. Halpern, J. G. Rodsky, 104 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn.

The Hempstead Sentinel, Inc., Hempstead, merchandise, real, personal property, $5,000; R. K. B. and R. L. Vandewater, 11 Maryland Av., Hempstead.

Authorization: Common Sense Gun Co., Inc., Kittery, Me., $1,500,000; representative, C. E. Atkinson, 43 Park Place, Manhattan.

First National Stores, Inc., Wilmington, Del., dry goods, haberdashery, millinery, leather goods, $3,000,000; representative, D. B. Munger, 217 Broadway, Manhattan.

Capital increases: American Brass Forging Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $150,000; Genesee Valley Milk Products Co., Lakeville, $25,000 to $75,000; The Daylock Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $50,000; Rigel Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., Queens, $15,000 to $50,000; The Rockburn Chemical Corp., Manhattan, $10,000 to $20,000; Eastern Parts Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, $5,

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BUTTON SEWERS. — Open for Union or Singer button sewers; will pay good price for good machines. Rosengarten & Kellner, 20 West 20th St.

CASH for jobs ladies', children's wearing apparel. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

COATS.—Looking at ladies' and misses' coats. Top floor, 182 West 23d St.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing orders wash dresses, skirts, supply material. Nivel, 151 West 36th St.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

REMNANTS of all kinds of silks, crepe de chine, messaline, poplins, &c., bought for cash. X 261 Times Annex.

TABLEWARE.—Jobs wanted in large or small quantities; also State souvenir spoons. Write S. H. B., Hotel McAlpin.

TAFFETA in pastel shades bought for cash at a price. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Poplins, serges, velours, chinchillas; cheap prices. Joe Kordstoff, 36 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Spring coats and suits in all materials; jobs always on hand. Ulin Bros., 54 West 3d St. Spring 8061.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin suit, peau de cygne lining, stylishly made, $7.50; big value. Adams-Berlin & Co., 1,133 Bdway.

COATS.—TEN-RACK sport coats; newest fabrics, including chinchillas; prices, $6.75 and up. Harry Greenberg, 35 West 31st St.

DRESSES, 150, high grade, to close out; taffetas, crepe de chine, and Georgette combinations; new and up-to-date merchandise. Phil I. Levenson & Co., 39 West 3d St.

DRESSES, — White; children's, misses'; styles, values and deliveries. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Voiles, flowered fancies, poplins, serges, $1.50 to $3.75. Rosenberg, 134 Spring St.

DRESSES, JOBS.—Evening, taffeta, crepes; big values. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESS FASTENERS; 10,000 great gross, at $5. Leo L. Meyer, 18 West 27th St. Farragut 3086.

LINENS.—Household linens, fine hucks, embroidery linens, colored dress linens; stocks here. Alfred Alderdice Co., Mill Agents, 350 Broadway, New York.

SILKS FOR SALE under market prices; 40M Jap silk; navy silkenfill serge, silk and cotton poplin; good colors; ask for Mr. Gambel, Madison Square 9205.

SNAP DRESS FASTENERS for sale, immediate delivery. Abramson, 138 West 22d. Chelsea 3975.

SUITS.—5,000 on rack, $6.75 to $12.50; poplins, serges, checks, gabardines, silks, Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $8.50 to $14; immediately delivery. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

WE HAVE in stock for delivery silk stree and afternoon dresses; popular price. Tip Top Dress, 134 West 37th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN now covering Pacific Coast wants a specialty line that will go with line of handkerchiefs, laces, and neckwear; commission basis; half actual traveling expenses to be advanced; can furnish highest credentials present employer. Address Box L 338 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted for State of Pennsylvania by one of the largest and popular-priced coat houses; on commission; only first-class men need apply. Kaplan Bros., 150 West 22d.

RESIDENT BUYER'S ASSISTANT.—Conversant N. Y. market; either N. Y. office or out of town; best of references. K 1 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Burlap Prices Are Steady.

Despite the fact that it was Monday, there was a fair inquiry for burlaps in this market yesterday. The lighter weight goods were said to be in better demand than heavies, though not a great deal of business was put through on either from all accounts. Prices continued firm on the basis of 7.80 to 7.85 cents for 8-ounce, 40-inch goods, with 7½-ounce cloths held about ten points lower. On 10-ounce burlaps the asking price was 11¼ cents, with 10½-ounce goods quoted a quarter of a cent higher. Another active week is looked for here, with higher prices on all weights before many days pass.

Trimmings in Millinery.

While the demand for trimmings from the millinery trade has been mostly for flowers and ribbons to date, there is to be noted at present a tendency toward ostrich. The latter has been occupying a rather obscure position for some time, but ostrich tips and small plumes are appearing on some of the latest millinery. The big demand at the present time is, of course, for flowers, and the principal item in this demand is the American beauty effect. Blacks and blues are unobtainable, and could be sold up to any quantity if the importers or manufacturers were able to supply them.

Duty on Tulip Bulbs.

The Treasury Department gave notice yesterday that it will not accept a recent decision of the Customs Court of Appeals holding tulip bulbs dutiable at 50 cents per thousand under the tariff provision for "all other bulbs." The court held that the adding of an "s" to the word tulip at the last revision of the tariff made the word no longer apply to bulbs, but to flowers. Assistant Attorney General Hanson said that additional evidence gathered by his office will result in a new case being made up and submitted to the Board of Appraisers, and the court if necessary. The department ordered Collectors of Customs to continue assessing duty on the bulbs at $1 per thousand pending the final judicial determination of the question.

Furs for the Summer Again.

The fur trade, dealers and manufacturers as well, expect to see the demand for furs in Summer duplicated this year. Manufacturers in close touch with their sources of outlet state that the fad, which originated last Summer among women of wearing fur neckpieces, is promised for the season ahead. Foxes, especially of the white variety, will be popular again. In addition to the Summer vogue, the furriers are in hopes of securing another outlet. It is rumored now that some of the clothing manufacturers intend to feature fur collars on overcoats for next Fall and Winter. This will swell the demand for skins to a very appreciable extent. With a scarcity of furs caused by the floods which have swept the country, the market expects a very strong tone to prices.

Disinfection of Imported Hides.

Customs officials were notified yesterday that a modification had been made in the procedure when hides requiring disinfection certificates arrive without such certificates. In future, when a shipment of hides arrives without such certificates, the importer may make application to the Department of Agriculture for permission to disinfect the hides at his tannery. If the importer has the proper facilities, the Department of Agriculture will permit such disinfection under the supervision of an inspector of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and the Collector of Customs upon being so advised is to permit the hides to go forward from the port of entry to the tannery under customs seals. Notification of this action is to be sent to the inspector designated to supervise the disinfection.

Rubbers to be Scarce, Too?

The unusual amount of snow that has fallen this Winter all over the country—it is said in some cases to be the most in fifteen years or so—has resulted in a pretty thorough clean-up of rubber overshoes of all sizes and kinds. Boots have also been sold more freely than for several years, from all accounts. Not only are supplies of rubber footwear in the factories said to be smaller than for a long time, but the same condition is said to be true of jobbers' and retailers' stocks. The present scarcity of made-up goods, together with the increasing cost of the various raw materials and labor, is said to be making some of the larger retailers anxious for the future. At least one prominent retail concern is said to have made its commitments for 1917 already, in anticipation of a shortage and sharp price advances later this year.

Color Line Drawing Tighter.

The increasing scarcity of colors is adding much to the difficulties of wholesalers of women's sweaters. Recent attempts by one jobber to obtain duplicate shipments of a certain number in navy blue and black resulted in the reply that there was none to be had. The red shades, ranging all the way from old rose to maroon are also hard to get, and vary when they can be got. Greens have been out of the market for some time, save in small quantities that are held at prices which the average jobber cannot afford to pay because the resale price would be too high to suit the trade catered to. Labor trouble among some of the dyers is also hindering the production of goods. The wholesaler's chief problem in this line this season is not where to dispose of the goods he has bought, but where to get merchandise enough to fill the orders he has booked.

Gray Goods Trading Quite Active.

Trading was quite active in the local gray goods market yesterday, and the undertone of the market, consequently, was firmer. Among the printcloth sales made were 39-inch 72-76s at 6¼ cents for March-April delivery, and 68-72s in the same width, for March-May shipment, at 5½ cents. Some holders are now asking 5⅝ cents for deliveries past July. Business is also done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5 cents, for April-August delivery, with some sellers asking an eighth more past July. April, May and June sales of 38½-inch 60-52s and 60-48s were made at 4 9-16 and 4 7-16 cents, respectively. Thirty-seven-inch, 4.25-yard drills sold for March-April shipment at 6⅞ cents. A feature of the demand for sheetings was the good jobbing inquiry for 4-yard, 56-60s, which sold to this trade in larger quantities than for some time at 6 cents. Fine and fancy goods continued active and firm. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅜c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5c
39-inch, 72-76s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4¾c
39-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	5¼c	37-inch, 64-60s	4⅝c

MAGAZINES WATCH THE PAPER SUPPLY

Freight Congestion Makes Them Keep Unusually Big Stocks on Hand.

SHIPMENTS ARE DELAYED

Munsey, McClure, and Doubleday, Page & Co. Place Orders as Far Ahead as Possible.

Because of the freight congestion which began last Fall most of the large magazines have found it necessary to keep on hand unusually large stocks of paper, and to order their supplies from two weeks to three months ahead of time. The mills which have supplied them have not curtailed supplies, although in some cases, it is asserted by the publishers, the quality of paper has not been as good.

W. T. Duart, General Manager of Frank A. Munsey & Co., said yesterday that, as the only safe thing to do was for the magazines to place their orders as far ahead as possible, his company was placing orders several weeks earlier than usual.

"That is the way things stand today, although conditions change very fast and we do not know what we can expect tomorrow," he added. The Munsey company publishes Munsey's Magazine, The Argosy, The Railroad Man's Magazine, and All Story Weekly, which combined have a circulation of about 2,225,000 and use more than 2,000,000 pounds of paper monthly, according to Mr. Duart.

F. E. Storer, purchasing agent for the McClure Publications, Inc., said that shipments of paper to them had been delayed as much as a month.

"All of our magazine paper is furnished to us on a contract," said Mr. Storer, "which we made in the early part of December before conditions became extreme, so we do not have to pay the advanced prices. As we order ahead and keep a very large surplus on hand, we have not been hindered in the publication of our magazine, but the freight congestion has made shipments very slow in arriving. All shipments are from ten days to three or four weeks late. Our magazine paper comes from Maryland.

We have had considerable difficulty in obtaining the paper necessary for our circulars and advertising matter. This we buy from local jobbers at an advance of from 30 to 35 per cent. over normal prices.

The McClure Publications, Inc., publishes McClure's Magazine and The Ladies' World, which together have a circulation of about 2,000,000 and use about 2,000,000 pounds of paper a month, according to Mr. Storer.

Doubleday, Page & Co., according to one of its officers, is ordering supplies three months ahead, whereas ordinarily one month in advance of use is considered time enough. It was said that they still have a carload of paper which has been three weeks on the way from Lawrence, Mass.

"This is an exaggerated case," said the man in charge, "but we cannot count on getting an order through in less than two weeks. We now have orders in for a three-month supply."

Doubleday, Page & Co. publish The Garden Magazine, Country Life in America, The World's Work, and Short Stories, which together use each month about 185,000 pounds in addition to 2,500 reams of paper.

The Associated Sunday Magazines find that it takes from ten to thirteen days longer than usual for them to get their paper supplies. Ordinarily they keep four or five weeks' stock on hand, but now eight or nine weeks' supply is held for emergency. According to the man who orders the supplies, the paper, which comes from Maine, is sometimes not of quite as good grade as usual. The Associated Sunday Magazines publish magazine supplements for many Sunday papers and Every Week. The circulation of these is about 1,000,000.

URGE SAVING OF RAGS.

Shortage of Paper Stock Is Taken Up by Redfield.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Shortage of paper stock in the United States was discussed at a conference today between Secretary Redfield and Charles A. Holder of the foreign trade advisers office. France's embargo of the export of rags has caused many American manufacturers to fear they may have to curtail production of their mills.

The Department of Commerce recently appealed to housewives to save old papers and rags. Today the department began sending out 1,000,000 circulars to be posted in Post Offices and elsewhere throughout the country urging that papers and rags be saved. The Commerce Department promises to put those who save papers and rags in touch with manufacturers.

Chambers of commerce and trade associations have been asked to co-operate.

Increase in Retail Demand.

With the break in the cold spell yesterday the retail stores were able to get an idea of just what they may expect in the way of a demand this Spring. The shops were well crowded with customers who seemed to be buying rather than "just looking." A few representative retailers, who were called upon to express an opinion on the prospects for the coming season, agreed that the record made during the Christmas season for total sales may be reached and passed. Indications are, they said, that the purchasing of apparel of different sorts will be of a most substantial character. The feature of the demand will be, they stated, a call for the better and higher-priced merchandise. The public have been well informed concerning the advances they will be expected to pay, and the retailers should have no difficulty in securing the larger business that is promised at the better profits to themselves.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The office of the Syndicate Trading Company, resident buyers, has been removed from 2 Walker Street to 230 Fifth Avenue.

Max Warschauer and Harry Roth, both of whom have had extensive experience in local business circles, have begun the manufacture of leather goods and belts at 10 East Thirty-third Street.

These members have recently been admitted to the National Jewelers' Board of Trade: W. D. Clement, Waltham, Mass.; T. G. Frothingham & Co., North Attleboro, Mass.; Narragansett Jewelry Company, Providence, R. I.; Mulholland Brothers, Evanston, Ill.; Merwin-Wilson Company, New Milford, Conn., and Hecker & Bernstein and Mayer, Knox & Bernheim of this city.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—Akron D. G. Co.; E. Glas, cloaks, suits; 72 Madison Av.; McAlpin.
ALBANY, N. Y.—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th v.
ALBANY, N. Y.—Waldman Bros.; M. C. Waldman, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
ATHENS, Ga.—A. Joel & Sons; J. B. Joel, men's clothing, furn. goods, shoes; 1,161 Broadway; Sherman Square.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniel, notions, hosiery, underwear; 72 Leonard.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Co.; B. Olson, ready-to-wear; 15 East 20th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Davison-Paxon-Stokes Co.; F. J. Paxon, representing; 71 West 23d.
ATLANTA, Ga.—Olson Co.; P. Olson, silk, cotton waists; 15 East 20th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Silvey & Co.; D. P. McDaniels, cloaks, notions, hosiery, furn. goods; 72 Leonard.
AUSTIN, Texas—E. M. Scarbrough & Sons; E. M. Scarbrough, general merchandise; Miss Fisher, ladies' wear; 353 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Paul & Berney; B. J. Berney, shirts, tailored shirtwaists; 1,123 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; New Strand.
BALTIMORE—Cahn-Cobiens Co.; S. H. Blum, jewelry, fancy goods; McAlpin.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; W. G. Weller, domestics; Miss C. H. Fuld, children's wear; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, Fall children's colored dresses, boys' blouses, rompers; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—L. Lauer, dry goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. Mesereith, remnants; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, linens; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—J. C. Rider, boys' clothing; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. Swearer, ladies' wear; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, embroideries; Miss V. Winston, representing; 220 5th Av.
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. H. Walker, dry goods; 212 5th Av.
BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, suits, waists, dresses; Miss Fitzgerald, coats; 12 W. 31st.
BOSTON, Mass.—J. J. Burke, men's furn. goods; Navarre.
BOSTON, Mass.—L. Starr Co.; Mrs. L. Starr, millinery; Marlborough.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; W. Jardine, general mdse.; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Margaret Houston Co.; Miss L. F. Ormond, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. J. Pendergast, silks; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mrs. Milliken, infants' haberdashery; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Miss Gilman, misses' skirts, children's dresses, coats; Miss Lausberg, misses' dresses; Mr. Peck, muslin underwear, petticoats, basement; Mr. Schroeder, muslin underwear, kimonos, sweaters; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. Koch, millinery; 116 West 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; J. W. Watters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; 1,133 B'way.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss M. Murphy, muslin underwear, bungalow aprons; F. Herman, silks, dress goods, domestics; J. Schaefer, furn. goods, hosiery, underwear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Berger's; L. L. Berger, ready-to-wear; 15 East 26th.
BUFFALO—Adam & Co.; M. J. Mauer, millinery; 18 W. 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. Hofheinz, staple notions; 43 Leonard.
BURLINGTON, Vt.—E. E. Clarkson & Co.; E. E. Clarkson, dry goods; 1,239 B'way.
CHARLESTON, S. C.—Powers & Holst Co.; R. S. Whaley, carpets; Imperial.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Schwartz Brothers; S. Schwartz, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Collingwood.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; J. Schenck, embroideries; F. M. Hatch, laces, embroideries; G. L. Veatch, domestics; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie Scott & Co.; S. Carson, white goods, linens; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—"Hilman's"; M. H. Meyer, silks, dress goods, linings; H. M. Hillman, misses' ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; F. Koretz; millinery; 13 E. 22d; Cumberland.
CHICAGO, Ill.—The Nature's Rival Co.; C. Mayer, mfrs. brassieres; 1,265 B'way.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; F. L. Manlove, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—McAlpin Co.; F. O. Lancaster, cloaks, suits, waists; 23 E. 26th; Gregorian.
CINCINNATI—Reins & Meiss; Leon Meiss, ready-to-wear, white goods; 114 5th Av.
CLARKSBURG, W. Va.—B. Brown, ready-to-wear; 38 W. 33d.
CLEVELAND—Guggenheim Co.; S. L. Guggenheim, waists, dresses; Longacre.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, skirts; Mr. Tyroler, skirts; Miss M. Cohn, muslin underwear, silk petticoats; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND—Griggs Co.; Miss E. McDowell, ladies' underwear, infants' wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; R. T. Montgomery, basement, rugs; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; J. A. Hahn, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Clawson & Wilson Co.; E. G. Harris, notions, laces, fancy goods; 43 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—W. H. Phelps Co.; W. H. Phelps, kerk goods; York.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus Dry Goods Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists; Breslin.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Graves Cloak House; E. R. Graves, coats, suits, dresses, waists, millinery; Breslin.
DALLAS, Texas—Lorch Mfg. Co.; A. Lorch, skirts, dresses, waists, Palm Beach suits; Room 1,012, 1,150 Broadway.
DES MOINES, Iowa—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; M. Cohen, cloaks, suits, waists; 315 5th Av.
DES MOINES, Iowa—Scheuerman Bros.; J. L. Scheuerman, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; N. E. Bertler, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—J. Greenbaum; house dresses, kimonos, muslin underwear, ready-to-wear; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; W. Bridge, ready-to-wear, basement; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; Miss E. Miller, waists, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
DULUTH, Minn.—F. A. Patrick & Co.; F. A. Patrick, domestics; 43 Leonard.
ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan Co.; Miss H. Flanagan, corsets, muslin, knit underwear, hosiery; Miss T. Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 200 5th Av.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular D. G. Co.; M. Schwartz, carpets, general mdse.; 353 4th Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Watts, Ritter & Co.; V. Ritter, representing; 43 Leonard; St. James.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—L. S. Ayres & Co.; C. P. Walmsley, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Kahn's Dept. Store; L. Kahn, general buyer; Claridge.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. Marks, S. Selig, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Grand Leader; F. B. Levi, women's ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
ITHACA, N. Y.—Rothschild Bros.; I. Rothschild, general mdse.; Imperial.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—G. B. Peck D. G. Co.; W. F. Warren, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—M. L. Scheuerman, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LACROSSE, Wis.—Wm. Doerflinger Co.; F. Phillips, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies', infants' wear; 1,239 Broadway.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 75 Spring.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Bro.; G. L. Hooley, representing; 75 Spring.
LEBANON, Penn.—J. S. Bashore, men's clothing, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
LEBANON, Penn.—Houk Bros.; W. Houk, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Hamburger & Sons; W. F. Rippe, millinery; 215 4th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—"Bullock's"; Mr. Bezzo, bargain basement; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Herman Strauss Sons; Albert I. Straus, waists; 1,133 B'way.
McKEESPORT, Penn.—J. D. O'Neil Dry Goods Co.; J. D. O'Neil, dry goods, notions, millinery, ladies' garments; Park Avenue.
MEMPHIS, Tenn.—B. Lowenstein & Bros.; T. Dawson, clothing; T. H. Crutchfield, linens, white goods; 22 E. 17th.
MILWAUKEE—Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; J. C. McCarthy, silks, dress goods; 31 Union Square.
MILWAUKEE—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; H. C. Baer, millinery; 364 5th Av.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; W. C. M. Pyke, laces, neckwear, hdkfs., ribbons, embroideries; 18 W. 35th.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Herman Bros., Lindauer & Co.; J. Lindauer, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
NEWARK, N. J.—H. Bachman & Co.; William Adams, hosiery, underwear; Broadway Central.
NEW BERNE, N. C.—D. F. Jarvis, dry goods; Grand.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; J. C. Mizer, notions, ribbons, jewelry; 220 5th Av.; Park Av.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. F. Frankenstein, domestics, flannels; A. A. Breton, house furn. goods, toys; W. J. McGuire, furn. goods, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—C. A. Kaufmann Co.; C. Kaufmann, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
NORWICH, Conn.—S. P. Kepple & Son; G. A. Keppler, tailors; Continental.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; W. T. Rogers, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.; Murray Hill.
NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous & Mitchell Co.; L. R. Porteous, ready-to-wear, infants' wear; 432 4th Av.
OMAHA, Neb.—Byrne and Hammer D. G. Co.; C. H. Segbers, silks, dress goods; 43 Leonard.
OMAHA, Neb.—Burgess-Nash Co.; W. Burgess, representing; 1,133 B'way.
OTTUMWA, Iowa — Nelson, Madden & Rae Co.; Mr. Nelson, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
PEORIA, Ill.—Day Carpet & Furniture Co.; H. F. Day, carpets; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blauner's"; Miss Cohen, coats, dresses; I. Blauner, waists; Miss Solomon, petticoats; H. Blauner, dresses; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—Ab. Kirschbaum & Co.; M. A. Ellerman, woolens; 80 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Ulmann Bros.; B. H. Ulmann, skirts; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cloud & Smith; G. Smith, hats, furnishing goods; Grenoble.
PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; F. W. Graham, upholstery goods, curtains, draperies; 1,140 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; C. Klein, linens, E. P. Allbright, jewelry; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; Louis Ferber, trimmed, untrimmed hats; 364 5th Av.
PITTSBURGH—Mally Co.; M. H. Mally, ready-to-wear; 15 E. 26th.
PROVIDENCE—J. McGrath, dry goods; Navarre.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callendar, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. G. Reid, domestics; Mr. Hood, linens; 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; A. L. True, J. W. H. Cole, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; N. Matthewson, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
QUINCY, Ill.—Kespohl-Mohrenstecher Co.; Y. A. Mohrenstecher, ladies' garments; 353 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. J. Nusbaum, tailors' trimmings; Knickerbocker.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Russell, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. L. Shaw, furs; 432 4th Av.
RICHMOND, Va.—Richmond D. G. Co.; W. Russell, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. G. Reid, domestics; Mr. Hood, linens; 230 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; Miss M. Henderson, toilet goods; 230 5th Av.
SAN ANTONIO, Texas—A. B. Frank Co.; I. A. MacArthur, ladies' garments; 43 Leonard.
SAN FRANCISCO—Livingston Bros.; Miss E. M. Lucas, millinery; 303 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; L. Artieries, toys; R. W. Costello, representing; 114 5th Av.
SAN FRANCISCO—A. D. Sangster, dress goods, silks; Latham.
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Eloesser, Heynemann Co.; Hy. Eloesser, mfrs.' overalls, shirts, pants; 43 Leonard.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Clarke Bros, Stores; W. F. Dolmetch, furn. goods, hosiery; 315 5th Av.
SCRANTON, Penn.—Cleland & Simpson Co.; T. H. Starr, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Davidson Bros. Co.; L. Davidson, infants' wear; 1,261 Broadway.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; A. Alexander, domestics, linens; 230 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; H. A. Weil, misses' ready-to-wear; M. Steinfeld, women's coats, suits, skirts; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, furnishing goods, knit underwear, hosiery; R. L. Blumenthal, neckwear, laces, embroideries; Mrs. McRee, costumes; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Kline Cloak Co.; Miss E. Bennett, dresses, costumes; Miss J. Flynn, waists; 95 Madison Av.
ST. LOUIS—M. Finkelstein, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ST. LOUIS—Ford Cloak & Suit Co.; L. Ollan, ready-to-wear; 1,199 B'way; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; L. McDermitt, women's neckwear, ribbons; 377 B'way.
ST. PAUL—Mannheimer Bros.; E. T. Wingert, women's, misses', children's ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse D. G. Co.; Mr. Williams, hosiery, underwear; 320 Broadway.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz, Miss T. Goeschel, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss Goeschel, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; J. H. Tyroler, coats, suits, dresses, skirts; Miss R. M. Jenssen, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Baumgardner & Co.; J. F. Baumgardner, notions, laces, ribbons; 75 Leonard.
TOLEDO, Ohio—J. Nast, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TOLEDO—Lasalle & Koch Co.; A. B. Koch, buyer; leather goods; 1,170 Broadway.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson-Hudson Co.; Miss A. M. Cole, 354 4th Av.
TORONTO, Canada—McKinnon, Limited; J. Brazier, millinery; Brostell.
TROY, N. Y.—Wm. H. Frear & Co.; A. C. Vigors, hdkfs.; M. J. McDermott, prints; Herald Square.
UTICA, N. Y.—Rathbun & Co.; W. C. Rathbun, furn. goods, gloves, sweaters; 75 Leonard.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop; G. Louis, toys, traveling bags; C. L. Bast, boys' clothing; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; H. Grunnebaum, dress goods, silks, wash goods; 15 W. 26th.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann, Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Noha, millinery; 215 4th Av.
WOONSOCKET, R. I.—Harris & Mowry Co.; M. H. Briggs, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Denholm, McKay Co.; L. C. Brown, representing; C. H. Hughes, millinery, ribbons, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.
WORCESTER, Mass.—S. Marcus, cloaks, suits; 1,261 Broadway.
YORK, Penn.—L. M. Hartman, hosiery; Hermitage.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

JOHN MORIARTY, furniture, 1,437 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Jerome A. Kohn. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by West End Furniture Company of Illinois, $265; Orleans Cabinet Company of Indiana, $126, and Freedman Bros. & Co. of Illinois, $182. Liabilities are stated to be $2,000 and assets $1,000.

JACOB WEISBERGER, shoes, 248 Bleecker Street, has made an assignment to William C. Rittenberg. He also filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities of $3,000 and assets $1,200.

HARRY WEISS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Harry Weiss, cigar manufacturer, 80 Bowery, by Michael Eisenbruch, $150; Fred. W. Buermeyer, $450, and Agnes A. Brennan, $250. He also made an assignment to Ben Seidenstein. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $2,000.

JOSEPH ROSENTHAL.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Rosenthal, dry goods, 211 East 106th Street, by creditors, Isidor Michler, $1,500; Drosin Bros., $200, and William Schreiber, $250. He made an assignment on March 6. Liabilities are $3,000 and assets $1,000.

WARREN D. BENEDICT, 72 Pinehurst Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,635 and no assets. George Ringler & Co. are creditors for $3,662.

WILLIAM H. SHEER, clerk, 836 Seventh Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,436 and no assets.

IVAN ISENBERG, salesman, 1,225 Vyse Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,360 and no assets.

HENRY NOCKIN, jeweler, 2,321 Broadway, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $54,510 and assets $50,428. The largest creditors are the Broadway Central Bank, $8,750, partly secured; Colonial Bank, $4,700, secured, and Power & Allan, $7,492.

JULIUS KOHN, who did business as the Manhattan Umbrella and Parasol Company, 43 East Nineteenth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $19,360 and assets $10,581.

MURPHY DOOR BED COMPANY of New York.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of the Murphy Door Bed Company of New York, 470 Broadway, with creditors who agreed to accept stock of the Murphy Door Bed Company of Delaware in full payment of their claims. Liabilities were $23,600.

MOTEL OKLANDER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Motel Oklander, wholesale dealer in stationery and toys, 330 East Ninth Street, with creditors at 30 cents on the dollar.

JACOB WEBER.—Judge Hough has confirmed a composition of Jacob Weber, trimmings, 178 Stanton Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—Judge Hough has permitted John G. Munroe, a creditor of John Grant Lyman, stockbroker, 68 Broad Street, for $1,750, to intervene in the bankruptcy petition filed against Lyman Feb. 17.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.—At meeting of creditors of Oscar Hammerstein was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, 71 Broadway, to prove claims and elect a Trustee. A few claims were filed. Ex-Senator N. A. Gaby was appointed Trustee by the referee at the unanimous wish of the creditors and his bond was fixed at $1,000.

Judge Hough in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts: WILLIAM H. WELLMAN, promoter, 3 East Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities, $30,851. HENRY M. LAVERS, clerk, 248 Sherman Avenue, formerly Treasurer of the Integrity Garment Manufacturing Company; liabilities, $39,519. ROSENSTIEL & WIENER, exporters of furs and skins, 130 West Twenty-fifth Street; liabilities, $20,607. CATHARINE A. POWERS, 57 East 103d Street; liabilities, $17,570. JAMES HIGHAM, plumber, 220 West Seventy-fourth Street. GEORGE E. MACKAY, builder, Yonkers. PETER SCHNEIDER, JR., 371 East 165th Street, formerly liquors. ROBERT E. MULLER, 390 Wadsworth Avenue. JOHN KERR, 465 West Forty-ninth Street,

TOO FEW BOTTLES FOR MILK DELIVERY

Railroad Embargo Leaves City Without Enough Sealable Containers to Go Around.

261,000,000 USED IN A YEAR

Health Commissioner Suggests Paper or Wood Pulp Substitutes —Won't Allow Open Cans.

The announcement that there was a serious shortage of milk bottles in New York and that a curtailment of milk deliveries might result was called to the attention of Health Commissioner Haven Emerson yesterday. There is a mandatory provision in the health code that milk shall be delivered in sealed receptacles and Commissioner Emerson was asked if the department might modify the rule if the shortage developed to a point where the normal demand could not be met with the sealable receptacles at hand.

"I see no reason for modifying the law," said Dr. Emerson. "If the milk companies are unable to get glass bottles they must use paper bottles, or bottles of wood pulp. The department will insist that milk be not exposed in open cans, and that the companies keep very close to the law."

The shortage of milk bottles, according to concerns handling bottles, has resulted from the eagerness of railroads to profit by the shipment of war materials and the consequent embargo on many commodities for domestic use.

"The situation is serious, and the railroads ought to put milk bottles in the preferred class, the same as they have done with food," said E. F. Glacken, President of the Atlantic Bottle Company, yesterday. "Milk is a necessity, but if there are not enough bottles in which to deliver it, and the Department of Health holds to its rules, the result is the same as if an embargo had been put on milk."

Mr. Glacken said his company probably brought more milk bottles to the city than any other company, and that 261,000,000 bottles were used here annually.

The shortage already amounts to millions of bottles," he said. "The life of a milk bottle is eight days, nine filings. The custom in normal times has been for milk companies to keep enough bottles on hand for three and four weeks, and they have depended on prompt shipments to replenish stocks. Recently the embargoes imposed by railroads carrying munitions and war material, these shipments have not been possible.

"The Atlantic Bottle Company obtains its supply from Western Pennsylvania and from Clarksburg, W. Va., and they come here over the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads. An idea of the service furnished by some railroads may be obtained from the fact that three carloads of milk bottles, shipped on Jan. 27, are still to be heard from."

A shortage of milk bottles is a serious thing, when you consider the number in daily use to meet the demand for milk in New York. Borden's Condensed Milk Company buys about 11,500,000 bottles a year, and about the same number is bought annually by the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company. There are other companies that use almost as many.

William Moyes, purchasing agent for Borden's Condensed Milk Company, said the company's supply of pint milk bottles on Long Island was exhausted, and that the problem of furnishing bottles for the branches up-State was becoming serious.

I. A. Bomel, a Director of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson Decker Company, said the shortage of milk bottles had become serious in the last two weeks.

MORE CARE AS TO WASTE.

So Imperfect Cork Disks Are to Pay Their Share of Duty.

Suggestive of the increased value placed on waste products as a result of the war was an order of the Treasury Department received at the Custom House yesterday curtailing the free entry privilege up to this time accorded cork disks when imported mixed with cork waste of various kinds. The Collector at Baltimore wrote to the department that in his opinion there ought to be a readjustment in the classification of the goods.

Assistant Secretary Peters undertook an investigation from which it appeared that the merchandise consisted in part of cork disks, more or less imperfect and known as throwouts, mixed with cork cuttings, broken disks, &c. The department found that disks similar in character to the whole disks in the sample submitted can be used for the bottling of beers for quick consumption and for dry materials, and that many of them are equal or superior to certain grades manufactured in this country. Mr. Peters said they were therefore to be treated as commercial cork disks.

At the end of thirty days customs officials were directed to assess duty on the proportion of the merchandise represented by the whole disks, as manufactured disks, at the rate of 12 or 15 cents per pound, according to whether or not over three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, passing the remaining portion of the merchandise free of duty as cork waste.

URGE UNION RECOGNITION.

Miners Want Operators to Collect Organization Dues.

According to a statement agreed upon by the anthracite coal operators and miners at the Union League Club, and given out at the McAlpin Hotel, the joint sub-committee conferring on a new agreement over the miners' demand discussed recognition of the United Mine Workers of America yesterday. This is one of the ten demands of the miners which, the operators have asserted, may add $25,000,000 a year to the coal bill of householders in New York City and elsewhere who burn hard coal.

Yesterday's discussion, according to the typewritten statement, was an earnest one. The mine workers outlined their views as to how the granting of the request to recognize the union would affect the anthracite industry, and strongly urged it. The operators' representatives argued against recognition. The subject was still before the committee, the statement said, when adjournment was taken at 6 o'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

At the Continental Hotel, where the officials of the union are stopping, it was said that the miners also had strongly urged the "check off," which meant that the operators would be called on to collect the dues and fines of the union employes, exactly as in the past the operators made certain deductions upon the pay rolls for indebtedness incurred by the miners at company stores. The miners said they were only contending for the continuation of a system the companies themselves had invented.

Under the "check off," every miner signs a slip giving the company employing him the right to make these union deductions, and this money is turned over to the Treasurer of the United Mine Workers.

It was stated in behalf of the operators that the "check off" was distasteful to them because it compelled them to develop a 100 per cent. labor organization, a thing the United Mine Workers themselves had not been able to do in the anthracite fields. Moreover, it was contended, by turning over money to the Treasurer of the labor union, the operators were supplying the United Mine Workers with the "sinews of war" for use against the operators in times of labor troubles.

It was said that the operators would never grant the "check off," and that under no circumstances would they give the United Mine Workers the "full and complete recognition" petitioned for.

What, if anything, was done with the demand for the 20 per cent. increase in wages, and when the sub-committee would return to a consideration of this vital subject, was not disclosed. The operators have announced that whatever was conceded in the way of wages would have to be borne by the public.

SCORES ON COMMUTERS.

Hodge Ready with Traffic Figures When They Complain.

Commissioner Hodge took the wind out of the sails of a number of commuters yesterday at a hearing before the Public Service Commission on the complaint of the residents of New Rochelle and Pelham concerning the change in service afforded them on the elevated railroads since the third tracking has been completed. They used to find a certain number of trains which ran across the Harlem Bridge to the Willis Avenue Station and there connected with the New Haven and Boston & Westchester trains from New Rochelle. Since the new express service on the elevated lines has been put in operation, however, these through trains have been taken off and only a shuttle service has been operated over the bridge.

A number of commuters complained of the inconvenience that this caused, and when the Commissioner suggested that the records showed that few people used the through service, even when it was in existence, Mayor Griffing of New Rochelle argued that the through service had not been operated long enough for the people of his town to realize that it was in existence, and that if it was set up again he thought that in a year every one would learn about it, and there would be a sufficient number of passengers.

Commissioner Hodge explained that he had been on the Harlem River Bridge yesterday morning with a stop watch. He had found that expresses from the Bronx, jammed to the doors, were coming along every minute. Then once every ten minutes one of the trains from the Willis Avenue branch would cut in, and would hold up the traffic for thirty-six seconds. This meant the piling up of the expresses, and it took all the ten minutes till the next branch train cut in to restore it to normal.

"It seems to me," said the Commissioner, "as an engineer, that if we did what you ask we should inconvenience the tens of thousands from the Bronx. But if you will tell us some particular hour at which these through trains could be run to suit you, we might get the schedule shifted around to accommodate you."

CHILDREN GOVERN HOME.

John J. Lentz Tells of Advantages of Moose Heart.

Following the meeting on Sunday at the Waldorf of the Board of Governors of Moose Heart, an institution founded by the Loyal Order of Moose for orphans and located near Chicago, John J. Lents, formerly a member of Congress from Ohio and one of the Governors of Moose Heart, announced that plans had been adopted for greatly enlarging the scope of the institution.

"The object of Moose Heart is to insure children against ignorance," said Mr. Lentz. "It is thirty-five miles west of the Chicago 'Loop.' We have there 1,052 acres of land, and are getting together 5,000 acres as fast as we can buy up the land from farmers whose properties adjoin. Although its nearness to Chicago makes it especially desirable, we are not buying it because of its proximity to the city, but because of the quality of the soil.

At our meeting yesterday we heard reports on the plant from Hastings Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation and Matthew P. Adams, Superintendent of Education for the Children's Aid Society, as well as from Agricultural Supervisor Dean of the New York State Board of Education, all of whom had been asked by us to visit Moose Heart and inspect the buildings and the work there. These reports were highly commendatory. We now have 251 boys and girls there, coming from every part of the United States and Canada, from Montreal to Houston, Texas, and from Alaska and the Philippines.

"The institution is self-governing, except that the Dean presides at the student meetings, and we find that the children govern themselves so well that fewer demerits are given now than when there were only fifteen students."

Among the Governors who were in attendance at the meeting were Professor Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Mahlon M. Garland, Congressman at Large from Pennsylvania; Ralph P. Bonges, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of New Jersey; James J. Davis of Pittsburgh, Penn., the Chairman, and Rodney H. Brandon, Secretary and Treasurer of Moose Heart. The other members of the board are Governors Hiram Johnson of California and Arthur Capper of Kansas and E. J. Heming of San Diego, Cal.

BRONDINI JURY DISAGREES.

Swann Has New Evidence and Will Move for Another Trial.

After nearly six hours' deliberation, the jury in the case of Joseph Brondini, who was tried on a charge of suborning witnesses to testify falsely for Gaetano Montimagno, the slayer of Mike Gaimari, reported to Judge Crain in General Sessions last night that they were unable to reach an agreement. Judge Crain thereupon discharged the jury and remanded Brondini to the Tombs without bail.

District Attorney Swann intends to bring Bordini to trial again with the hope of obtaining a conviction on additional evidence. Part of this new evidence may grow out of the confession which Gaetano Montimagno has offered to make to the District Attorney's office providing recommendation be made in his behalf to the Governor for a commutation of sentence. Ever since he was brought down from the death house in Sing Sing as a possible witness for the State in the Brondini trial, Montimagno has been anxious to make some kind of bargain with the District Attorney's office.

Assistant District Attorney Brothers, who prosecuted Brondini, did not feel it necessary to call Montimagno as a witness, but the young Italian from his cell in the Tombs manifested an intention to assist the prosecution with important information, which the District Attorney's office may take advantage of within the next few days, now that the jury failed to return a verdict. District Attorney Swann believes Montimagno not only knows a great deal about Brondini's connection with the alleged perjury conspiracy, but can clear up many obscure points with reference to the part in the Gaimari murder plot alleged to have been played by former Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner Michael Rofrano, who was indicted on a charge of procuring the slaying of Tom Foley's lieutenant and who since his indictment has been a fugitive from justice.

TO END FAKE ADVERTISING.

District Attorney to Act with Haberdashers' Committee.

District Attorney Swann intends to take action on fake advertising by shops offering merchandise for sale at cut rates. Certain firms on lower Fifth Avenue are under investigation. Assistant District Attorney Ryttenberg said yesterday there would be a rigorous prosecution of every firm that misrepresents through its advertisements the actual value of the goods offered for sale.

The District Attorney's office will cooperate with Chief Magistrate McAdoo and a committee of the Wholesale Men's Furnishing Association, composed of Arthur M. Reise, Edwin L. Meyers, S. B. Conger, Louis B. Tim, and Harry W. Newburger as counsel.

TRUSTEE FOR HAMMERSTEIN

Creditors Hear Only Asset Is Pledged for $75,000 Loan.

A meeting of the creditors of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical man, was held yesterday at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, at 71 Broadway, the object of which was to prove claims and elect a trustee. Mr. Hammerstein attended, accompanied by his attorney, Edwin Blumenstiel.

Ex-Senator N. A. Elsberg was elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $1,000. A few claims were filed, and Albert H. Gleason, attorney for the creditors, told the meeting that the only asset he knew of was the equity in some shares of stock pledged for a loan of $75,000. He said, however, that he hoped he would succeed in finding other assets.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—David Roger Englar, Livingston Platt, and Walter Henry Merritt, all of New York City, were admitted to practice.

613—Pecos & Northern Texas Ry. Co. v. Mrs. M. A. Rosenbloom, for herself and in behalf of Milton Rosenbloom et al.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

170—W. J. Carey v. E. R. Donohue, trustee, &c.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

466—J. E. Eaton, trustee in bankruptcy, &c., v. Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co., trustee, &c.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

241—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co. v. J. Mitchell, individually, et al.—(1) Appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction. (2) Considering the petition for certiorari hitherto filed and upon which action was previously postponed until the merits of the case came to be disposed of, it is ordered that the said petition be, and the same is granted, the record on appeal to stand as a return to the writ of certiorari. It is further ordered that the case on the return to the writ of certiorari be placed on the docket for argument before a full bench.

484—C. A. Thatcher v. U. S. et al.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

774—T. Kelly v. E. J. Griffith, jailer, &c.—Motion to make J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, a party appellee in this cause granted.

678—The Illinois & St. Louis Ry. Co. v. G. Bombolis, administrator, &c.—Motion to advance for hearing with No. 321 granted.

592—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal for the Northern Dist. of Illinois.—Ordered placed on summary docket.

711—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. U. S., et al.—Motion to advance granted, and case assigned for argument on April 3 next.

878—C. F. Adamson v. D. C. Gilliland.—Petition for writ of certiorari granted.

848—G. Rue v. U. S.—Petition for writ of certiorari denied.

877—E. W. G. Meers et al. v. A. Childers.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

COURT ORDER.

It is ordered that the cases heretofore placed on the summary docket, viz., Nos. 373, 696, 492, 773, 529, and 592, be assigned for hearing at the head of the call April 3 next.

171—Carnegie Steel Co. v. U. S.—Mandate granted in behalf of counsel for appellant.

822—E. Valdez v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for defendant.

806—David Lamar v. U. S.—Motion to advance submitted for the United States, and affidavit in regard thereto submitted for Lamar.

487 and 488—Manufacturers' Railway Co. et al. v. U. S. et al.—Motion to reassign granted, and cases assigned for argument on Oct. 10 next, on motion of counsel for appellants.

870—O. J. Weeks, &c., v. U. S.—Petition for a writ of certiorari submitted.

Original papers in matter of Paul Bukva, petitioner.—Motion for leave to file a petition for a writ of mandamus submitted by Mr. William Wilhelm for the petitioner.

A. E. Brightman v. Lake Erie & Western R. R. Co.—Motion to docket and dismiss submitted for defendant in support of the motion, and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

721—D. H. Glass v. A. H. Woodman et al.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for appellee in support of the motion, and for appellant in opposition thereto.—Petition for writ of certiorari herein submitted for appellant, and for appellees in opposition thereto.

721—Same v. same.—Death of A. H. Woodman, one of appellees herein, suggested, and appearance of J. P. Newell, public administrator of the City of St. Louis, and administrator of the estate of A. H. Woodman, deceased, filed and entered.

280—Ida A. Van Dyke et al. v. W. P. Geary et al.; Ida A. Van Dyke et al. v. The Corporation Commission of Arizona, et al.—Continued.

274—The Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. v. J. J. De Atly.—Argument concluded for defendant and cause submitted for plaintiff.

279—O. M. Reid v. J. C. Faro, as President of the American Express Co., et al.—Argument commenced.

280—Ida A. H. Addison, as Treasurer of Porto Rico, v. the Fajardo Sugar Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will sit from Monday, March 20, to Monday, April 3.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 14: Nos. 280, 281, 283, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, and 297.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Harms & Coddington, Middlesex Bank Co‹ Hudson Stone Co. Eaton.
Bleakley ‹Tug W E Cleary. Clinton Point Stone Co ‹Tug Milton.
Page ‹Mach Co‹Dow, Jones & Co. Strauss Gas Co‹W M Crane Co.
Aeolian ‹Wanamaker, Hamilton Coal ‹Watts, Van Kammel R D Co‹ Straus. Herzog ‹C Keller & Co

DISTRICT COURT—Augustin N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. Case on—US ‹403 Bushels of Oysters.' No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.—Whalen ‹Penn. RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Common law.

At 10 A. M.; Case on—Wygodsky ‹ Engine Co‹Hamilton Terminal Co. At 10:30 A. M.; Partridge ‹Borden's Condensed Milk Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.

Bankrupt: George L. Tarshis. At 2 P. M.: Pasecany ‹Buck Ridge Coal Mining Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—

Bunting Bull ‹Mt Vernon. McElroy ‹Goldstein.
Stollwerck Bros, Inc‹ Cuppy. Prendergast ‹Erie RR. People ‹Gaibo.
Miller ‹Blood. McCammon ‹Kaiser.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; McLaughlin, Dowling, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Holzman, Cohen & Co‹Teague. Freeman ‹Hartfield.
Amsler ‹Soraci Cont. US Trust Co‹Hoyt.
Hayden ‹Pinchot. Posner ‹Kurnok Bros.
Canepari ‹Barnheimer & Schwartz ‹B L B Co. Hatch ‹Heinze.
Blaustein ‹Gr'd Lodge, &c., I O O F.
Holbert ‹Adams (2.) O'Brien ‹Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Morris ‹Hay.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Guriand ‹C W L Rity. Horter ‹Richard.
Lincoln Mtg Co‹NY Tel Co. De Cherrie.
Ludlam ‹Ludlam. Kent ‹Boyd.
Wahrman ‹London. Siegel ‹Bradley Cont.
Colonial Sav Bk & Tr Co‹Morton Truck & Tractor Co, Inc (2.) Hoykendorf ‹same.
Scherzmerhorn ‹Heller.
Keller ‹Mother Lode Cop Mines Co. Siegel ‹Bradley Cont.
Schwartz ‹Schwartz, Kriezis ‹Jonson. North River Sav Bk‹ Pawel (2.)
Kohn & Beer ‹I M Arbuckle Co. Royal Indemnity Co‹ Reo Realty Co.
Re Wedeslind. Seidl Cohn Co‹Wm Filene's Sons Co.
Di Luca ‹Wildman. Kaplan ‹Wm E Gray.
Re Wolf. Senzelsky ‹Jones.
Poli ‹Keller. Hammargren ‹Board of Education.
Meehan ‹Laguna. Lyons ‹Davies Bros, Inc.
Thompson ‹Brown. Re Mayna ‹Lamar.
Eason ‹Kraemers Exp. Robinson ‹Gilsey.
Le Roy ‹Penington. Hers ‹Custin.
Sixsmith ‹Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Sup. Hunt ‹Hunt.
Stange ‹Supreme Lodge Knights L of H. Furst ‹Sonn.
US Automatic Box Mach Co‹H Bridgman Smith Co. Re NY Cent RR.
Hahn ‹CNY (2.) Mesbra Realty Co‹ Stratton.
Thorne ‹Montague. Re Glauber. Axler ‹Axler.
McClellan ‹McGourkey Sixsmith ‹Ford Motor Cycle & Auto Sup. Fexon ‹Shelburne.
Weisel ‹Bernhard. Levine ‹Levine.
Hogan ‹Kings Co Lt. Newcombe ‹Von Tilzer
Newman ‹Sodekson. Podrowsky ‹Green.
De Gonzales ‹Gonsales Berkowan ‹Green.
Lyon ‹Ritchie. Berkman ‹Knothe.
Herbert ‹Fire Assn. Damsky ‹Bleier.
Same ‹St Paul Fire & Marine Ins Co. First Nat Bk of West Orange. J ‹same.
Tracy ‹Belding. Stone ‹Moore.
Re Ralfo. Frankenberg ‹Nerkovits.
Selsor ‹Selsor. Re Empire Dev Co.
Daum ‹Fasenbee Film. Re Ancient Order of Hibernians ‹Wood.
Flynn ‹Ordway. Consumers Linter Co‹ Williams Com Co.
Walker ‹Laemmle Dairy. Harman ‹Hitchcock.
Sandy ‹Susquehanna Coal Co. Babrick ‹Phila & Rdg Coal & Iron Co.
Ayers ‹Heimann & Lichten. Shapiro ‹Otterstedt.
Re Wiecher. Re Kennedy ‹Realty.
Tolmach ‹Meehan & Co. Re Ancient Order of Hibernians ‹Wood.
Bohlman ‹Goodman. Zoeller ‹Weill.
Hechter ‹Barats & Hechter, Inc. Beers ‹McNaught.
Newman ‹Newman.
Mahoney ‹Kroehle.
Boggs ‹Boggs.
Guaranty Tr Co‹2d Av RR.
Cole ‹Livingston.
Hung ‹Woods.
Flansraich ‹CNT (2.)

PART II.—Finch, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motions:
Solobella ‹Ill Surety. Barnard ‹Swayne.
Re Dexter, (442 East 78th St.) Preferred causes:
Re same, (443 East 80th St.) Surety Co‹11th St & 7th Av Const.
Arguelles ‹Arguelles. Bryant ‹Wolf.
Steinberg ‹Cas Co of Am. General calendar:
Goldfish ‹Goldfish. Klein ‹Beekman.
Valsh ‹Prince. Keck ‹Szabo.
Rosenbaum ‹Rosenbaum. Shehk ‹Olive.
Gernier ‹Garniss, Demurrer. Abramowitz ‹Hoffman.
Schwartz ‹Kaspadry Const Co.
Feigel ‹Feigel.
Darr ‹Cohen.
Vessel ‹Vessel.
Robinson ‹Robinson.
Spring ‹Gillitz.
Castelli ‹Castelli.
Davis ‹Davis.
Farmel Mfg Co‹ Diskes.
Moses ‹Moses.
Disken & Son, Inc‹ Disken.
Bushnell ‹Hammond.
Scheinman ‹Scheinman
Arra ‹La Place.
Mancani ‹Mancani.
Burns ‹Reilly.
Humphrey ‹Humphrey
Kopp ‹Bragg.
Frank ‹Margolin.
Parsons ‹Parsons.
Pitofsky ‹Polonsky.
Burdick ‹Prescott.
Goldfarb ‹Sherwin.
Schaefer ‹Bledler, Case on.

PART IV., (January Term Continued.)—Before Dehlanty, J.

Case on—Stein ‹Warren & Wetmore.

PART IV.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—PART II.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Oppenheimer ‹Roberts. Kuck ‹Nat Surety Co.
Geisenheimer ‹Geisenhainer. Mitchell ‹Kleinrock.
Barclay ‹Heinemann. Barclay ‹Heinemann.
Paolino ‹D'Andrea. Hampel ‹Mozambique Trading, &c, Co.
Grieme ‹Grove Hill Realty Co. Comm'l Trust Co‹ Terhune.
Wengraf ‹Wengraf. Sasseen ‹McAdoo.
Jean Bry & Son ‹Siegel & Barnett. United Dist Co‹Werner.
Slinigen ‹Brown. Same ‹Tolfa.
Taub ‹Katz. Same ‹Galvin.
Ambrosio Am Co‹ Herbart. Clear.
Man Leasing Co‹ Bernheimer & S F B Co.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Silverman ‹Light. Bressler ‹Nassau Elec R R.
Lindsley ‹Sill. Leventhal ‹236 5th Av.
Same ‹Schmerdt. Moore ‹Union Ry.
Butcher ‹Thomas & Buckley H Co. Sheehan ‹Groehl.
Baldwin ‹Am Finance Sec Co. Edelman ‹Markel.
Georgena ‹Butters. Tully ‹Rae (2.)
Roseman ‹Lion Brew.
Meyer ‹N Y Rys.
Bernstein ‹Childs Co.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Sheridan ‹King. Podrowsky ‹Green.
Connelly ‹Gillan Co. Hoffman ‹Weil.
Fedris ‹CNY. Chapin ‹Taylor.
Bruno ‹Corona Provision Co. Spiceman ‹M Groh's Sons.
Freiman ‹Weil. Mogelof ‹Ruppert.
Heller ‹Leibner. Beck.

PART XIV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Weinschenken ‹Ocean Acedt; &c, Corp. CNY ‹Schlessel.
Grae ‹Trumbull Motor Car Co. Bailey ‹Duane.
Nierenberg ‹Gen Acedt & Co. Shanz & Triest ‹same.
Emmet ‹Oakower. Barclay ‹Shatnitsky.
Green ‹1,075 1st Av. Gilsey ‹Starrett.
Ragona ‹Riccobene. Fitz Hugh Luther Co‹ Coen.
Hayes ‹Welling Co. Black ‹Miller.
Vernon ‹Woodward. Walcott ‹Fid & Cas Co
Gourd ‹Healy. Prudential Ins Co‹ Nat Bk of Com.
Talbot ‹Lawrence Bros Martin ‹Schultz.
Ditto ‹Paterno Con Co. CNY ‹Kress.
Jabalie ‹Taylor, (2.) Adamson ‹Magee.
20th St Garage ‹Moore. Same ‹Mount.
Tunis ‹Breschor. Same ‹Brown.
Silverower ‹Block. CNY ‹Varnke.
Straus ‹Shadley. Same ‹Berger.
Hechi & Zampe ‹Kohn Investors Agy ‹Hatt. Case on.

PART XV.—Recess.

PART XVI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Held in Appellate Term room.

Union Nov Braid Wks ‹Grobelsky. Hickson ‹Westervelt. Case on.

PART XVII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

De Ruyter ‹Gaynor. Grant Art Glass Nov Co‹Gold. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—O'Connor ‹Osborn. McManus ‹Crandall.
Stumi ‹Parodi. Pac M C Exch Co‹ 53d St Co. Case on.
Newhouse ‹Crown Mills.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—Motion calendar.

Robert A. Gunn, Ruth G Dolson, John A Watson, Otto W Guntser, Bridget Kerwin, &c, Andrew L Ireland, John Schmidt, Blanche B Robinson, Catherine Lyons, Georgina M Hutchins, Nicolo Grillo, Salvatore D'Ambra, Carmelo Nicosia, Simon Siegel, Harold G Moller, Jane G Hill, Sarkis G Telfeyan, Emma L Mills, Guiseppe G Zibelli, Joseph A Fripp, Max Orbach, Herman F Lohr, Sadie Cohen, Augusta Hyatt, Caroline A Brundage, Johanne F Fontham, Rose T Mosher, Rebecca Gadew, Rosalie King (2.) Robert W Taller, William Fill, Addie F B O'Connor, Edward Leisner, Arthur Bulman, Henry H Heert, Amanda L Swenson, Louise Ransen, Harvey B Law, Catherine Whittemore, Joseph Ellis, Lizzie M McGovern, Alice T Wheelock, George W Stern, Joseph W Harper.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:

Case on—Jane E Barney. Abraham Cohen, Peter Caffrey, Isaow C Lotterhand, Louis Habel. Mary McDonald.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Allen, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Da Costa ‹Brown. Daugherty ‹Houlder, Welp & Boyd.
Friedman ‹Paragon Skirt Co. Gugino ‹Borden's C M
Landauer ‹Lipschitz. Harris ‹Loswenthal.
B'way Bldg Co‹Colpublic Bank ‹Grossman. Lampert ‹Schweit.
Lord's Court Bldg‹ Lausser Rity Co.
Faron ‹Brown. Gama ‹Klein.
Zimmerman ‹Moshkowitz. Levitus ‹Trye Co.
Fox ‹Henry. La Cagnina ‹C Hensel Rty Co.
Wagner ‹Mandlowitch. Bimboni ‹McCormack.
Reise ‹L Rosner & Son. Sarrare ‹Morse.
Simpson ‹Burns. H Goldwater & Co‹ Saffer.
Tuttelman ‹Shatnitsky. Young ‹Hitz.
Glasser ‹Glasser & Co. Neick ‹Gardiner.
Tison ‹Burroughs, (4.) Polusky ‹Indowa.
Casola ‹Stehelin & Frankenback. Martin ‹Mayer.

PART II.—Zeller, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Scher ‹Siafkas. Einstein ‹Cutting-Larson Co.
Reynolds ‹NY Rys. McCarthy ‹Cordes, Book ‹Lilian.
Chagnik ‹Corp at M & A Clothes.

Pilczuk ‹Dosan SS Co. Stern ‹Lien.
Love ‹N Y Herald Co
Olshansky ‹Fleischer. Shapiro ‹Schwartz.
Trotta ‹Herton. Schnurmacher ‹Cohan.
Ruskin ‹Ind O B A. Deutsch ‹N Y Rys.
Lane ‹Rockwood Sprinkler Co. Witherspoon ‹N Y Rys
Samourkash ‹Donald. Fiorenza ‹N Y Rys.
Hammer ‹Ind Lamp, &c, Co. Miller ‹Ward Baking.
Frankel ‹Schneider. Steinberg ‹Bernstein.
Gans ‹Shay. Ford ‹Bentham.
Grozov ‹Lapan. Fuchs ‹Blumberg.
Kurland ‹Goldberg. Hornichter ‹Ohrbach.
Fairfax ‹Strschcona Const Co.

Birk ‹Kalish. Tuchi ‹Lavitton.
Hoenig ‹Schwartz. U S Fid, &c, Co‹N Y Rys.
Brownstein ‹Hein's Exp Co.
Fox ‹Steinik.
Kasmir ‹L Bauer Co.
Levy ‹Wisoff.
Duhan ‹G F Collier & Son, Inc.
Waldman ‹Singer.
Bushholts ‹J E Adams, Jr.
Aetna Accident & Liability Co‹NY Rys Co.
Lombardo ‹Weiser.
Ferber ‹Jeremiah Skidmore's Sons
Wasserman ‹NY Rys.
Michaelsen ‹same.
Shirk ‹NYC Milling.
Maryland Cas Co‹ Katz.
Berg ‹same.
Lindenberg ‹Mallory SS Co.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.

Scripture ‹N Y Produce Exchange. Pyod-Wood Textile Mills, Inc ‹Sobel.
Lehman ‹Solomon. Huff ‹Willis.
Rasst ‹Lehman. McKetrick ‹Moran.
Scott ‹Compania Transatlantica. Mallenbeck ‹Shevell. Case on.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Schmuck, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Glasier ‹Cutler-Tower. Goldbiatt ‹London & Lancashire Ind Co.
Wiesbader ‹L Lefkowitz & Bro., Inc. Herschkowitz ‹Mut L I Co.
Kohn ‹Kampelmacher. Case on.
Morris ‹Semprini.

PART IV.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

PART V.—Ransom, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Finelite, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Petra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Boudin ‹Boudin—Frederick C. Tanner; Newark Trust Co. ‹Church—Edward D. Dowling.

SUPREME COURT.—Gavegan, J.—Re Manhattan Ry. ‹Baer—Albert Wm. Brown; Hexamer ‹Saltman—Joseph Rowan; Re Olin—Louis F. Haggerty; East River Sav. Inst. ‹ Bennett—Reuben Leslie Maynard.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT.—Finch, J.—Lucy M. Ries ‹Charlotte Istel—Charlotte Istel.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Tierney, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Schneider ‹Selara Hold Re Peterson. Carney ‹Zumbushl.
Pines ‹Meridith.
Silverman ‹Silverman.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Lucchini ‹Beckman. No day calendar

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Mullan, J.

Forgions ‹McMullen, S & T Co. Strangis ‹Angiulio.
Fenton ‹N Y Rys (2). Part II., Young, J.;
Grossman ‹Israel. Tomaselli ‹Astoria Heat, L & P Co. Part III., Tompkins, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Aho ‹Cauldwell-Wingate Co. Syrkin ‹Kesner. Fallon ‹Swackham.
Gibbs ‹CNY. Turner ‹Hud & M Ry. Duffy ‹West El RR.
Rowan ‹Block. Ostorp ‹Const Co. St Cartier ‹N Y, N H & H RR Co.
Stanley Realty Co. Scott ‹Hoffman. Re Friscia (Rint.) Recello ‹N Y C & H R R Co.
Re Rutland Road (Heilbrunn.) Richeimer ‹H Ahrs Sons.
Re 62d St-34th Av. Meinke ‹Old Dom SS. Harmon ‹Prentice. Dilorio ‹Rodgers & Hagerty, Inc.
Guerin ‹City. Bopp ‹Kops.
Herrmann ‹Herrmann. Steiner ‹Steiner.
Thornton ‹Miller. Paradise ‹N Y Rys.
Sabel ‹Sabel. Mack ‹same.
Herbst ‹So 5th St Constr Co. Gage ‹same.
Jongberg ‹Mogensen. Neufield ‹same.
Re Rankin (Globus.) Murray ‹same.
Becker ‹Becker. Ricarado ‹same.
Roberts ‹James. Warren ‹same.
Grant ‹Jeffrey. Axelrod ‹same.
Heghinian ‹Borough Realty Co. Schaefer ‹Guenther (2) People ‹Sears.
Linker ‹Linker. Liberman ‹Lesnick.
Ross ‹Forster. Biederman ‹Wallaston Realty Co.
Peterson ‹Vaughey. Goldstein ‹Goldstein.
Re Bath Av. Schein ‹Hirnelstein.
Re Maple St. Scott ‹Dupont.
Re Elderis Lane. Spector ‹Greenstein.
Nevins ‹Bklyn Citizen. Brown ‹Brown.
Hennigan ‹Hennigan. Savage ‹Carabba.
L W Parmly & Lawyers Mtg Co‹ Sullivan.

PART II.—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Jaycox, J.

Ginsburg ‹Ginsburg. Klein ‹Miller.
Newburger ‹NY Con RR. Cassone ‹Vitello.
Curnow ‹Curnow. Goss ‹O'Connor.
Cohen ‹Bielenberg. Bloch ‹Strattman.
Fleischman ‹Ferguson. Levison ‹Harris.
Leary ‹Leary. Loebel ‹Goebel.
Brown ‹Brown. Odell ‹Odom.
Howden ‹Desmond. Pace ‹Pace.
Wagner ‹Wagner. Bush ‹Bush.
Leff ‹Payton. Bauer ‹Bauer.
People, &c ‹Ireland. Coast Line Cas Co ‹Sheepshead Bay Sp.
Wertheim ‹Reilly Maintenance Corp. Gold & Taylor Cut St Co‹CNY.
Sackett Realty Co‹ Lashinsky. Richard ‹Silliman.
Reedy Elev Co‹ Monok Co. Regina Holding Co‹ Hendelstein.
Gross ‹Gross. Fischer ‹Fischer.
Ladiana ‹Ladiana. Krohn ‹O'Gorman.
Qu

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Longstreet Estate Sells Twelve Old Private Dwellings in Chelsea District Held at $300,000—Quick Resale of Washington Heights Plot to Builders—Bronx and Suburban Sales.

Contracts were signed yesterday for the sale of twelve old private dwellings that were among the first of their kind erected in the Chelsea district.

The transaction involves 115 to 135 West Sixteenth Street, twelve three-story-and-basement brick structures that were built about seventy years ago by Nathaniel Longstreet, and which are still held by the family.

Beginning 175 feet west of Sixth Avenue, the plot has a frontage of 300 feet and a depth of 92 feet. The property was assessed last year for taxation purposes at about $238,000 and was held by the Longstreet heirs, represented by S. H. Longstreet, at about $300,000. Frederick C. Leubuscher is reported to be the buyer. Just what disposition is to be made of the property is not known exactly, but it is understood that an improvement is planned.

Contracts were drawn for the sale of the property by the Duross Company about a year ago, but the transaction was never consummated.

Operators Buy Heights Plot.

The ten lots on the south side of 162d Street, 140 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue, fronting 250 by 100, which were purchased last week by Harris and Maurice Mandelbaum from the Loyal L. Smith estate, have been resold to Brody, Adler & Koch, who are having plans prepared for improving the site with two six-story apartment houses. The operation has been financed by the Van Dyck estate. The entire investment will aggregate about $500,000. The J. Romaine Brown Company and Joseph Silverson were the brokers in the transaction.

Buys West Side Garage.

John A. Summers purchased from the Klein Operating Company 554 to 560 West 127th Street, a one-story garage on a plot 100 by 99.11, adjoining the southeast corner of Broadway.

New Hotel Project.

Beverly S. King, the architect who has drawn plans for a prospective hotel in the uptown hotel centre, declined yesterday to confirm the rumor that the promoters have obtained options on a proposed site. It was said that Henry L. Merry, who recently was associated in the management of the Hotel McAlpin, will be the proprietor of the proposed structure.

Bronx Sales.

Jacob Miltner has purchased from Emily T. Fairchild the block front, 190 by 45, on the north side of 209th Street, from Parkside Place to Decatur Avenue. The property is within 300 feet of the Webster Avenue and 210th Street station of the new West Bronx subway.

F. & G. Pflomm have sold for William B. Bush and others to a builder a plot of lots with frontage of 114 feet on Fordham Road about 125 feet east of Valentine Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Louis Gold, builder and operator, has purchased for improvement five lots on the west side of Ocean Parkway, between Avenue O and Avenue N.

Martin A. Ansbro of 6.104 Fifth Avenue sold a two-family residence at 331 Sixty-first Street for William J. Sullivan.

Long Island.

Meister Builders, Inc., has sold the northwest corner of Far Rockaway Boulevard and Beach Forty-third Street, a plot 40 by 100, to a firm of builders for immediate improvement.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for R. Jacobs a cottage located on North Brighton Avenue, on a plot 60 by 100, Belle Harbor, L. I., to Mary Nora Jones, who gave in part payment three lots on South Oxford Avenue, Belle Harbor, L. I.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stoutenburgh sold for William Mendel three and one-quarter acres on Frelinghuysen Avenue, Newark, N. J., adjoining the J. S. Mundy plant. The property was held at $15,000. The purchaser is Ira Kip of South Orange.

Staten Island.

C. W. Schutzendorf has sold for Henry Hyams to Louis Scarmuzzo part of his holdings on Canal Street, Stapleton. The property is to be improved by the erection of a garage. D. T. Cornell negotiated the sale.

Westchester County.

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., has sold for C. Helme Strater a portion of his Locus Avenue estate in Rye, N. Y., to Ralph H. Hubbard, who will erect a residence for his own occupancy.

Hobart Booth has purchased from Ralph E. Owen the former Secor homestead, with about three and one-half acres, at Pelham Manor, situated at the southwest corner of Secor and Wolff Lanes.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. sold a tract of land, about two acres in extent, in the Windcrest Sub-division, overlooking the links of the Apawamis Golf Club, Rye, N. Y., for C. Helme Strater. The purchaser is Paull Bayne, who will begin at once to erect a residence for his own occupancy, from plans by Alfred C. Bosson.

New Mid-Broadway Building.

Frederick Ayer of Boston, who recently improved his property on the northeast corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street, with a sixteen-story building, has had plans prepared to erect a twelve-story business structure on his property at 599 and 601 Broadway, running through to 172 and 174 Mercer Street, and including 15 and 17 West Houston Street, forming the southeast corner there. The Broadway frontage is 50 feet, the depth 200 and 127 on Mercer Street. It is designed with special reference to tenancy by manufacturing garment firms. The Cross & Brown Company will act as managing agents of the building.

Partition Suit for Upper Broadway Property.

Proceedings have been instituted in the Supreme Court by Julia Isham Taylor against Charles Isham, William B. Isham, Minturn Post Collins, and other trustees for the partition and sale of property in the Spuyten Duyvil section property on Broadway and Isham Street, Park Terrace East, Park Terrace West, Isham Street, Seaman Avenue, and Cold Spring Road.

New Firm in Thirty-fourth Street

An important business addition will be made to the Thirty-fourth Street shopping block this week in the opening tomorrow of Spear & Co.'s furniture house at 22 to 26 West 34th Street. For fourteen years the firm has been at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. The Thirty-fourth Street building, which is just west of the Waldorf-Astoria, has been completely remodeled in an attractive manner, a characteristic feature being a miniature brick cottage at the entrance, widened out in an ample manner from the building line, and the small cottage with three dormer windows makes an interesting permanent exhibit in itself.

Two Firms Move Uptown.

William A. White & Sons have leased for a term of years to William R. Noe & Sons the entire building formerly occupied by Higgins & Seiter at 53-55 West Twenty-first Street.

The lessees, who are importers and jobbers of lamps and glassware, have occupied for the last sixteen or eighteen years the buildings at 53-55 Murray Street.

The Churchman Publishing Company, publishers of The Churchman for the last generation, located at 434 Lafayette Street, have leased through Stephen H. Tyng, Jr. & Co., large space in the Fourth Avenue Building, 381 Fourth Avenue.

$175,000 Heights Apartments.

Plans have been completed by Gronenberg and Leuchtag for three five-story and cellar apartment houses, each 56.8 by 99.11, on plot 99.11 by 170, for the Parkside Realty Company, to be erected on the southerly side of West 150th Street, 100 feet west of Convent Avenue. The buildings will accommodate ninety-three families and will cost $175,000.

$250,000 in Queens Realty Deals.

Real estate transactions in which more than $250,000 was the total consideration were consummated in the Borough of Queens last week. This was one of the biggest weekly totals of the year thus far.

$270,000 for Brooklyn Flats.

Shampan & Shampan have filed plans for six four-story apartment houses to be erected on a plot of 300 by 122.6, on the northside of Parkside Avenue, 400 feet west of Bedford Avenue, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation as owners. The same architects have also completed plans for the entire block of Flatbush Avenue, between Clarkson and Parkside Avenues, the entire block of Flatbush Avenue between Robinson Street and Parkside Avenue, and for two four-story apartment houses adjoining. The façade of the buildings are designed in a Spanish style of architecture, and are estimated to cost about $270,000.

Commercial Leases.

William D. Bloodgood & Co., Inc., leased for the River Plate Commercial Company the store and basement at 22 South William Street to Gaston, Williams & Wigmore.

William F. Fuerst, Inc., has leased for the estate of Sigmund Neustadt the corner store in premises 181 Pearl Street to F. Kramer.

Realty Notes.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, with Varick D. Marvin, were the brokers in the lease of ex-Mayor Seth Low's residence at 30 East Sixty-fourth Street to Halsey & Flint for business uses.

The property on the northwest corner of Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, adjoining Tammany Hill, will be sold at partition sale on April 4 by Herbert A. Sherman. It is under lease until May 1, 1920.

Pending out to the business men of the central mercantile district, Canal to Twenty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue to the Hudson River, the civic and industrial problems of their section, the Central Mercantile Association of 111 Fifth Avenue yesterday issued the first publication of the Central Mercantile Bulletin, a monthly devoted to the needs and efforts of its members.

"Buying and Selling Real Estate" was the subject of an address delivered by Joseph P. Day last evening at the Central Branch Y. M. C. A., 55 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Allen St, 8, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x87.5, five-story tenement and stores; Edwin Loewy, as administrator, against Harris Sacker, Harold M. Rothenbaum, attorney; Charles J. Leslie, referee; due on judgment, $28,208.91; taxes, &c., $370; to Isador M. Levy for $24,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Creston Av, 2411, w s, 248.9 ft n of 184th St, 119.2x124.6x1.10x100x119.2x224.6, two and three story dwellings and vacant; Emilie B. Risley against Mary E. Bixby et al.; Jacob H. Shaffer, attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due on judgment, $27,454.67; to Sarah Hodson for $29,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Fillmore St, 1,714, e s, 150 ft n of Van Nest Av, 50x100, vacant; S. Louise Acker against John Falk, Jr., et al.; Carrington & Pierce, attorneys; Frank E. Holahan, referee; due on judgment, $6,017.93; taxes, &c., $184.57; to the plaintiff for $6,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

82d St, 18 East, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 26x102.2, five-story dwelling; New York Life Insurance Co. against Wesley Thorn et al.; G. W. Hubbell, attorney; due, $68,285.47; taxes, &c., $2,384.50.

7th Av, 2,183, e s, 25 ft n of 129th St, 24.11x96, five-story flat and stores; State Bank against Tillman Co. et al.; J. A. Kohn, attorney; due, $5,271.27; taxes, &c., $580.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Anthony Av, n w corner of 175th St, 45x90, four-story flat; M. G. Lanigan against E. P. Kistel et al.; O. E. Davis, attorney; due, $6,184.07; taxes, &c., $904.53.

By Henry Brady.

Honeywell Av, 1,981, w s, 68.6 ft s of 178th St, 33x100, four-story flat; E. F. Kaycher et al. against Merrivale Realty Co. et al.; Cooke & M., attorneys; due $18,705.88; taxes, &c., $679.

By James J. Donovan.

Andrews Av, 2,207, w s, 245.43 ft n of 181st St, 50x100, dwelling; Emily Fowler et al., exrs., against L. B. Cleverdon and another; Richard Kelly, attorney; due, $12,793.93; taxes, &c., $811.

Forest Av, 901, w s, 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x175 to Jackson Av, three three-story frame houses; also

Jackson Av, w s, about 237 ft n of 161st St, 36.3x75, vacant; Leopold Guttag against Branca Guttag; Hy. Wetherhorn, attorney; partition.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Fulton Av, 1,587, w s, 82.7 ft s of Wendover Av, 50x166.8x irregular, six-story flat; Max Borck against Realty Options Co. et al.; due, $5,804.07; taxes, &c., $1,395.70.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

184th St, s w corner of Webster Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 62x87.3 and 50x86; 173d Street Improvement Co., Aaron Miller, 370 East 149th St, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 163d St, architect; cost $130,000

78th St, 52 and 54 East, and 61 and 63 East 77th St, for a twelve-story school, 39.9x102.2; Mrs. John O. H. Cosgrave, 61 East 77th St, owner; Harde & Hasselman, 56 West 45th St, architects; cost, $170,000.

91st St, 109 and 111 East, for a five-story dwelling, 30x56; Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Jr., owner; Fred J. Sterner, 154 East 63d St, architect; cost, $30,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Hester St, s e corner of Baxter St, to a six-story store and loft; A. Gabriel, 73 Cortlandt St., owner; Horenbuger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost.....$6,000

50th St, 206 East, to a four-story tenement and store; J. Condo, 1,129 2d Av, owner; M. Schwartz, 194 Bowery, architect; cost, $8,500

St. Mark's Place, 62, to a four-story dwelling; St. Cyril's R. C. Church, owner; F. J. Schwartz, Paterson, N. J., architect; cost, $6,000.

207th St, 602 West, to a three-story garage; Laird Brothers, owners; H. L. Brandt, 38 Marble Hill Av, architect; cost, $17,000.

Lawrence St, 104, to a two-story building; P. P. Becker et al., 57 Manhattan St, owners; J. C. Watson, 271 West 125th St, architect; cost, $27,000.

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

AV A, 1,074, store and part of cellar; Louis H Heilman to Hy A Weingarten, 501 E 88th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916.....$876

BROOME ST, 268, store and basement; Hy B. Singer, as receiver, to David Sominsky, 245 Broome St, 1 year from May 1, 1916..$1,080

MADISON Av, sw corner 48th St, store; Thompson J. F. Flint and another to Theresea Dachten, 371 E 195th St, 2 4-12 years from Jan 1, 1916; address, 48 Madison Av, $3,000

SOUTH ST, 204, all; Westchester Trust Co., trustee William A Hustace, to Emil Patzig on premises, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Eugene J. Reilly, at Register's office $1,600

SOUTH ST, 250, all; Water St, 493, all; estate of Charles A Coe to Herman Pack, 53 Lenox Av, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorneys, Roeder & R, 119 Nassau St..$2,000

8TH ST, 402 E, all, Solomon Solovensky and another to Lizzie Levow, 400 E 8th St, 3 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Robert H Ernest, 38 Park Row.....$4,263

50TH ST, 9 to 13 E, west store floor; Frederick Ayer to N Y Telephone Co., 15 Dey St, 3 years from May 1, 1916.....$3,500

64TH ST, s w corner Madison Av, all; Seth Low to Charles B Halsey, 939 Madison Av, 21 years from Oct. 1, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$6,000

110TH ST, 501 W, all, 100 Broadway Holding Corporation to Pedro Cascurian, 300 Central Park West, 2½ years from April 1, 1915 .....$4,300

Bronx.

163D ST, 996 East, store and cellar; Simpson Fox Realty Corporation to Minnie Fishbein, 996 East 163d St, 5 years from March 1, 1916; attorney, Irving Rosenberg, 32 Broadway .....$900 to $1,200

180TH ST, 937 East, store and cellar; Arc Realty Co. to Samuel Janowitz, 928 East 180th St, 5 years from Oct. 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel Janowitz.....$480 to $960

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, 963; Robert Schnaier against Elmer A. Miller, owner and contractor; Catharine A. Miller, owner.....$3,033

Bronx.

FORDHAM ROAD, 8 and 10 West; American Marble Mosaic Co. against Leah M. and Charles M. Rosenbaum, owners; Charles J. Petterson, contractor $67

JACKSON AV, w s, 26.1 ft s of 147th St, 50x100; Imperial Trim Co., Inc., against Flar Building Corporation and Jennie Wolff, owners; Flar Building Corporation, contractor $1,150

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

STANTON ST, 176; Samuel Newman against Max Ehrlich et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C Newman.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 275; Joseph Rothenberg against Louis Stern et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, E D Newman.

92D ST, 134 West; Florence A McPartland, assignee, against May C McPartand et al., action to set aside deed; attorney, G Hamburger.

87TH AV, s w corner 43d St, 100.5x100; Mary R. Goelet et al., against Stephen J McPartland et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H Swain.

112TH ST, 21 East; Jacob Rozinski against Isidor L. Berkowitz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A I Spiro.

BOWERY, 358; George S Derby et al. against Charles Schlang et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, A Derby.

MADISON AV, e s, 102.2 ft s of 76th St, 20.4x105; Robert Schnaier against Elmer A Miller et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorney, B H Arnold.

97TH ST, 256 and 258 West; Franklin Savings Bank in the City of N Y against Charles Stuart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W M Powell.

BROADWAY, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 115.10x273x irregular; Park Terrace East, s e s, 125 ft s w of 215th St, 7.7x irregular to Broadway x16.6x irregular; Park Terrace East n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 127.10x312.8x irregular; Park Terrace East, n w s, intersection n e s 214th St, 61x288.4x irregular; Park Terrace West n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 125x100x irregular; Park Terrace West, n w s, intersection n e s 214th St, 25x200.1x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, 100 ft s w of 215th St, 91.10x125.7x irregular; Cooper St, n e s, intersection s w s Isham St, 100x279.4; Isham St, n e s, intersection s e s Seaman Av, 199.4x419.8x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection s w s Isham St, 61.6x242x irregular; Emerson St, s s s, intersection s w s Isham St, 33.4x67.10x irregular; Emerson St, n w corner Isham St, 97.8x195.10x irregular; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 473.7x304.2x irregular; Isham Park, n w corner Cold Spring Road, 152.7x irregular; Isham Park, n e corner Cold Spring Road, 155.5x91.1; Seaman Av, n w s, intersection n e s Isham St, 83.4x 304.2x irregular; Julia I. Taylor against Charles Isham et al., partition; attorneys, Taylor, Jackson & Brophy.

Bronx.

SILVER ST, n s, 150 ft w of Main St, 100x 102; Dayton Hedges against Thomas B Watson, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, House, Gross & Vorhaus.

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$20,000

Country Home and Farm

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE

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YEARS OF AGE OR LESS? DO YOU PAY $35 A MONTH RENT OR MORE? HAVE YOU $750 CASH? IF SO, YOU ARE ELIGIBLE TO BECOME THE OWNER OF A DELIGHTFUL ONE-FAMILY HOME, WITH FREE LIFE INSURANCE TO COVER SECOND MORTGAGE. 24 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW. AS FINE AS THE BEST $75 A MONTH APARTMENT. ONLY 3 FOR SALE ON THIS BASIS. WRITE FOR PARTICULARS. SECRETARY, 2,176 66TH ST., BROOKLYN.

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how to get the coziest little seven-room brick home—Brooklyn subway, 20 minutes—you ever walked into; $4,500; payments like rent; only small cash down. Just write me for particulars; you won't be sorry. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., New York, or Cortlandt 7440.

READ THIS.

I have a Big Bargain in a few scattering lots in Brooklyn—on new subway—also two one-family, 7-room brick houses—$4,500. Long time payments. See Owner, 60A Liberty St., New York. Cortlandt 7440.

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Huntington
Waterfront Properties.

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Beautiful water front estate, 8 acres, magnificent mansion, 110 feet long, Georgian brick; large brick outbuildings; fine neighborhood; commuting zone; cost $125,000; sacrifice $60,000.
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WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK.

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Will dispose of my fine little farm and 6-room house at Huntington, L. I.; elegant cultivated soil and chicken house, &c., near station, town, and trolley; must sell quick on easy terms to party that will take care of same. A. KUCH, Box 162 Times Downtown.

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47 West 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 630.

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"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development."
15 Minutes from Herald Square.
SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES CO.,
47 W. 34th St., or Forest Hills, L. I.
Send for Booklet S.

RICHMOND BOROUGH—SALE OR LET.

COUNTRY LIFE

Near the Sea

WOODLAND TERRACE

The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER.
TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,250, on Easy Terms
And 1st Mortgage of $5,000
BUYS THIS

Artistic Home

Grounds 100x185 Feet; 48 Min. on Erie R. R. Exp. Sta. A fine, well-built house of nine rooms and two baths. Beautiful interior; huge open fireplace; spacious verandas, sleeping porch and separate entrance porch.
Full information by applying to
E. MANCHESTER,
2 Malden Lane. Tel. 1523 Cort.

An actual photograph.

$125 CASH NOW

And 3 payments of $37.50 each.

Buy This Attractive House

now being built; ready to occupy May 1st; 6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write
BIG BARGAIN, P. O. Box 1041, N. Y. CITY.

Commuters!

A beautiful home only 30 minutes out; most complete, modern appointment; large grounds; greenhouse, garage; choice corner, residential town; fruit, shade, shrubbery; owner in West will sacrifice for $13,500; terms.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "S."
MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-491) Allenhurst

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,500 on Easy Terms

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

New English Villa Near the Water.

48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta. High and Healthy 800 Ft. Elev.

Schools, Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf

GROUNDS 100 BY 190 FEET.

$34.04 Monthly

Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.

After the $2,500 Is Paid—Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate

House of 11 rooms and 3 baths, beamed ceilings, walls panelled in hard wood. Two open fireplaces. All city conveniences.

Full information from

Tel. 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

MARBRIDGE BUILDING

Broadway & 34th St.
Most Accessible Location.

OFFICES

SINGLE OR EN SUITE,
at Attractive Rentals.
Modern in Every Respect.
Make It Your Permanent Home.
Continuous Elevator Service.
WM. R. H. MARTIN, TRUST.
B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Just Completed

Two High-class Buildings, beautifully located amid country surroundings.

Broadway, Corner 207th St.

Few minutes from 207th B'way Sub. Sta.
4-5 ROOMS.....$23 to $42
5 ROOMS, CORNER.....$45
6 ROOMS, Doctor's Apt.....$50

Rooms are unusually large, light and airy; parquet flooring throughout; electricity, telephone, &c.; kitchens and bathrooms have tiled floors.

SPACIOUS CLOSET ROOM

OWNER ON PREMISES.
Telephone Audubon 461.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cusanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Netherland Apartments

340 West 86th St.

On a beautiful, wide, tree-lined street; convenient to Elevated and Subway. High-Class Apartment House.

8 Rooms and 3 Baths

Rents Very Moderate.
Apply Superintendent on Premises.

Southwick Apartments

674 WEST 161ST ST.

THE LOYAL

894 Riverside Drive, Cor. 161st St.
4-5-6 Rooms, 2 Baths. Rents $480 to $864 yearly. 7 Rooms, cor. Apt. and 2 Baths, $1,140. Janitor Evenings. Renting Agent on Premises. 'Phone 9282 Audubon.
FRIEDMAN CON. CO., 189 Broadway.

THE BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.

Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

ROCKLEDGE COURT,

3,044 Albany Crescent
B'way and 231st St. Sub. Station.
3-4-5 ROOMS, ALL IMP.
$23 to $36
Class of tenants absolutely restricted.
Michael J. Martin Corporation
Call at above address ONLY.

Skylight Studios

5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

LA JACQUETTA

166 West 87th Street

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT.
J. AXELROD. 200 W. 72d St.

BIG CONCESSIONS

314 West 94th St. NEAR RIVERSIDE

7 Large Light Rooms, Bath, Extra Lavatory, $82.50. ONLY ONE LEFT.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

BRONX.

CASTLETON AND IRVINGTON APARTMENTS

N. W. Cor. 184 St. & Grand Concourse, Suites of 4-5-6 Rooms
ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS
AT MODERATE RENTALS
AGENT ON PREMISES

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing at Mt. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $38 up
OWNER, ON PREMISES.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

ENTIRE BLOCK FRONT 199TH ST.
BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AVE.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

BEDFORD PARK.

Mosholu Arms Apts.

199TH ST., BRIGGS TO BAINBRIDGE AV.,
3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens.
N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 3d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms - - $25-$28-$35-$45

FINDLAY AVE. & 170TH ST.

NEAR GRAND CONCOURSE.
3-4-5-6 room apts. to let; up to date; select tenants; near school and all transit facilities. Telephone. $19-34

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

Applications wanted for second mortgage loans; Manhattan, Bronx property. Attorney, 404 Times.

Real Estate.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Real Estate and Insurance,
540 Madison Av.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY,
171 Madison Avenue, New York.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE.
BATSON FARM AGENCY 489 5TH AV.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Owner desiring to retire from active business wants to lease term of years large commercial building, 100 per cent. rented; magnificent, fireproof structure, exceptionally desirable business section; splendid opportunity for right party; shows large revenue. Exceptional, 90 Times.

For Sale—Lot 25x100, suitable garage, 93d St., near Lexington Av; Hallet & Zorber, 1,247 Lexington Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

FOR SALE—NO. 2 EAST 89TH ST. A very choice extra size lot, containing about 3,000 sq. ft., first east of 5th Av. Charles Buek Construction Co., 7 East 42d St., OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

BAY RIDGE, BIG BARGAIN.

Line 4th Av. subway, have several corner plots; also on Ridge Boulevard; will double investment in short time. Investigate this section. Frank Sassone, 317 78th St.

Flatbush.—Full 3 story and basement, stone one-family dwelling; 12 rooms,

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Pressure has risen generally over the north half of the country, being highest in the North Pacific States, and has fallen over the south half, with the principal centre of depression over southern Illinois, and with secondary centres over Oklahoma and Virginia. The northern storm of the last two days has passed off the New England Coast.

Notwithstanding the general low pressure over the southern half of the country, there was no precipitation of consequence except some snow in New York and New England, and light local snows from the northern upper Lake region westward into Montana.

High temperatures continue over the section where pressure is low, but to the northward they have fallen decidedly as a rule, but are not below the seasonal average except in the upper Lake region.

Unsettled conditions may be expected Tuesday and Wednesday over central and northern districts east of the Mississippi River, with snow or rain that will probably not reach New England before Wednesday. In the South fair weather will prevail.

It will be somewhat colder Wednesday in the Ohio Valley, Tennessee, and the north portions of the east Gulf States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coast will be moderate north and northeast; South Atlantic Coast, moderate, mostly southwest.

FORECASTS TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Cloudy Tuesday. Wednesday rain or snow.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday.

Western New York—Cloudy Tuesday, probably snow west. Wednesday snow.

Northern New England—Cloudy Tuesday and Wednesday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	26	34	4 P. M.	49	48
4 A. M.	27	37	6 P. M.	46	43
9 A. M.	35	40	9 P. M.	43	38
12 M.	43	46	11 P. M.	40	36

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 40; for the corresponding date last year it was 38; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 35; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 31 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity, 65 per cent. at 8 A. M., 41 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.30 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.82 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A.M.	
12:30—416 E. 52d St.; Charles Bosescech.	$50
4:50—16-18 Beekman St.; Lasher & Latrop & others.	$30,000
5:00—544 W. 158 St.; Charles Bardwell	Slight
7:45—226 6 St.; George Levine.	Slight
7:55—751 Forrest Av.; Jacob Rosoff.	Slight
9:55—184½ 7 St.; St. John Edelman.	Slight
11:00—14 Orchard St.; Max Weintraub, Trifling	
11:10—232 E. 72d St.; John Heihn.	Slight
P.M.	
12:55—257 Monroe St.; Morris Goldberg.	Slight
2:25—708 E. 215th St.; James De Carlo.	Slight
3:30—912-914 2 Av.; Charles Huston.	$100
5:50—On Queensboro bridge, (auto truck;) John Cole.	Slight
6:15—39 Greenwich St.; Flinn O'Rourke Co., Inc.	$500
6:26—1 Cannon St.; — Steingestag.	Slight
6:26—Jackson Av. & 138 St.; Richard Carvel Co.	Slight
6:45—200 Wooster St.; K. & M. Printing Co.	Not given
9:25—208 W. 20 St.; George Hunter.	Slight
9:25—345 W. 53 St.; James Firin.	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The retirement of Col. W. H. Chatfield, 2d Inf., is announced.

Capt. A. C. Wright, 27th Inf., from treatment at Letterman Hospital to his regiment.

Capt. W. A. Carleton, 30th Inf., to service in Q. M. C., March 23, vice Capt. W. E. Hunt, Q. M. C., relieved.

1st Lt. S. D. Maize, 12th Cav., from Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo., to his troop.

1st Lt. E. Dowdle, M. R. C., to active duty at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., temporarily, then to his home, and upon arrival report to Adjutant General of the Army.

Leaves: 1st Lt. G. A. Young, Corps of Engrs., 20 days, and 1st Lt. W. H. Garrison, Jr., Cav., 2 months.

Navy.

Lt. C. R. Clark, New York Yard to charge of Naval Radio Station, Sayville, N. Y.

Ensigns T. B. Thompson, to connection L-9, and on board when commissioned.

Surg. J. S. Woodward to Mare Island Hospital.

Chief Gunner T. Hurd, the Illinois, April 1, to Washington, D. C., Yard.

Pay Clerks J. C. Masters, the Minnesota, March 15, to the Iris April 1, and O. Tagland, the Iris, home, wait orders.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arethusa at Port Arthur, Tex.; Aylwin, Birmingham, Cassin, Fanning, Jarvis, Nicholson, Paterson, and Winslow at Guantanamo; Flusser, Roe, and Walker at Key West, Glacier at San Francisco, Hancock at Boston, Jacob Jones at Delaware Breakwater, Mayflower at Washington, Monaghan at Mobile, Morris at Newport, Nanshan at Topolobampo, Panther at New York Yard, Potomac at Cristobal, Preble and Nero at San Pedro, Reid at Charleston Harbor, Terry and Worden at Pensacola.

Sailed—Eagle, Guantanamo for Haitien waters; K-6 and Peoria, Key West for Pensacola; Kanawha, Port Arthur, Tex., for Hampton Roads; Preston, Charleston Yard for Key West, and the Tennessee, Port au Prince for Trinidad.

The Nevada was placed in commission at Boston Yard March 11.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College announce four lectures on English writers of today by John C. Powys in the auditorium of the college. Each lecture will begin at 4 P. M. On March 23 the subject will be "The English Spirit of Modern Literature"; on March 30, "Wells, Galsworthy, Bennett"; April 3, "George, Mackenzie, Cannon, Maughan," and April 6, "Joseph Conrad."

The subject of pensions will be considered by the Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization at 4 P. M. tomorrow in the Eagle Building on Washington Street, and by the Brooklyn Teachers' Association on Thursday at the Brooklyn Training School, Park Place, near Nostrand Avenue.

Meyer Bloomfield of the Vocational Bureau of Boston has been appointed associate in vocational education in Teachers College. William A. Maddox, head of the training school of the Oswego State Normal School, has been appointed as associate in education in Teachers College.

There will be a meeting of the Parents' Association of P. S. 8 Great Kills, S. I., on March 17. Officers will be elected.

The Brooklyn Heads of Department Association will meet at 8 P. M. tomorrow in Grant Hall, 489 Washington Avenue, in that borough.

The Business Association of New York High School Publications will meet on April 7 at the Julia Richman High School.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

An examination has been ordered for storekeeper. The eligible list expired Jan. 16. Subjects and weights are: Duties and report, 6; experience, 4. Candidates must have had two years' experience as a salesman, purchasing agent, or Inspector of Supplies. Vacancies occur from time to time. The salary ranges from $1,320 to $1,800 a year. The minimum age is 21 years.

United States.

An examination will be held on April 5 for male clerk to Commercial Attaches to fill vacancies as they may occur in the offices of Commercial Attaches in various foreign countries, and in positions requiring similar qualifications in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. The salary in foreign countries is $1,500 a year, with expenses for travel and subsistence from Washington to the place of employment and return. The pay in the department at home is from $900 to $1,000 a year. Applicants must be 21 years but not 45.

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Leaves of absence, without pay: Patrol M. M. Byron, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M., March 17.

Full pay while on sick leave: Lieut. D. J. Hogan, 17, 7:40 A. M., Jan. 31, to 12 P. M., Feb. 9; Patrol. F. C. Stegmann, 2, 12 P. M., March 6, during disability; S. Waugh, 31, 7:15 A. M., Jan. 23, to 12 P. M., Feb. 7; J. O'Brien, 39, 5:35 P. M., Feb. 23, to Noon, Feb. 25; H. McCabe, 61, 12:05 A. M., March 4, during disability; G. C. Gelbel, 63, 11:40 A. M., Feb. 18, to 12 P. M., Feb. 25; H. J. Ruane, 143, 7:20 A. M., Feb. 15, to 12 P. M., Feb. 18; R. F. H. Kumm, 149, 12 P. M., March 8, during disability; C. A. H. Ernst, 154, 8 P. M., March 1, during disability; B. Maguire, 156, 1:45 A. M., March 4, during disability; P. Bernstein, 168, 7:20 P. M., Feb. 15, to Noon, March 8; E. M. Cassidy, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 2:30 P. M., March 6, during disability; J. Connor, Traffic Div., Sub-div. A, 10:30 A. M., Feb. 14, during disability; D. F. Haggerty, Traffic Div., Sub-div. B, 3:15 P. M., Feb. 29, to Noon, March 9; L. B. Pastorini, 8 in. Dis., 1:20 P. M., March 4, during disability.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. E. Pulch, 169.

ESTATE APPRAISED.

STOKES, Mrs. Emma M., (Sept. 30, 1915;) net estate, $363,564; Ella Susan Doris, daughter, given $848,564; Emma Florence Pilling, daughter, gets life estate in $15,000; cash, $34,870; deposits, $90; personalty and jewelry, $1,000; bonds, $353,584, consisting of United States, $50,000; Corporation, $256,064; corporate stock of the City of New York, $47,520.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

FURNISHED—East Side.

For rent, Spring and Summer—Two bedrooms, bath, living, kitchenette; southern and eastern exposure; new building, well furnished, East 40th; $100 a month; references required; can be seen by appointment. Reply Box L 163 Times.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 30 East 42d. Murray Hill 5392.

FURNISHED—West Side.

THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $45.
3 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $55.
4 rooms, kitchenette, 2 baths, $75.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service, mail service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

Desirable Sublet Furnished Apartments, 4 TO 8 ROOMS. THOMAS J. O'REILLY, Partnership management, Broadway and 109th St.

Roxborough, Northwest Corner of Broadway and 92d St.—Eight-room corner apartment, two baths; immediate possession. Booklet on request from Lewis E. Preston, Inc., 165 Broadway. Cort. 7475.

To sublet for the Summer, seven-room apartment, overlooking Hudson River; 3 baths. Phone 5689 Schuyler or write Rynord, 340 West 80th.

CONCORD HALL,
468 Riverside Drive, Corner 110th St.
7 rooms, 2 baths, and extra lavatory, completely furnished. Broderick.

UNUSUALLY comfortable bachelor apartment, 59th St., overlooking Central Park; large living room, two bedrooms, and bath; maid service. L 106 Times.

Two to six rooms; particulars inside back cover telephone book. 215 Manhattan Av. L. Sobel Co. Tel. 1234 and 1647 Academy.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST.
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

47th St., 132 West, (Felix-Portland.)—Two rooms and bath suites extremely reasonable; special monthly rates; Southern cuisine.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED Apartments for 3 months or longer. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

High-class, artistic, 4 rooms, near Drive; delightful home, refined people. Call 10 to 4. Phone 7280 River. Albert, 321 West 94th.

70th and Broadway.—Sublet part or all of beautifully furnished ten-room apartment. Ormonde, Apartment 5 East.

645 West End Av.—Sublet elegantly furnished Apt. 8D until Oct.; 6 rooms, 3 baths.

Van Dyck and Severn Apts., Broadway and 73d St., 8, 9, 10 rooms, 2 and 3 baths.

687 RIVERSIDE DRIVE, COR. 136TH ST. 7 rooms, furnished; $100 month.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

Bachelor Apartments, 45 East 34th St., (near Madison Av.)—Large living room, bedroom; private bath; large closets; all improvements. Inquire of janitress, on premises, or of Wm. H. Whiting & Co., 41 Park Row. Telephone 5900 Cortlandt.

1,155 PARK AV.,
corner 92d Street.
12 rooms and 4 baths, $3,200.
Ready for immediate occupancy.

UNFURNISHED—East Side.

72D, WEST.—Large front room or suite; shower, electricity, steam heat, elevator; private family; $7. Columbus 2051.

6-7-8 rooms; $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 123 East 76th St.

Madison Av., 121.—Desirable housekeeping and non-housekeeping apartments.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 82d to 83d.—9 and 10 rooms, 3 baths.

Madison Av., 414, at 48th St.—9 rooms and bath; hotel service.

UNFURNISHED—West Side.

$34-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

Six large rooms and bath in elevator apartment house; central location on the Heights; price, $50 per month. Apply Frederick Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St. Telephone 9700 Schuyler.

307 WEST 79TH ST.
8 rooms and 2 baths;
particularly attractive neighborhood; airy, well-lighted apartment; $1,000.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Family leaving city wants to rent large, sunny nine-room apartment; eleven windows facing street; rent $70; call mornings. 245 West 104th St., top floor.

Manhattan Av., 492, (near 120th St.)—Four beautiful front apartments; steam heat; every improvement; $23 to $24.

Just one ten-room apartment, three baths; all light, sunny; exceptional location; moderate. 67 Riverside Drive, corner 79th St.

10th, 60 West.—Four rooms, elevator housekeeping apartment; only one, $60; concession.

182 West 58th St.—An apartment most attractive; 14 rooms and 5 bathrooms.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $600 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 156th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

Sublet 76 Pinehurst Av., large 4-room apartment; $32; April 1.; river view.

Belnord, 86th St. and Broadway.—7 to 11 rooms; rental, $2,100 to $7,000.

29th, 347 West.—Attractive floor; six large light rooms and bath.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

838-844 Riverside Drive; near 158th St.; 9 and 7 rooms; $780 to $1,100.

58th St., 200 West.—4-5 rooms, $1,400 to $2,000. Apply Supt.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $420. 3,920 Broadway.

Bronx.

Grand Concourse, 198th St.—New up-to-date apartments; 5 large rooms; every improvement; $40. Apply on premises.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

Unfurnished.

Six or seven rooms, either ground floor or first floor, corner, on Broadway; from May 1. L 161 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable large, small rooms; steam; reasonable.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

MADISON AV, 218.—Large room, with private bath; table guests accommodated; excellent cuisine. —— Thompson.

West Side.

16TH, 20-22-33 WEST.—Small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath; references.

71ST ST., 19 WEST.
NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC.

Just opened, the finest house in New York; single rooms or en suite, also whole floors; most refined surroundings; interior furnishings unexcelled; German cuisine of the highest standard; references exchanged.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; STEAM; ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

72D ST., 253 WEST.—Single and double rooms; prices reasonable; good table; table guests.

72D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small room; electricity, private baths, &c.

73D, 153 WEST.—Beautiful, large, sunny front room, second floor; also small room; electricity, telephone; subway express.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

82D, 174 WEST, (The Little House.)—Large, small rooms; homy atmosphere; table guests.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny large, medium rooms; board optional; moderate; refined house.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large front room, newly decorated, with dressing room; home cooking; terms reasonable to business people.

90TH ST., 312 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room overlooking Hudson; exceptional table and service; references.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished, with bath, 1st floor; suitable couple or two gentlemen. R. Aarons.

West Side.

149TH, 544 WEST, (Near Broadway Subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; Audubon Family Hotel; bright, clean rooms; splendid meals; every comfort; $8 one, $14 up two; suite of two rooms $20 up; social surroundings. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

156TH, 553 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, excellent table; reasonable rates.

WEST END AV., 344, (Near 76th.)—Pension Luquelle; large suite, will divide; private bath; best home table; electricity.

WEST END AV., 322, (75th St.)—Desirable rooms; excellent table board.

Brooklyn.

CHILDREN BOARDED
and mothered in spacious refined home in Brooklyn's best residential section; near schools and park. Address by letter, C. L. Y., 96 B'way, New York.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Rodinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New York State.

BOARDERS WANTED in Summer home during Summer months; fine location; privileges for automobiles and horses. Address P. Chmura, West Nyack, New York.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."
Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawana at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

New York business woman wants pleasant room, breakfast or full board; East Orange or Montclair, near station; price must be moderate; references. K 8 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

33D, 248 EAST.—Furnished rooms, large and small; hot and cold water; reasonable.

34TH ST., 46 EAST.—Elegant room, bath, electricity, $6; another, $4; telephone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive rooms and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

West Side.

16TH, 39 WEST.—Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; telephone.

43D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, first class house; moderate.

50TH, 65 WEST.—Newly decorated basement, bath, kitchenette; also other rooms; reasonable.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Attractive second front; modern conveniences; also comfortable sky light room; telephone.

57TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; modern improvements; telephone, near Central Park.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Comfortable large room, private bath; steam heat; kitchenette; reasonable.

66TH ST. (66 Central Park West.)—Newly furnished elevator apartment; reasonable; near subway. Bartlett.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable large rooms, with, without bath; all conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Rooms, with running water; near all car lines; also parlor.

73D, 271 WEST.—Front room; southern exposure; private bath; electricity; telephone; subway.

73D, 108 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny front room; running water; private; moderate; telephone; gentlemen.

73D, 155 WEST.—Front parlor for doctor or light business; smaller rooms.

73D, 260 WEST.—Medium front, sunny rooms, bath, hot water; $5, $6.

75TH, 3 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished residence; rooms and suite, with baths or single; electricity; $4, $5, $15.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; single, en suite; back parlor; private bath; electricity.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Comfortable; hot water; heated rooms; refined house; reference; telephone.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful front room adjoining shower bath; small room; refined home.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, telephone, reception room, $3 up; board optional.

78TH, 114 WEST.—Exceptional, desirable southern exposed rooms, bath adjoining; gentlemen only; references.

81ST, 8 WEST.—Comfortable room; one or two; electricity, steam; home comforts.

West Side.

82D ST., 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front parlor, suitable business couple, $10; also large room, one flight, front, kitchenette, optional, $12; transients accommodated.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room and front bedroom, suitable two; reasonable.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Beautiful sunny room, bath; breakfast; those appreciating exclusive home.

86TH, 2 WEST.—Attractive front suite; handsomely furnished, mahogany grand piano, Schuyler 7160.

90TH, 58 WEST.—Exclusive rooms; well-heated suite; private bath; also single room; running water; southern exposure; convenient subway, elevator; private house; no children; references.

91ST, 38 WEST.—Newly furnished front parlor; connecting bedroom; water, electricity, telephone; $8.

93D, 148 WEST.—Large rooms with, without private baths; high-class house.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Comfortably furnished, River view, room adjoining bath, shower, high class apartment; private family; breakfast optional. Dickinson, 255 West 96th.

112TH, 523 WEST.—Suite, also single, with, without lavatory; elevator. Apartment 82.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Attractive rooms; elevator, telephone, shower. Camp.

150TH, 544 WEST.—Large, small rooms, furnished, unfurnished; southern exposure; private house.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room, bath, telephone; gentleman; $4.

123TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

147 WEST 75TH.
Handsome square room; attractive home; board optional; southern exposure; references exchanged.

WEST END AV., 850.—Exceptional rooms; private home; electricity, phone; near subway.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

PARK AV., 799.—One beautiful light room and kitchen. Voris. Lenox 6776.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants nicely furnished room, adjoining bath, shower preferred; west side between 43d and 59th Sts.; answer with full particulars. X 206 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Limousine body, brand new; has never been mounted; sloping roof; exceptionally roomy; extra disappearing seats; imported gray whipcord lining; large sashless plate glass windows; vanity cases, toilet articles, flower vase; painted Brewster green; black moldings; will fit any chassis, 120-inch wheelbase up; cost $2,250; make offer. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7800.

OVERLAND SIX, 1916 TOURING.
ASKING PRICE $800.
New touring car, with two extra seats, new shoes, every possible equipment, must be sold immediately; cost as it stands $1,250; if you are in the market for a new car and desire to save $400 give this your inspection; any demonstra tion desired; 1916 license. Can be seen, day, evening, or Sunday, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A Good Thing.—Every large auto truck owner is now using my wire rope for tying around auto tires; prevents skidding, &c.; try it. E. J. Kane, 59 Ann St., N. Y. City. P. S.—I carry large stock second-hand Fire Department hose, canvas covers, tents, Fire Department fire engine.

SACRIFICE PEERLESS TOURING.
Luxurious seven-passenger; six cylinder; 1914 Lavine electric improvements; condition guaranteed; cost $6,000; accept $800. Palmer, private garage, 305 West 79th.

Stearns Knight, toy tonneau, (Guy Vaughan;) detachable body; very smart and desirable. Overhauled and guaranteed by F. B. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7800.

BUICK 1915 ROADSTER,
model "C-24," electric equipment, many extras, like new; must be sold. FLACK, 1,700 Broadway, (4th floor.)

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 68th St. and Broadway.

Packards, all styles, latest models, lowest prices. Packard Auto Exchange, 1,676 Broadway.

Spring clean-up sale of serviceable used trucks. A. C. Whitefield, 427 West 42d St.

Truck.—Open stake brewery body, cheap; (taken off Packard 3 ton.) 307 W. 59th.

MARMON SEDAN.
Late model, with electric starter and lights, motor in perfect condition; demountable rims, with all shoes like new, and extra inflated shoe; car ready to use immediately without expenditure of any kind; cost $4,000; must be sold immediately; asking price $700; inspection invited; demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday; on exhibition at Brighton Livery Stable, 507 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1916) limousine, with extra touring. Marmon (1916) touring, 41; like new. Mercer (1913) runabout; perfect condition. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3347 Bryant.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard cars, up-to-date limousines and landaulettes, from $3 per hour special rates; daily and monthly service; experienced chauffeurs. Call Acme, 'Phone Lenox 6282.

New Packard "Six" touring, $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 8883.

Packard landaulets day or month. Ansonia Garage, 207 West 75th. Schuyler 5403.

Packard Landaulet very reasonable; hour, month. Curran, 12 East 85th. Lenox 6176.

Automobile Instruction.

WEST SIDE AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7620 Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Automobiles Wanted.

Packards Wanted—Will take your car, allow you certain amount of riding daily, and stand all expenses as payment for same. E. P., Times Harlem.

Marmon or Mercer speedster wanted; not older than 1914 model; dealers need not answer. K 7 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
FULTON ST., BROOKLYN,

DEPARTMENT OF WRAPPING requires a number of girls as parcel wrappers. Come with proof of age. Apply to Superintendent, Department of Wrapping, subway floor, Central Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced double entry; take full charge set of books; machinery manufacturing experience; salary, $15; references. H 62 Times Annex.

BRIGHT GIRL to assist at billing. Underwood machine. Address by mail L 168 Times.

COMPTOMETER OPERATORS,
STENOGRAPHERS,
TYPISTS.
We can use a few competent beginners as well as experienced young women; we have also positions open for typists who can qualify as to ability.
Call at once.
CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 Main Street, Brooklyn.

FLOWER BRANCHERS.—Experienced; must speak English. L 163 Times.

HOUSEWORK. — Girl (white) wanted; no washing; must be good plain cook; $30 month; city reference. Apartment 15, 318 West 100th St. Phone 3502 River.

LAUNDRESS wanted to assist chamber work; references required; carfare paid. Apply Monday and Tuesday between 9 and 10. W. A. H. Wellsmore, 2,170 Broadway, at 77th.

MILLINERY LEARNERS, linens, and makers. Apply to Miss Black, 452 5th Av., 6th floor.

MODELS.—TALL, STYLISH YOUNG LADIES TO TRY ON GOWNS IN 5TH AV. DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHMENT. CALL AFTER 10 O'CLOCK. FARQUHARSON & WHEELOCK, 724 5TH AV.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One having office experience. Hecht Bros., 53 to 57 West 14th St.

SKIRT DRAPER.
M. M. MONETTE, 628 5th Av.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn,

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

Require several boys of neat appearance, over 16 years of age, for stock positions. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

AISLEMEN WANTED.

GOOD SALARIES.

STATE EXPERIENCE.

NEW STORE.

BOX L 168 TIMES.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, bright and neat, as stenographer and typewriter on Oliver machine in the office of a large fancy goods house; must be able to take and transcribe notes correctly; hours 8:15 to 5:30. Answer in own hand, giving age, experience, and salary expected. Efficient, L 331 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER in busy expert office; Smith Premier machine used; hours 8:45 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; give age, experience, and salary wanted. L 310 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR (hotel) who can operate typewriter; state salary. K 8 Times.

WHITE GIRL wanted; good salary; in small apartment. 674 West 161st St.

YOUNG WOMAN capable of arranging artificial flowers into bouquets. L 164 Times.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

LAW STENOGRAPHER wants girl with general law office experience, $18.
ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND TYPIST, $12.
STENOGRAPHERS, several high-grade positions; salaries $8-$15.
Call between 9 and 1.
NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
30 Church Street City.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
10 East 43d St.
CLERKS, $5-$12; typists, $9-$12; addressers, $1.50 per thousand. Miss Budenbender, Prop.

STENOGRAPHERS, typists, bookkeepers, office assistants, dictaphone operators; numerous vacancies; experienced and beginners. Doyle Agency, Tribune Building.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, office assistants of unquestionable character and ability supplied. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Telephone Cortlandt 4249.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers, general office assistants; free registration. Van Tyn's Agency, 1 West 34th.

STENOGRAPHER, knowledge telegraphy, $18; technical, $20; law, $8. Gahagan Agency, 256 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHERS wanted for permanent positions. Fulton Stenographic Agency, 93 Nassau St. 5061 Cortlandt.

STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers wanted; permanent positions. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHIC COURSE in Boyd 30-day Stylistic Shorthand; also Secretarial and Teachers' Courses. Moon's Schools, Subway Bldg., 537 W. 181st St., New York, and 374 Livingston St., Brooklyn.

FILING.—Instruction in day, evening, and correspondence courses; demand for graduates exceeds supply. N. Y. School of Filing, Singer Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; ten years' experience; systematizer; open, close books, statements. C 368 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—A competent young woman as attendant to elderly lady; willing and kind; reference. Telephone 9128 Lenox.

BILL CLERK.—Seven years' experience; rapid, accurate; $12. Hirsch, 1,735 Madison Av.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, 7 years' experience; practical, modern accounting; typist, correspondent. J 174 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced credits; complete charge; stenographer, correspondent; $20. "Expert," 1,364 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, TYPIST, 5 years' experience double entry, trial balances; $14. L 334 Times Downtown.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,949 Amsterdam Av.

ELLIOTT FISHER OPERATOR.—3 years' experience; $10; reference. Emma, 330 West 141st.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER wants more customers; remodeling a specialty; home preferred. Mme. Bertha, 146 West 68th St. 7726 Col.

GIRL, colored, intelligent, half time day work; references. Burton, 107 West 138th.

GOOD COOK, also good laundress; good reference; for city. Mrs. Leaffgin, 208 East 41st.

GRADUATE TEACHER desires private pupils; rates reasonable. Write Box G. T., 60 No. Harlem Times.

KINDERGARTEN.—Capable assistant; young North German; musical; experience. Address "C. K.," 1,864 Broadway.

NURSE.—Refined German graduate wants position, invalid, baby. O. L., 135 East 17th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting; quick at figures; $11. L 321 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, bookkeeper; file and switchboard operator; six years' experience. J 157 Times.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.
Young lady with legal and commercial experience seeks position; possesses executive ability, knowledge of French and German; best references. If you are desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient worker with initiative, you will do well to address X 205 Times Annex.

SECRETARY, &c.—Young lady, high school graduate, with 1½ years' college training, wishes position as secretary or companion; knowledge of German and French; excellent reference. Miss Rae, 48 Boerum St., B'klyn.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Prepossessing, intelligent, brainy; (25;) good personality; high school graduate; seven years' corporation law, steel, export experience; capable holding responsible position; efficient office assistant; unquestionable reference; $18. L 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of Stenographic Department and Model Office of Eastman School. On trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $8. Miss D., 56 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; highly educated; capable mastering technicalities grammatically; six years' technical experience; good speller, touch typist; conscientious; references; $15. M., 330 West 141st St.

STENOGRAPHY.—Intelligent, prepossessing; five years' advertising, real estate experience; excellent grammarian, mathematician, business like; high school graduate; 23; references; agencies ignored; $15. L 279 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Live wire; three years' mechanical, electrical experience; possesses initiative, ability, grit; uses good common sense, neat; excellent credentials; $10. Anna, 120 Edgecombe Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—German-American; five years' experience; reliable, accurate, good grammarian; understands filing and billing; salary, $12. J 163 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, billing clerk, 24; fully competent, accurate and reliable; highest credentials; willing worker; $12-$15. J 164 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate, brainy; touch typist; 8 years' technical experience, (23,) capable assuming responsibility; $12. L 332 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, switchboard operator; Commercial High School graduate; several years' experience; reference. S. Charlotte Cohn, 200 Vernon Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eight years; thoroughly competent; technical dictation; first-class references; $15. L 323 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; experienced; moderate salary. R., Box 10, 780 Broadway, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—English-French translation; fair knowledge Italian, German; good education. L 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; salary moderate; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER — SECRETARY.—Expert; legal, mercantile; college education; good appearance; $20. C 371 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number of years commercial and legal experience; efficient, competent. L 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—2½ years' experience; rapid worker; references; $10. L 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, A1 references, desires permanent position; $15. L 326 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, neat and accurate worker; salary $8. L 327 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and typist, cloaks and suits experience, desires position; $7. L 312 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, capable of operating busy board, file clerk, rapid typist, desires position with

CHAMPION WHITNEY ON SHONTS OFFER

Thompson Committee Attacks Called Discreditable by Prendergast.

SUBWAY OFFER A DRAFT

Ex-Chairman Willcox Says It Was Not a Public Document and Terms Were Withdrawn.

Controller Prendergast and William R. Willcox, former Chairman of the Public Service Commission, went to the defense yesterday of Travis H. Whitney, Secretary of the Commission, whose confirmation at Albany as Commissioner is being bitterly opposed by Senator Thompson, Chairman of the Legislative Investigating Committee, and other members.

The committee has sought to show that President T. P. Shonts of the Interborough made an offer to the city in 1910 to build subways entirely with private capital and that this offer was hidden away in secret archives of the Commission until it was brought to light last week. Both the Controller and Mr. Willcox savagely attacked the committee.

Controller Prendergast said the so-called Shonts proposal was well known to city officials at the time it was made, but it was nothing more than an unsigned communication setting forth possible terms and conditions upon which the Interborough would be willing to build subways with its own money. The Controller accused the Thompson Committee of grossly misrepresenting the facts and said that its attack upon Secretary Whitney "is probably one of the most discreditable thus far to the record of the committee."

Mr. Willcox in a letter to Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, said the misrepresentations had been so flagrant that he considered it his duty to lay bare the facts. The Shonts letter, he wrote, was nothing more than a memorandum which was never submitted. He added that he had never known a "more devoted, faithful, able public official than Mr. Whitney."

Prendergast Assails Committee.

Controller Prendergast in his statement said:

"The unscrupulous and desperate people who are attempting to blacken Mr. Whitney's record as Secretary of the Public Service Commission have now discovered a new issue. They assert that a so-called proposition for subway construction, made by Mr. Shonts to the Public Service Commission in 1910, was concealed and that it would never have been heard of if it had not been for the work of the Thompson Committee.

"The fact is that this so-called proposition from Mr. Shonts was known to city officials at the time it was made. It was, however, nothing but an unsigned communication setting forth possible terms and conditions upon which the Interborough Rapid Transit Company would be willing to build subways with its own money. Mr. Whitney's opponents are now juggling with this communication and calling it a plan to save the city $165,000,000. They are also asserting that if it had been known to the public the city would never have entered into the dual subway contract scheme. Such a premise is ridiculous and atrociously false.

"Mr. Willcox was carrying on negotiations with Mr. Shonts in the Spring of 1910. He told me of those negotiations and their progress. Mr. Shonts, after submitting this unsigned proposition, told Mr. Willcox almost immediately that his directors would not indorse it and consequently it was of no effect; this Mr. Willcox explained to me.

"I assume that other city officials knew of the transaction. In any event Mr. Mitchel and I did, for in a report which we made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment as a majority mate and Apportionment as a majority of the Transit Committee, on Jan. 5, 1911, we called attention to the negotiations in the Spring of 1910, based upon the Interborough Rapid Transit Company building new extensions with its own money. For us what the Thompson Committee is now exploiting as another discovery was a matter of public knowledge five years ago.

Interborough's 1909 Offers.

"In order to anticipate further discoveries of the same kind on the part of this committee, may I say that in the year 1909 the Interborough Rapid Transit Company made two offers to extend the subway system, the extensions to be built with its own money. One of these offers was widely advertised by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company."

The Controller quoted from an Interborough advertisement which appeared in The New York World on April 22, 1909, setting forth what the company wanted to build and adding:

"The new subways we will build with private money; and when our present subway lease expires, we will turn them over to the city free."

The Controller continued:

"These daily outgivings of the Thompson Committee, which the New York public will soon discover are simply for the purpose of keeping the committee alive, would be unimportant if the committee did not use them so grossly to misrepresent facts and people. This last exploit is probably one of the most discreditable thus far to the record of the committee because these offers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of 1909 and 1910, to build subway extentions with its own money, could not by any possibility have precluded the city's right or the action of its officials in entering into a contract with the company, whereby the costs of the new system were to be divided between the company and the city. The extensions to the Interborough system now in course of construction constitute an entirely different kind of a system from that which was suggested by the Interborough Company to 1909 and 1910."

Not a Public Document.

Ex-Chairman Willcox, in his letter to Senator Sage, said that both the Shonts proposal and the resignation of Henry B. Seaman as Chief Enugineer of the commission, in connection with which Secretary Whitney had also been attacked, were before the commission when he was Chairman. Regarding the Shonts matter Mr. Willcox wrote:

"There was no proposition made by the Interborough Company under date of March 22, 1910, (nor at any date near that time.) For several months before March, 1910, Mr. Shonts, President of the Interborough Company, and I had been conferring and negotiating with reference to an offer from his company which might be acceptable to the Public Service Commission.

"From time to time draft letters were made upon the various subjects which were to be embraced in any offer that was to be made, and the so-called letter of March 22 was a draft which was the result of several of these conferences, and while it was not acceptable in all respects to me as representing the views of the commission, I had hoped that Mr. Shonts would be able to present it as a tentative offer of his company. The draft letter to which reference is now made shows interlineations and riders and indicates on its face that it is nothing more than a draft of an uncompleted and unsigned letter.

"Within a day or two after this draft was made, Mr. Shonts came to me and said that he had taken the matter up with his Executive Committee and that did not favor any offer along the lines outlined in this draft. He said that he was not entirely discouraged, but that he would not submit the proposition to the Interbrough Board as a whole unless the Executive Committee approved of it, and that he was going West for a couple of weeks and would bring the matter up before his committee again. On his return he stated that he had the matter up again before his committee, but that the opposition still prevailed and that his committee would not favor such a proposition.

"The so-called letter, therefore, is really nothing more than a memorandum which was never submitted. Some months after, I found the memorandum among my papers, and as it was in no sense a public document, I placed it in an envelope and asked Mr. Whitney to put it in a safe for safe keeping. This was not because I considered it a public document, because it was not, and placing it there was for my own convenience, and in no sense was the paper turned over to Mr. Whitney as Secretary of the commission."

Willcox Forced Out Seaman.

Mr. Willcox said Secretary Whitney had nothing to do with the resignation of Chief Engineer Seaman. He said he himself asked Mr. Seaman for his resignation as Mr. Seaman was not on good terms with several of the Commissioners and his own staff and "could not get along with any bureau or department of the commission." Mr. Willcox continued:

"The situation was of such an impossible character that it seemed necessary to ask for Mr. Seaman's retirement. The charge that Mr. Whitney had anything to do with his resignation, or that he dominated the commission in asking for the resignation of Mr. Seaman, is without any foundation. Equally untrue was the statement that Mr. Seaman was forced out because of his advocacy of the Tri-borough Route."

Mr. Willcox wrote that the Tri-borough Route was the only rapid transit project before the commission and that the commission had advertised for bids for the entire system as well as for bids upon individual sections. The commission, he said, actively and vigorously supported the Tri-borough Route. He then said of Mr. Whitney:

"During my term as Chairman of the Public Service Commission for a period of five and one-half years Mr. Whitney was Secretary of the commission. I had every opportunity to know him and to know his work, and I wish to state unqualifedly that I have never known a more devoted, faithful, able public official than Mr. Whitney. I deem it my duty to the public as well as to him to write you this letter, for I do not believe that such unfair and untruthful statements as those I have mentioned should go unchallenged."

Mr. Whitney said yesterday of the Shonts draft:

"The impression that I sought to conceal the letter is unfair. I told Mr. Moss about the letter last Friday, March 10, and as long ago as March 4 I spoke to Senator Thompson at the Biltmore about the incident of which the letter formed part. I told the Senator that he ought to examine former Chairman Willcox of the commission on the subject; that Mr. Willcox was sore about the way in which Mayor Gaynor had upset the whole thing by taking negotiations out of his hands. And long before this I had suggested that the Thompson Committee should go into this whole matter and clear it up, because there was so much confusion about offers and dates."

Mayor Opposes Thompson Plan.

Before going to Albany yesterday Senator Thompson and Senator Lawson had a conference with Mayor Mitchel about the Thompson proposal to transfer the jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to the Board of Estimate or some other city body. The Mayor said he was against having such jurisdiction transferred at this time.

"Senator Thompson asked my views on the question of transferring jurisdiction over subway construction from the Public Service Commission to the city," said the Mayor. "I told him substantially what I said before his committee last year—that logically this is a city function, but that I hoped and trusted the change would not take place during the life of the present city administration. I think while the present subways are under construction it would be a pity to disturb the situation. I selfishly hope that this administration will not be asked to take up the burden involved in a transfer of jurisdiction. That, of course, is a personal point of view. I told Senator Thompson that if the change should take place I thought the most effective method would be, as other administrative work is done, to have an organization responsible to the Mayor or to the Board of Estimate."

Senator Thompson will have a conference on Thursday with the various Borough Presidents regarding the plan to have jurisdiction of construction work transferred to them.

When Mayor Mitchel was asked if he remembered the Shonts proposal to build subways with private capital in 1910 he said:

"I have an impression that the Interborough proposed that, or that it was discussed, but my recollection is very vague.

Citizens' Union for Whitney.

William Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Citizens' Union, gave his indorsement of Secretary Whitney as follows yesterday:

"In view of the public discussion concerning the work of Travis H. Whitney in opposing the Niagara, Lockport & Ontario Power Company bill, the public should know that in working against that bill Mr. Whitney carefully carried out the instructions of the Citizens' Union, as its Albany representative. It is deplorable that the performance of high public service by a disinterested citizen often affords the motive for an attack even years after.

"Mr. Whitney also represented the Citizens' Union at Albany when the Public Service Commissions act was passed. Probably no one other than Justice Hughes knows more about the original intent and purpose of that act than he does. The Citizens' Union believes that Mr. Whitney's experience and qualifications would make him an exceedingly valuable member of the new Public Service Commission."

NEW CHARGE FOR WHITNEY.

Senator Thompson Says He Boosted Valuation of B. R. T. Land.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 13.—Senator George F. Thompson filed tonight with Senator Henry M. Sage, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, a new charge against Travis H. Whitney. He says Mr. Whitney was instrumental in having the Public Service Commission boost the value of a piece of property owned by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company from $50,000 to $85,000, thus adding $35,000 to the construction account.

The property, according to Senator Thompson's statement, is at Brighton by the Sea. Senator Thompson declares that the commission at the request of Whitney, Leroy T. Harkness, assistant counsel, and G. L. Turner, one of the commission's engineers, had the appraisal reopened and on June 15, last year, agreed to the higher valuation.

Senator Robert R. Lawson of Kings, a member of the Thompson Committee, on behalf of that body introduced two bills tonight. One bill provides for 80-cent gas throughout the borough of Brooklyn. In the Bay Ridge section—the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Wards—the Kings County Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, in which Edward E. McCall of the commission was a stockholder, was authorized to charge 95 cents. This bill also provides that when a gas company renders bills to consumers these must embody the readings of the meter.

The other bill provides that gas companies must keep the meter record of the portion of their own output which they use for lighting their plants and offices.

The Senate Finance Committee will meet tomorrow afternoon. It is predicted this evening that the nominations of both Whitney and Hervey will be reported favorably and confirmed.

Bovino Sentenced to Die May 7.

Sentence to die in the electric chair during the week beginning May 7 was pronounced yesterday by Judge Martin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in Newark, upon James Bovino, convicted of the murder of Frank Miserendino, who was shot in a fight in a dance hall at 238 Oliver Street on the night of April 21, 1914.

AGED WOMAN TELLS OF THE BARNEY CATS

White-Haired Mrs. Kent Amuses Courtroom in a $500,000 Will Contest.

LAWYER OBJECTS VAINLY

In Her Own Way, the Witness Describes How Testatrix Ordered That Coal Be Put in the Parlor.

Mrs. Phoebe Kent of New Providence, N. J., who said she was 79 years old, and that this was her first trip to New York in thirty-nine years, was the most interesting witness yesterday at the second day's hearing in the contest before Surrogate Cohalan and a jury to break the will of Mrs. Jane E. Barney, widow of Hiram B. Barney, who had been a member of the dry goods house of H. B. Claflin & Co.

Mrs. Kent's silver-white hair was parted in the middle in "grandmother fashion" and showed beneath the little black bonnet that graced her head. She held a large ear trumpet into which the attorneys for both sides shouted questions. Often she missed instructions of the Surrogate as to testimony which she had not given in the required legal form. She gave little heed, however, to those admonitions, recounting her story in her own manner, and the Surrogate only smiled.

This was the fourth time in thirty-nine years, she said, that she had been outside New Providence, the other occasions being visits to friends in Newark and to do some shopping.

Once William C. Relyea, who appeared for the proponents of the will, objected to the form of Mrs. Kent's answers, in which she injected, "I suppose that is true" and "I presume it is the truth." The Surrogate smilingly replied to the lawyer's objections: "I am unable to find any way in which to make the dear old lady answer otherwise."

Mr. Relyea sat down with a hopeless expression.

$500,000 Estate Involved.

Mrs. Barney, whose will was being contested, bequeathed her residuary estate of about $500,000 to her cousin, Louis V. Ennis of 539 West 148th Street, and $1,000 to each of the seventeen cousins who were contesting the will on the ground that the testatrix lacked mental capacity when she signed the testament and also was unduly influenced.

Before Mrs. Kent's appearance on the stand, Mrs. Eleanor J. Heroy, a deaconess, of the Methodist Church, testified that she had visited Mrs. Barney and that there were a number of hungry cats in the house who would have devoured the food unless the witness and Mrs. Barney had stood guard, one in the kitchen and the other in the dining room while the meal was being prepared. The deaconess also testified that she had seen cats eat out of the same dish with Mrs. Barney.

Then, when Mrs. Kent took the stand, she explained that she had rented an upper apartment from Mrs. Barney when the latter lived in New Providence, and thus had become acquainted with the testatrix. Jeremiah O'Leary, attorney for the contestants asked on direct examination: "Did you see any cats about the Barney household?"

"I couldn't help see the cats," was the answer.

"How many cats were there?" asked O'Leary.

"Oh, not more than nine of them."

"Put the Coal in the Parlor."

Mrs. Kent told of seeing cats eat from the same dish with Mrs. Barney, and the witness then related a dispute which she had with Mrs. Barney because the latter had not wished to have the Winter's coal put into the basement. Mrs. Kent said she told Mrs. Barney it would do no good to have the snow and rain fall on the coal.

"What did Mrs. Barney say to that?" queried Lawyer O'Leary.

"She said 'Put it in the parlor,'" answered the witness, at which the Surrogate joined with the jurors and spectators in a hearty laugh.

"Did you put the coal in the parlor?" asked O'Leary.

"I paid no attention to her remark," replied the witness with dignity.

Mrs. Kent said Mrs. Barney never took an umbrella when she went "rambling around in the rain," and that she kept only a kitchen fire during the Winter months, the result being that it "was warmer out of doors" than in the rest of the Barney home. Mrs. Kent also testified that she had helped out in many little favors about the Barney house, but that the testatrix never showed appreciation.

"Was Mrs. Barney ill in 1910?" querled Lawyer O'Leary.

"Yes. She hurt her back while chopping wood," said Mrs. Kent.

Mrs. Kent then testified that in 1913, while living in the Barney house, she had sprained her ankle and that Mrs. Barney had failed to pay any attention to her wants.

"Providence Sent Groceryman."

"Then how did you obtain food" she was asked.

"Oh, I just waited for Providence, and he sent the groceryman, who supplied me with all necessary things."

Lawyer Relyea, for the proponents, introduced in evidence a letter written by Mrs. Barney to her cousin, Louis V. Ennis, on Dec. 15, 1913, relating that the writer had been unable to visit him because of the duty imposed in caring for Mrs. Kent in the latter's misfortune of sprained her ankle. On redirect examination Mrs. Kent denied the truth of the statements in the letter.

On cross-examination Lawyer Relyea asked Mrs. Kent whether it was true that Mrs. Barney was kind to the cats, to which the witness answered:

"She didn't feed them. They were starving."

"How did you know they were starving?" shouted the lawyer.

"Because I saw one of them die on the stoop from starvation," flashed back the aged witness.

The trial will be resumed today.

HOLD UP SALE OF ASSETS.

Bank of North America Stockholders Oppose McKinnon Plan.

William H. Gelshenen and Alfred R. Swann, two of the shareholders of the National Bank of North America, have raised objections to the plan of John W. McKinnon, as shareholder's agent, to sell the assets of the bank, which still remain in his hands, for $504,981. This would give each share a dividend of $27, but since objection has been raised Judge Augustus N. Hand, in the Federal District Court yesterday, sent the matter to Special Master, who should inquire into the advisability of the sale.

Gelshenen, who is the heir of the late William H. Gelshenen, a holder of 20,000 shares of the bank, states that Mr. McKinnon proposes to turn over all the assets to a corporation, and so the stockholders, whether they want to or not, will be forced to accept stock in the company of the par value of $15 for each share in the bank or take $27 in cash.

Gelshenen says he was a member of a committee of stockholders appointed to examine McKinnon's accounts, and he charges that the assets have depreciated by more than $1,000,000 between the time they were turned over to McKinnon and the present. Thus many thousands of dollars, he says, have been paid as fees to attorneys, and even the cash in the Hanover National Bank, which on Dec. 3, 1903, was $184,998, has shrunk to $6,068.

The sum McKinnon would turn over to the new corporation is $197,503.

DENIES GERMAN OFFER FOR DANISH ISLANDS

Rumor Contradicted by Denmark's Foreign Office Mentioned $20,000,000 As the Figure.

COPENHAGEN, March 13, (via London.)—The Danish Foreign Office denies the rumor that Germany has offered $20,000,000 for the Danish West Indies. The American Minister, Dr. Maurice Egan, has also taken occasion to say that there is not the slightest foundation in this report.

In the opinion of the Danish Government the value of the islands has greatly increased since the opening of the Panama Canal, and the sum suggested would be regarded as entirely inadequate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Reports that the United States Government is in the market for the Danish West Indies do not find confirmation in official circles here. The Government is much interested, however, in rumors indicating that Germany has been making inquiries with reference to the islands. Such rumors have not been confirmed, as far as it is possible to ascertain, but there have been rumors originating in St. Thomas that a supposed emissary of the United States Department of State, described as a "new Vice Consul," has been making minute inquiries into conditions in the islands.

It is pointed out here that the purchase of the Danish Islands by a European power would be in direct conflict with the Monroe Doctrine, which covered the acquisition of territory in the Western Hemisphere by colonization or conquest. Purchase of the islands by Germany would be equivalent to colonization, according to a prevailing view. Information reaching Washington from the Danish West Indies that the new American Vice Consul at St. Thomas had been making inquiries and obtaining information indicative of an intention of this Government to buy the islands was emphatically declared by officials tonight to have no significance.

It was said that the reports of the unusual activity of the Vice Consul must be due to the efforts of a new man to "make good." He was sent there recently to replace a resident of St. Thomas, and, according to what was said by an official tonight, he had no particular instructions.

The semi-official Overseas News Agency of Berlin on Feb. 21 characterized as nonsensical the story that Germany had attempted to obtain control of the Danish West Indies.

CENTRED IN ONE DU PONT.

Powder Company Control Insured to Pierre, Who Ousts Relatives.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 13.—Pierre S. du Pont, President of the E. I. du Pont Nemours Company, powder manufacturers, came into complete control of that corporation today through the election of three new Directors at the annual stockholders' meeting to replace Alfred I. du Pont, William du Point, and Francis I. du Pont. The new Directors are H. M. Barksdale, William G. Ramsey, and Frank G. Tallman.

The meeting indorsed the action of the officers of the company in not purchasing 80,000 shares of the stock of T. Coleman du Pont. Some of the shareholders, members of the du Point family, recently instituted suit in the Federal Court here to have returned to the company the stock purchased from T. Coleman du Pont by the du Point Securities Company, which was organized, it was alleged, by certain of the powder company's officers and stockholders to secure individual control of that stock.

Referring to the suit, a resolution adopted today declared that "nothing contained therein in any way changes our opinion that the money of the corporation should not be used for speculations in its own stocks."

MRS. GURGEN MAY BE FOUND

Member of Family Bails Out "Miss Schuler," Alleged Shoplifter.

The arraignment yesterday in the Adams Street Court on a charge of shoplifting of a woman who gave the name of Miss Minnie Schuler, living at 769 Amsterdam Avenue, Manhattan, may assist in solving the disappearance of Mrs. Mina Gurgen, who left her handsome home at 2,112 Albermarle Road, Flatbush, last Friday afternoon to go shopping and did not return.

Miss Schuler, who tallied in every respect with the description of Mrs. Gurgen which was furnished to the Brooklyn police by her family, was arraigned on complaint of a detective employed in a Fulton Street department store. According to the detective, Miss Schuler was arrested Friday afternoon and when searched a number of stolen articles were found concealed in her pockets. Magistrate Walsh held the alleged shoplifter in $300 bail for Special Sessions, and the woman, in default of the bond, was sent to Raymond Street Jail.

The fact that the missing Flatbush woman and Miss Schuler might be the same person was first brought out by William R. McGuire, a lawyer at 50 Court Street, who was in the court at the time Miss Schuler was arraigned. McGuire had read the description of Mrs. Gurgen published in Brooklyn newspapers.

He telephoned to the Gurgen home and asked whether any one named "Schuler" was known there. He was told that the Gurgens' had a relative of that name living in Poughkeepsie. The lawyer informed the woman who answered his call of the resemblance to Mrs. Gurgen borne by the accused shoplifter. His theory did not receive much attention, he said.

Later, however, a man who gave the name of Eugene Gurgen called at the Raymond Street Jail and obtained the release of the woman, furnishing cash bail.

Reporters who went to the missing woman's home last night found there a young man, about 18 years old, who admitted that he was Eugene Gurgen, and a young woman, apparently 20 years of age, who was in a highly nervous state. Both denied any connection between their mother and the alleged shoplifter, and Gurgen volunteered the information that his mother was in Poughkeepsie. He said she had gone their last Friday to recover from a slight illness, but could not explain why the family had notified the police to hunt for her.

At the Amsterdam Avenue address, which the Schuler woman gave, it was said last night no one of that name resided there. The Seventh Branch Detective Bureau said last night that the search for Mrs. Gurgen had been discontinued.

Hanel to Die in Week of April 24.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, Justice Crane sentenced Joseph Hanel, who was convicted last week of the murder of Mrs. Julia Hellner, to die in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning April 24.

HEAR 2 WITNESSES IN TRIAL OF OSBORNE

Ex-Congressman Willett Tells of Former Warden's Knowledge of Convict Trials.

ALLEGED PERJURY DEFINED

Defense Pleads That Declarations Pointed To as Untrue Referred to Later Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, March 13.—The trial of Thomas Mott Osborne on a charge of perjury began here today. The indictment alleges that the former head of Sing Sing Prison, in an effort to hide the fact of immorality in the prison and to conceal his knowledge of its existence, gave false testimony before Dr. Rudolph Diedling, a Prison Commissioner.

Another indictment, found by the Westchester County Grand Jury, charges the ex-Warden with neglect of duty and immorality. It will be tried as soon as the present case is ended, according to District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks.

Two witnesses for the State were on the stand today, William Willett, a former Congressman now serving a prison sentence for attempting to buy a Supreme Court nomination from "Curley Joe" Cassidy, one-time boss of Queens County, and James Harvey, another convict.

Third Term as Pickpocket.

Harvey, a small, dark Scotchman, 22 years old, was the first witness. He said that he had been sent to Elmira Reformatory in 1911 for eighteen months for picking pockets, that he had later served ten days in the Workhouse for vagrancy, and that he was now serving a term of one year and seven months for picking pockets. He then confessed to immorality and implicated thirty other Sing Sing convicts and said that many of the thirty were officials of the Mutual Welfare League.

Harvey said he told the same story to Mr. Osborne and was locked up for his own protection from those he had implicated. The twenty-three men he named, he said, were tried before the League's Judicial Board, twenty of them pleading guilty and the three others being convicted. Mr. Osborne was present at most of the sessions of the board, he said. Three days before Dr. Diedling came to the prison, he testified, Mr. Osborne told him not to "say anything" to the Prison Commissioner and he obeyed instructions.

On cross-examination by George Gordon Battle, of counsel for Mr. Osborne, brought out that Harvey had been involved in another case of improper conduct in Elmira, and had lied to Mr. Osborne about it. Mr. Battle also obtained the witness's admission that he had not gone to Mr. Osborne until after two members of the Mutual Welfare League had told him that he was strongly suspected by the league of improper conduct and intimated that the league would take action. Harvey further admitted that he had asked Mr. Osborne to "keep the matter quiet" and not to let the names of any of those involved get out, but that Mr. Osborne had said the whole case would have to go before the Judicial Board and locked up the accused men pending the board's proceedings.

Witness Admits Error.

Mr. Battle tried to get into the record through the witness that Nathan Kaplan, one of the men accused by him, had been acquitted of the charge in a trial here last month, but Justice Tompkins ruled that the witness was not competent to testify on this point. Mr. Battle, however, did obtain the witness's admission that he had made a mistake in his accusation of another man, a negro. This evidence was desired to show that Mr. Osborne had reason for doubting Harvey's story at the time of his examination by Dr. Diedling.

Harvey also admitted that he knew he gained immunity for himself by testifying before the Grand Jury which indicted Mr. Osborne.

William Willett, who took the stand next, said he was admitted to the bar in 1896, served one term in Congress from the Fourteenth New York District, and was serving a sentence after conviction for paying or offering to pay for a judicial nomination. He served on the Judicial Board of the Mutual Welfare League from Feb. 20 to Oct. 11, 1915, he said, and presided at the hearing of the Harvey cases. He testified that Mr. Osborne asked to have the cases taken up by the board and had said he was inclined to believe Harvey. Mr. Osborne, he said, was present at the board's hearings.

Willett told of the conviction of the twenty-three men, and then identified a slip of gray paper on which was written the verdict of the board suspending each man from the league and denying him the privileges of membership. The contention of the State is that this slip of paper was written by Mr. Osborne himself and is evidence of his knowledge of the Harvey cases.

Says Warden Discussed Punishment.

Willett testified that the Judicial Board discussed with Mr. Osborne what punishment he, as Warden, should inflict upon the men, and that he recommended serious penalties that might justify District Attorney Weeks in not interfering. But Mr. Osborne, according to Willett's testimony, said that the records in the cases had been "lost" or "destroyed"—the witness could not remember which word was used—and that "of course the accused men would not tell the District Attorney anything." Mr. Osborne, according to Willett, added:

"I'm going to defer sentence on the men until after the District Attorney comes to the prison because their punishment would be proof that I know of their cases and that they are guilty. I'll let the District Attorney come, but, of course, I'll be present whenever he is examining prisoners, and he won't get anything out of me and he won't get anything out of the men. I'll go to jail before I'll tell anything."

On cross-examination Mr. Battle questioned the witness closely about his life in White Plains while the Grand Jury investigation was going on, but though the witness admitted active assistance of District Attorney Weeks and slight privileges not accorded other prisoners, he denied directing the investigation or that he had received any material privileges. He also denied that he had been promised reward for his activities.

Moves for Dismissal.

Before the taking of testimony began Mr. Battle moved for the dismissal of the indictment on three grounds: That the Diedling examination at which Mr. Osborne was alleged to have committed perjury was not legally authorized; that Mr. Osborne's testimony, even admitting everything in the indictment, did not constitute perjury; and that the indictment set forth no specific denial of Mr. Osborne's testimony before Dr. Diedling. Mr. Battle told the court that he moved for the dismissal of the indictment "seriously," and Justice Tompkins said that he would reserve his decision until after the jury's verdict and that then he would consider the motion "seriously, if necessary."

Assistant District Attorney Fallon, in opening for the State, defended Dr. Diedling's legal right to investigate Sing Sing Prison, and told of the trial of twenty-three prisoners accused by Harvey, and said that after the trial, when Mr. Osborne heard of impending investigations by Dr. Diedling and District Attorney Weeks, he suggested the destruction of the record to Willard D. Thompson, the stenographer.

The Assistant District Attorney then came to the specific charge of perjury, saying that on Oct. 8, 1915, Dr. Diedling went to Sing Sing and examined Mr. Osborne concerning the Harvey cases. According to a record read by Mr. Fallon, Dr. Diedling asked the then Warden about the immorality cases, and Mr. Osborne replied:

"I decline to answer any questions in relation to that as all of my information is of a confidential nature."

He said that Dr. Diedling had asked more in detail about these cases and that Mr. Osborne had replied: "It is not true."

This answer was Mr. Osobrne's first untruth, according to Mr. Fallon. Continuing to read from the record, he said that Dr. Diedling next asked for specific information of Mr. Osborne replied: "I must decline to answer. I don't know positively of any case of immorality here except the Stanton case."

Second Alleged Perjury.

This, said Mr. Fallon, was the second act of perjury.

Mr. Battle's reply to this charge was the statement that, though Mr. Osborne had information of the Harvey case, he had good reason to doubt Harvey's story and so did not know "positively" the information Dr. Diedling sought.

Mr. Fallon took up Mr. Osborne's answers to other questions of the Prison Commissioner and pointed to alleged perjury in all of them.

Mr. Battle, for Mr. Osborne, said that the ex-Warden, in answer to all questions pertaining to past bad conditions, had qualified his answers so as to avoid telling a falsehood, and that all his direct denials referred to conditions existing at the time of the Diedling examination.

Jury Quickly Chosen.

The trial of the case went on with unexpected rapidity. Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, who presided, kept counsel strictly to the issues and the jury was chosen from thirty-three talesmen in an hour and fifty-five minutes, the defense using ten peremptory challenges, the prosecution eight, and the court excusing three of the panel.

The jury consists of these twelve men, none of whom is young:

JOHN ROSE, gardener, Mount Pleasant.
JAMES TRIGGS, farmer, North Salem.
ARNOLD UHLIN, foreman of gas company, Scarsdale.
JOSEPH MULVEY, builder, New Rochelle.
ROBERT HEWITT, farmer, Pelham.
WILLIAM W. BULLOCK, carpenter, New Castle.
DAVID TAXTER, farmer, Yonkers.
AUGUSTUS TRAVIS, retired hotel keeper, Ardsley.
MORRIS LEVI, merchant, Tarrytown.
CHARLES W. KNAPP, farmer, Lewisboro.
LEWIS L. SCHRENKEISEN, Inspector, Harrison.
OSCAR SERGERGRAN, merchant, Hastings.

In addition to Mr. Battle and Mr. Tierney, Mr. Osborne was represented in court by Huntington W. Merchant, his personal attorney, and former Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy.

The trial will be resumed at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

LENTEN AID TO MISSIONS.

Presbyterians and Methodists Observing Season by Giving Funds.

Presbyterians yesterday began a "week of self-sacrifice" in their campaign to raise $5,100,000 for missions. A similar tendency to self-denial in Lent also appeared in other denominations aside from the Roman Catholics and the Episcopalians, who so strictly observe the days before Easter.

The Presbyterians in this city are greatly interested in the plan proposed by the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian General Assembly to raise money for eleven missionary boards of the Church.

There has been such a growth in the Presbyterian Church in the last two years, the Commission said, that more money was needed to maintain its activities. Harvey C. Olin, President of the Home Missionary Board of New York, said yesterday that within a few days there should be developments to report and that funds would be sent to the Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts of Philadelphia, Stated Clerk of the General Assembly. Many Presbyterians are doing without everything but necessities in order to help the cause of missions.

Methodists in this city are keeping in the spirit of Lent by giving special aid to missions. Bishop Warne of India, who is in this country seeking funds for the work in the Far East, is making a tour of the United States. He says that there are 160,000 inhabitants of India willing to accept baptism, but that there are not enough ministers available to perform the rite. The Methodists are setting aside the income of a week to help the missionaries.

Lutherans are becoming much devoted to observance of Lent in some parts of the city. In one uptown Lutheran Church recently, cards were issued asking the members to deny themselves as much as they could during Lent and to devote the proceeds toward the building up of the edifice.

The Young Men's Christian Association is unusually active in Lenten work. The West Side Branch has devoted its energy to a "Go to Church" movement, which it was expected would end at Easter with a notable increase in church attendance.

MRS. BIAL ARRESTS DRIVER.

Theatrical Man's Wife Has Teamster Fined for Beating Horses.

Mrs. Gabrielle Bial of 137 West 130th Street, wife of Ernest Bial, one of the proprietors of the former Koster and Bial's Music Hall, last night arrested the driver of a coal truck who, she said, was beating his horses with a whip.

The driver, Daniel Gannon of 2,495 Second Avenue, was driving a loaded coal truck, owned by Burns Bros of 119th Street and East River. He pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty to animals in the Men's Night Court, and was fined $10 by Magistrate Murphy.

Mrs. Bial testified she had seen him beat his horses in Seventh Avenue continuously from 121st Street to 125th Street. She approached a patrolman and complained of the driver. The policeman instructed her to place the man under arrest and then he accompanied her and her captive to the station house. Gannon said he had beaten his horses because they would not pull hard enough to extricate the loaded truck from a snow bank.

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The style, workmanship, fit and finish of every Arnheim garment must be satisfactory. Samples and portfolio of Style Suggestions on request.

Broadway and Ninth Street — Arnheim — 30 E. 42d Street and 19 E. 41st St.

Exclusively Custom-Made Clothes, $20 to $50

$150,000 HEIR KILLS WIFE AND HIMSELF

Boyle Commits the Double Murder Four Months After He Inherits Fortune.

SECOND SUICIDE ATTEMPT

Friends Say Retired Saloon Man's Son Had Been Acting Strangely —His Year's Income Spent.

John C. Boyle killed his wife, Mary C. Boyle, and then committed suicide by shooting yesterday morning a little after 7 o'clock in their furnished room in the Wilmington Apartments, 230 West Ninety-seventh Street, southeast corner of Broadway. The husband, 34 years old and seven years the senior of his wife, recently inherited more than $150,000 from his father. He received an annual income from the legacy, which was held in trust, and acquaintances of the couple informed the police that the husband had made away with all his income, with the result that the couple finally sought to economize by living in a furnished room.

Mr. and Mrs. Boyle obtained a room from Mrs. A. Stanhope on the top floor of the Wilmington Apartments about five weeks ago. At 7:10 o'clock yesterday morning the husband, dressed only in pajamas, ran out of their room and excitedly told Sallie Jones, the cook, whom he met in the hallway, that his wife had committed suicide. She hurried toward the elevator to call help, and as she did so Boyle turned to her again and said:

"No, I shot her."

When he started back to his room Boyle met Mrs. Stanhope. She heard the revolver shot, as had more than half a dozen of her other roomers, and had come out to investigate the cause. The husband told Mrs. Stanhope also that he had shot his wife. Then he entered the room and closed the door, and presently those in the hall heard another shot in the room occupied by the Boyles.

Meanwhile some one in the Stanhope apartment had telephoned the elevator boy, who called Patrolman Zambano of the West 100th Street Police Station. The patrolman sent in a call for an ambulance to the Knickerbocker Hospital, but when Dr. Mills arrived he said Mrs. Boyle had been killed instantly and that her husband was dying.

The ambulance surgeon found the body of Mrs. Boyle lying in bed as if she had been shot in her sleep. Her head was reclining on a pillow with a bullet hole in the left temple. On the floor beside the bed was the dying husband, into whose right temple a bullet had penetrated. He lived less than half an hour after shooting his wife. Dr. Ira S. Wile of the Board of Education, who has an office on the ground floor of the apartment house, went to the room of the Boyles when called by the superintendent of the building.

Acting Inspector Burke and detectives of the Fourth Branch found checks and other papers in the room of Mr. and Mrs. Boyle showing that the husband came into an inheritance following the death four months ago of his father, John C. Boyle, Sr., a retired liquor dealer of 175 West Seventy-first Street. The elder Boyle and his wife died within a few days of each other.

The detectives further learned that Boyle was examined by a specialist in nervous diseases recently and went to a sanitarium in White Plains. He left the sanitarium the latter part of February and, accompanied by Frederick Gundel, a nurse, he then went to Atlantic City, where his uncle, Magistrate William Boyle, lives at 510 Atlantic Avenue. When Mr. Boyle came back to New York City he engaged a room in the apartment of Mrs. Stanhope.

Employes in the apartment house said they had noticed something peculiar about the manner of Mr. Boyle, whose expression frequently was gloomy and who frequently was heard muttering to himself. The police were told by one of the acquaintances of the couple, who went with them to church on Sunday, that Mr. Boyle appeared irrational. They also learned that Mr. Boyle several days ago tried to shoot himself with a rusty revolver, but was prevented by his wife, who wrested the weapon from him after a violent struggle. Mrs. Boyle hid the revolver, and evidently her husband bought another, because the one he shot her and himself with was a new revolver.

The nearest relative of the couple in this city whom the police were able to find was Mrs. Katherine Collins, 2,222 Black Rock Avenue, Unionport. She was permitted to remove the bodies after Coroner Healy and Coroner's Physician Benjamin Schwartz had made an investigation and concluded that Mr. Boyle killed his wife and then committed suicide. Mrs. Boyle's relatives live in Maine.

Mrs. Collins, a cousin of Mr. Boyle, said he and Mrs